

one uniform fable substance, the rays of light would be scattered abroad in the immense regions of space without reaching our eyes, and the ravishing prospect of nature would become a large blot. They consist of very small drops of water, detached by external or internal heat, and elevated by electricity, and the laws of hydrostatics, above the surface of the earth, till they arrive at a collection of vapours, of the same specific gravity with themselves, when meeting with cold, and by running into each other, they form masses, or collections heavier than that part of the atmosphere, which they swam in before, and so fall down in rain. Figuratively, the veins, or dusky marks in agates, or stones. Any thing which obscures; a state of darkness; a crowd, or great number. "A cloud of witnesses."

ATTEB.

To CLO'UD, *v. a.* to darken. Figuratively, to make the countenance appear lowering. To render a truth obscure, or difficult to be understood. Variegated, or diversified, with dark veins, applied to wood and stones. Neuterly, to grow cloudy, dark, or over-cast, applied to the sky, or weather.

CLOUD-BERRY, *S.* (so called from the dark colour of its leaves according to Skinner) in botany, a species of the *rubus* or *bramble*, its stalks rise six or eight inches high, are garnished with two lobated leaves, and terminated by a single flower, which is succeeded by a small black fruit, not much unlike that of the *Desw-berry*.

CLOUD-CAPT, *adj.* covered, topped by, or touching the clouds. "The cloudcapt towers." SHAK.

CLOUDILY, *adv.* (from *cloudy* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a cloudy, or dark manner. Figuratively, confusedly, or obscurely applied to writings.

CLOUDINESS, *S.* (from *cloudy* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a state wherein clouds procure darkness and obscurity. Want of brightness or lustre, foulness, applied to precious stones. "I saw a diamond made clearer by laying in cool liquor, and by lying longer the stone would lose more of its cloudiness." BOYLE.

CLOUDLESS, *adj.* (from *cloud* and *less*, of *lease*, Sax. or *laus*, Goth. want, negation, absence) without clouds, clear, applied to the weather; without spots or foulness, applied to jewels.

CLOUDY, *adj.* (See CLOUD.) formed of clouds, dark, obscured, or over-cast with clouds. Figuratively, obscure, dark, imperfect, applied to ideas, or notions. Sullen, gloomy, dejected, applied to the looks. Variegated with spots or veins, applied to marbles, agates, &c.

CLOVE, the preter of CLEAVE.

CLOVE, *S.* (*clou*, Fr. a nail, *clavo di especias*, Ital. *chido de girofano*, Span. from its resembling the head of a nail) an aromatic fruit, growing on a tree twenty feet high, whose leaves resemble those of the bay tree, and a native of the Molucca Islands, but has been extirpated thence by the Dutch, who have transplanted it to Ternate, in order to monopolize it entirely. The fruit is gathered when unripe, some what resembles a nail in figure, of a rough surface, dusky brown colour, and has on the top a round body of the size of a pepper corn. It is used in foods, makes an ingredient in most family cordials. In medicine, is esteemed carminative, good in all cephalic disorders, arising from cold causes, in crudities, apoplexies, &c. and is a very good alexepharmic.

CLOVE-GILLY-FLOWER, *S.* (so called from its smelling like *cloves*) in botany, the *dianthus*, or *caryophilus*. Its flower has a long, cylindrical, permanent, empalement, with five petals, ten stamina, an oval germen in the center, which becomes a cylindrical capsule with one cell, opening in four parts at top, and filled with compressed angular seeds. It is ranged by Linnæus, in the second section of his tenth class, and by Tournefort, in the first section of his eighteenth. The species are twelve.

CLOVEN, *participle*, from CLEAVE.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, CLOVEN-HOOFED, *adj.* having the foot or hoof divided into two parts.

CLOVER, CLOVER-GRASS, *S.* (more properly, though very rarely, spelt *clawer*, from *clawer*, Sax.) in botany, a species of *Trefoil*. To live in clover, is a phrase, for living luxuriously, because clover is reckoned a delicious food for cattle.

CLOVERED, *adj.* covered with clover. "The clovered vale."

CLOUGH, *S.* (Sax. pronounced *cloff*) the clift of a hill; a clift. In commerce, an allowance of two pound in every hundred weight, for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight, when sold by retail.

CLOUT, *S.* (*clut*, Sax. *klyte*, Belg. *lod*, Teut.) a square piece of cloth made double, serving among other uses, to

keep infants clean from their evacuations. A patch on a shoe or garment. Formerly, a white cloth, at which archers used to shoot.

To CLOUT, *v. a.* to patch; or mend in a coarse and clumsy manner. To cover with a thick cloath. To join awkwardly, or clumsily together.

CLOUTED, *part.* gathering, or congealing in clots.

CLOUTERLY, *adj.* (perhaps a corruption of *louterly*) clownishly, clumsy; or performed in an awkward manner.

CLOWN, *S.* (*klunnalgur*, Isl. coarse, or clumsy, by Skinner imagined to be a contraction of *colonus*, Lat. Johnson supposes it to have been a Saxon word corrupted from *loon*; *leon*, Belg. being nearly of the same import) a rustic, or country fellow; one whose behaviour is rude, and manners are unpolished.

CLOWNISH, *adj.* (from *clown* and *ish* of *isc*, Sax. importing, when joined to a substantive, likeness) consisting of clowns. Rude, awkward, ill-bred, and coarse, like a clown.

CLOWNISHLY, *adj.* (from *clownish* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a clumsy, coarse, rude, and ill-bred manner.

CLOWNISHNESS, *S.* (from *clownish* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a quality resembling the unpolished rudeness, rustic simplicity, or awkward address of a clown. Applied to language, broadness and coarseness of expression.

To CLOY, *v. a.* (*enclouer*, Fr. to nail up) to fill so with food, as to leave no passage for any more; to surfeit almost to loathing. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into their touch-holes.

CLOYLESS, *adj.* (from *cloy* and *less* of *lease*, Sax. want, negation, or absence) that which will never satisfy. That which will never surfeit, and on account of its excellence, will always leave a desire of more.

CLOYMENT, *S.* filling beyond a sufficiency. Surfeit. Not in use.

CLUB, *S.* (*clowppa*, Brit. *kleppel*, Belg. *kelb*, Teut.) a heavy and strong stick, used as an offensive weapon. In gaming the name of one of the suits of cards, called in French *treffe*, from its resembling the trefoil leaf or that of clover grass; in Spanish it is called *bastos*, which signifies staves or clubs, from whence we seem to have borrowed our name for this suit, though we retain the French figure. The money, shot, or sum every member is obliged to pay at a drinking society, from *cleoffen*, Sax. to divide. An assembly meeting at a public house to spend the evening, generally incorporated and regulated by orders established among themselves. Concurrence, joint expence or contribution.

To CLUB, *v. a.* to contribute one's proportion to a public expence. To join and unite in one common design. To lend assistance either with respect of strength or mental abilities, to carry on some common design which requires the assistance of many. To pay or contribute one's proportion of money or abilities, to a common expence, or towards perfecting any undertaking.

CLUBHEADED, *adj.* having a round, or thick head.

CLUB-LAW, *S.* the compelling the assent of a person by external force, or violence.

To CLUCK, *v. n.* (*cloccian*, Brit. *clockat*, Arm. *cloccar*, Sax. *klocken*, Belg.) to make a noise like a hen, when calling her chickens.

CLUMP, *S.* (*klomp*, *klumpe*, Teut. a mass) a shapeless thick piece of wood, nearly as broad as long. In the plural used for a silly person or nump-skull, a word frequent in Lincolnshire, according to Skinner.

CLUMSILY, *adv.* (from *clumfy*, and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in an uncouth, awkward, graceless, and unpleasing manner.

CLUMSINESS, *S.* (from *clumfy*, and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) want of ingenuity, skill, dexterity, or readiness in performing any thing. Awkward, proceeding from want of breeding, parts, or experience; ungainliness.

CLUMSY, *adj.* (from *lompfch*, Belg. stupid, or slow) awkward, artless, unhandy, and without grace, in the performance of any thing. Heavy, thick, and coarse with respect to weight and shape.

CLUNG, the preter and participle of *cling*.

To CLUNG, *v. n.* (*clingan*, Sax. to waste way) to dry or waste like wood, after it is cut.

CLUNG, *part.* wasted away, by a consumption, or other disorder; shrunk.

CLUSTER, (*cluster*, *clyster*, Sax. *klyster*, Belg.) a bunch, or several things of the same sort growing close together and

C O A

and on one common stalk. Figuratively, a number of insects crowding together. A body of, or several, people collected together, sometimes used in contempt.

To CLU'STER, *v. n.* to grow in bunches, close together and on one stalk, applied to vegetables. To gather close together in bodies, applied to bees. Actively, to collect into bunches.

CLU'STER-GRAPE, *S.* in botany, the small black grape, generally the forwardest of any.

CLUS'TERY, *adj.* growing close together on one common stalk.

To CLU'TCH, *v. a.* (of uncertain etymology) to hold in the hand with the fingers and thumb closed together; to gripe, or grasp. To shut the hand close, so as to seize and hold a thing fast.

CLU'TCH, *S.* a gripe, grasp, or seizure with the hand shut very fast and close. Figuratively, in the plural, the paws or talons of a bird or wild beast. Possession, including the idea of rapaciousness.

CLU'TTER, *S.* (see CLATTER) a noise made by a person's being in a hurry about some trifling affair; a hurry or clamour: a low word.

To CLU'TTER, *v. n.* (from the noun) to make a noise or bustle; about some trivial affair; generally used in contempt, or reproach.

CLY'STER, *S.* (χλυστήρ, *chlyster*, Gr. from χλυσω, *chluzo*, Gr. to wash) in medicine, a decoction of various ingredients injected into the anus by means of a syringe, or pipe and bladder.

To COACERVATE, *v. a.* (*coacervatum*, supine of *coacervo*, Lat.) to heap together.

COACERVATION, *S.* (from *coacervate*) the act of heaping, or the state of things heaped together.

CO'ACH, *S.* (*coche*, Fr. *kotczy*, Boh. *kochy*, Hung. *cuchy*, Tur.) a carriage of pleasure and state, having both back and front seats, hung upon straps or springs, running on four wheels, and distinguished from a chariot, because it has two seats fronting each other, and form a *vis-a-vis*, because more than one person can sit opposite to others. This carriage was originally intended for the country, and when first introduced into cities, there were but two even at Paris, one of which belonged to the Queen and the other to Diana, natural daughter of Henry II. The first courtier who set up this equipage, was John de Laval De Bois Dauphin, who could not travel on horseback on account of his enormous bulk. We find even in England that as low as Queen Elizabeth's time, the nobility of both sexes attended her in processions on horseback: so that this vehicle seemed to be reserved for an age, when every petty tradesman scorned to preserve his health by the salutary exercise of walking, and chose rather to entail debility on his posterity by aping nobility, and rivaling his superiors in the sum total of his expences.

To CO'ACH, *v. a.* to carry or convey in a coach.

CO'ACH-BOX, *S.* the seat whereon the person sits to drive a coach.

CO'ACH-HIRE, *S.* the fare of a hackney coach, or money paid for the use of a hired coach.

To COA'CT, *v.* (from *con*, together, and *actum*, supine of *ago*, Lat. to act) to act together, or in concert. "The two did *coa'ct*." SHAK. Seldom used, *cooperate* being the term now in vogue.

COA'CTION, *S.* (*coactus*, Lat. from *con*, together, and *ago*, Lat. to drive or force) the obliging to do, or to refrain from doing any action: force; compulsion.

COA'CTIVE, *adj.* having the force of restraining from or compelling to any action. Acting in concert with, a sense now obsolete.

COADJU'TANT, *part.* (from *con* and *adjutus*, Lat.) helping, assisting, or taking part with a person in any action. Cooperating, substantively used for an accomplice, or the person, who partakes in any action. A cooperator.

COADJU'TOR, *S.* (from *con*, together, and *adjutor*, Lat.) one engaged in assisting another. An assistant; associate; or partner in any undertaking. In the canon law, one appointed and empowered to perform the duties of another.

COADJU'VANCY, *S.* (from *con*, and *adjuvans*, participle of *adjuvo*, Lat. to assist) help; concurrence in any process or operation; a contributing to effect any particular design.

COADUNIT'ION, *S.* (from *con*, *ad* and *unitio*, Lat.) the uniting of several things or particles, so as to form one common mass. "The *coadunitio* of particles." HALE. Not in use.

To COAGME'NT, *v. a.* (from *coagmento*, Lat.) to join, glue, or heap together, so as to form one mass, "Had the world been *coagmented* from that fortuitous jumble." GLANV. Not in use.

C O A

COAGMENTA'TION, *S.* (*coagmentatio*, Lat.) a joining, uniting, gluing, or otherwise heaping several particles, or substances together, so as to form one common mass. The joining several syllables or words together, so as to form one word, or sentence, applied to style, or grammar. "Cementing and *coagmentation* of words." JONSON.

COA'GULABLE, *adj.* (from *coagula*, Lat. to curdle) that which may thicken, grow dense, or concrete.

To COA'GULATE, *v. a.* (*coagulo*, Lat.) to make a thing curdle, or turn into clots, applied to the turning of milk into curds, by means of rennet. Neuterly, to curdle; to form concretions; to congeal.

COAGULA'TION, *S.* (*coagulatio*, Lat.) the act of turning into curds. Concretion; congelation; or growing thick and tangible, applied to fluids. The state of a thing congealed, curdled, or condensed. The substance or body formed by congelation or concretion.

COA'GULATIVE, *adj.* (from *coagulate*) that which has the power of causing coagulations, concretions; curdling, or depriving a body of its fluidity.

COAGULA'TOR, *S.* that which causes condensations, or concretions. In medicine, those substances which expel the most fluid parts of the humours, thereby thickening and incrassating them; or else by imbibing some of the aqueous or fluid parts, these are called absorbents.

COA'L, *S.* (*col*, Sax. *kol*, *kohl*, Teut. *koll*, Belg. *kul*, Dan.) a solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substance, found in large strata, splitting generally in an horizontal direction; of a black glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving when burnt, a great quantity of ashes. Used sometimes for charcoal. Figuratively, any thing which may be fired, or which consumes and warms like fire, applied to anger or discord.

COA'L-BLACK, *S.* of the colour of coal; the deepest black.

COA'L-WORK, *S.* a coal mine, or place where coals are dug.

COA'LERY, *S.* a place where coals are dug. Coal-mine, is most frequently used.

To COALE'SCE, *v. n.* (pronounced *coaléfs*, from *coalesco*, Lat.) to unite together, applied to the union of different particles: As when the particles of vapours run together, and form globules, and by that means cause rain.

COALE'SCENCE, *S.* (*coalescens*, Lat.) the act of coalescing or uniting of several particles, whereby they adhere together and form one common mass.

COALI'TION, *S.* (*coalitum*, supine, of *coalesco*, Lat. to unite together) the uniting or joining of different particles, so as to compose one body, or common mass.

COA'LY, *adj.* (from *coal* and *ly*, of *ig*, Sax. denoting abundance) abounding in coal.

COAPTA'TION, *S.* (from *con*, together, and *aptatum*, supine, of *apto*, Lat. to fit) the fitting, or artful disposition, or arrangement of the parts of a thing, or of the words of a sentence.

To COAR'CT, *v. a.* (*coarcto*, Lat.) to straighten the dimensions of a thing, or extent of a place. To confine, or crowd together into a narrow compass. To restrain, lessen, diminish, or straighten power. Used only in a law sense.

COARCTA'TION, *S.* (*coarctatio*, Lat.) confinement, or restraint to a narrow space. The lessening any space. Restraint of liberty.

COA'RSE, *adj.* (pronounced *cobrsé*, *corf*, Sax. an execration, *corfnian*, to execrate or curse) mixed with dross, not refined, applied to metals. Rough, and consisting of large threads, applied to cloth or silk manufactures. Rude, uncivil, indelicate, ill-bred, applied to behaviour, or manners. Unpolished, and not elegant, applied to language. Not perfected by study, or experience, applied to the practitioners of any art. Mean, vile, rough, and of no value, applied to the worth of any thing, or the manner in which it is wrought.

COA'RSELY, *adv.* (from *coarse* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax.) in a rude, rough, inelegant manner, free from any graces, or appearance of politeness.

COA'RSENESS, *S.* (from *coarse* and *ness*, of *nessé*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) want of purity, and refining; abounding in dross, applied to metals. Consisting of large threads, or wrought without any nicety, applied to manufactures. Want of elegance, or delicacy, applied to expressions. Want of politeness or breeding; clownishness, rudeness, or rusticity, applied to behaviour. A composition of mean and cheap materials; vile, cheap, that which may be bought at a low price, and is worth but little, applied to provisions.

COA'ST, *S.* (*coste*, Fr. *costa*, Ital. and Lat.) a shore or land, which lies near and is washed by the sea. Used by Sir

C O C

Sir Isaac Newton, in the sense of the original French and Latin for a side, or part. "Otherwise would not be refracted towards that *coast*, rather than any other *coast*." The *coast* is clear, a phrase implying that any danger is over; and that there are no obstacles in a person's way.

To COAST, *v. n.* in navigation, to sail near a *coast*, or keep within sight of land. Actively, to sail by a place.

COASTER, S. one who makes a voyage from port to port, keeping at the same time within sight of the shore. One who sails near the shore, through mere timorousness.

COAT, S. (*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Ital.) the outward garment of a man, made with plates at the sides. The lower part of a woman's dress tied round the waste, and covering the legs. Figuratively, any covering, or tegument. "The eye has its *coats*." The hair or fur of a beast. In heraldry, the escutcheon, field or habit on which a person's arms are portrayed.

To COAT, *v. a.* to cover, or spread over. "To coat a retort" "To coat a ceiling."

To COAX, *v. a.* to endeavour to persuade a person by flattery, or insinuating address; a low word.

COAXER, S. one who endeavours to persuade a person by flattery, or artful and insinuating behaviour.

COB, a word often used in composition, corrupted from *cop*, Sax. *kopp*, Germ. a great head, and implies something defective or awkward.

To COBBLE, *v. a.* (*kobler*, Belg. to mend shoes) to mend any thing in a clumsy manner, generally applied to shoes. To do or make any thing in a coarse, unhandy, awkward, or rough manner.

COBBLER, S. (from the verb) a mender of old shoes. Figuratively, a very bad workman; one who cannot perform any thing with elegance.

COBIRONS, S. (from *cop*, Sax. or *kopff*, Belg. a head and *irons*) irons with a knob at the upper end, used in fire-places where wood is burned.

COB-SWAN, the head or leading swan in a swannery.

COBWEB, S. (from *kop*, Belg. a spider and *web*) the web or net of a spider. The manner of spinning this toil, the geometrical proportion between its threads, their minuteness and slenderness, and the manner of which they are formed, are particulars worthy the consideration of a naturalist; and fill the curious mind with admiration. Figuratively, any snare or trap. Sometimes used for a restraint which may be easily broken through.

COCCIFEROUS, *adj.* (from *κοκκος*, Gr. and *φερω*, Gr.) in botany, a term applied to all plants having berries.

COCHINEAL, S. (*cochinilla*, Span. a wood-louse, from the similitude it bears to it) an insect found upon the *Opuntia*, originally of a white or pellucid colour, but turning red by means of the food it eats, and when dried affording a beautiful purple colour, made use of by dyers.

COCHLEARY, *adj.* (from *cochlea*, Lat. a screw) made in the form of a screw.

COCHLEATED, *adj.* (from *cochlea*, Lat.) twisted in form of a screw; turbinated, applied to shells.

COCK, S. (*cocc*, Sax. *kock*, Belg. *coq*, Fr.) the male of the species of domestic fowls, famous for its courage, pride and gallantry. The male of any birds or fowls. An instrument turning round a pivot, used to shew the point from which the wind blows. An instrument, turning with a screw, made of bell-metal, and used in drawing liquors from casks. The notch of an arrow. That part of the lock of a gun, which strikes the flint. Figuratively, a courageous person, or one who possesses a great fund of spirits. Used with *first*, and *second*, particular periods of time, when cocks generally crow. In marine affairs, a small boat, called a cock-boat. A small heap of hay. The particular form in which the brims of a hat are placed. The style or gnomon of a dial. The needle of a balance. *Cock-a-boop*, or *cock on the hoop*; a phrase implying triumphant exultation, or elation on account of some success.

To COCK, *v. a.* to erect, or set upright. "Cocks his ears." GAY. To mould the shape of a hat. To wear the hat with an air of petulance, and smartness. To fix the cock of a gun ready for discharging. To lay hay in small heaps. To look with an air of triumph and contempt, joined to the word *nose*. Neuterly, to strut, hold up the head, or look big on account of any little success. To train cocks for fighting.

COCK, in composition, signifies sometimes small or little.

COCKADE, S. a ribband, tied in a bow, or formed in the shape of a rose, worn in a man's hat.

COCKATRICE, S. (from *cock* and *atter*, Sax. a serpent) a serpent supposed to be formed from a cock's egg. Figuratively, a person of an insidious, venomous, and treacherous disposition.

C O D

COCK-BOAT, S. (see *Cock*) a small boat belonging to a ship.

COCK-CROWING, S. the time at which cocks crow. Figuratively, the morning.

To COCKER, *v. a.* (*coqueline*, Fr.) to indulge too much; to fondle, or treat with too much fondness.

COCKER, S. one who keeps cocks for fighting.

COCKEREL, S. (a diminutive noun from *cock*) a young cock.

COCKET, S. (of uncertain etymology) a seal belonging to the customhouse. An instrument drawn on parchment, signed, sealed, and delivered to merchants as a certificate that they have paid the customs for their goods.

COCK-HORSE, *v.* triumphant, exulting. A kind of low word. "Sits *cock-horse* on her throne." PRIOR.

COCKLE, S. (*coquille*, Fr.) a small shell-fish.

COCKLE-STAIRS, S. (from *cock-lea*, Lat. a screw, and *stairs*) winding, or spiral stairs. Stairs twining round a post, like a cork-screw.

To COCKLE, *v. n.* to contract any stuff into wrinkles by whet, or rain.

COCKLED, *part.* shelled; wrinkled by whet.

COCKLOFT, S. a room over a garret, so called from its smallness. See *Cock* in composition.

COCKNEY, S. (*pais de coccagne*, in Boileau, is a country of dainties; similar to this is "a *loudy-bote coccaying*." Sax. On which Dr. Hickey remarks, that the last word implied a person given to luxury, voluptuousness, and effeminate pleasures, and from hence was given as a term of reproach to those that live in cities, being at first wrote *coccagn*, and by time corrupted into *cockney*) a person born in London; A word of contempt. Figuratively, any effeminate, luxurious, ignorant or inexperienced person dwelling in a city.

COCKPIT, S. a place wherein cocks generally fight. In a ship, a place on the lower deck of a man of war, in which are divisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates.

COCK'S-COMB, S. a plant, the same as *LONSWORT*. See *COX-COMB*.

COCK'S-HEAD, S. in botany, a plant called likewise *Saxifojin*, and esteemed one of the best sorts of fodder for cattle.

COCK-SHUT, the close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost.

COCK-SPUR, S. in botany, the Virginian hawthorn. Esteemed good fodder for deer. A species of medlar.

COCKSURE, *adj.* confident, certain.

COCKSWAIN, S. (*coggsuaine*, Sax. from *coggs* a boat, and *swain*.) the officer who has the command of the cock-boat.

COCKWEED, S. in botany, the *Dittander*, or Pepperwort.

CO'COA, S. see *CACAO*, or *CHOCOLATE-NUT*.

COC' TILE, *adj.* (*coctilis*, Lat.) made by baking.

COCTION, S. (Lat.) a boiling. In surgery, a digestion of matter. "Taken off by a *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter." ARBUR.

COD, or CODFISH, S. a sea fish, caught on the banks of Newfoundland. The leave given to the French to fish and resort to this island to dry their cod when taken, seems to have been a very great weakness in a former administration, since they not only supplied themselves with this article, which they would otherwise be obliged to purchase of this nation, but likewise, supply those markets where we formerly traded. Add to this, that the increase of the French marine took its date from this grant, and we shall find sufficient reason to resume a privilege which must terminate in our overthrow. As the banks on Newfoundland seem now pretty much exhausted, it were to be wished that we would make use of a remedy for that deficiency, which providence has put in our hands, during the course of this war, by the capture of Cape Breton, where according to Mr. Pontchartrain, "fish is much more abundant than at Newfoundland."

COD, S. (*codde*, Sax.) in botany, any case, or husk in which seeds are lodged.

To COD, *v. n.* to inclose in a husk, case, or cod.

CODDERS, S. (from *cod* and *er*, of *ever*. Sax. a man) those that gather pease.

CODE, S. (the *E* not pronounced, from *codex*, Lat.) a book. A book of civil laws; appropriated, by way of eminence, to the collection made by Justinian.

CODICIL, S. (a diminutive of *codex*, Lat.) a writing made by way of supplement to a will in order to supply something omitted, or alter and explain, something contained in the testament.

CODILLE, *S.* (Fr. *codillo*, Span.) in gaming, a term at ombre, implying that the game is won against the player; this is termed *basted* in quadrille.

To **CO'DLE**, *v. a.* (of *cozulo* a diminutive of *coquo*, Lat.) to parboil. To soften by the heat of water.

CODLING, *S.* an early kind of apple, so called from its being generally boiled for eating.

COEFFICACY, *S.* (from *con*, Lat. together, and *efficacia*, Lat.) the united power of several things acting together, to produce an effect.

COEFFICIENCY, *S.* (from *con*, and *efficiens*, part of *efficio*, Lat.) the acting together, or joint act of several things to produce any effect.

COEFFICIENT, *part.* (*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.) that which acts jointly with another. *Coefficients* in algebra, numbers or uneven quantities, prefixed to letters, into which they are supposed to be multiplied. Thus, in $3a$, bx , or cx , 3 is the coefficient of $3a$; b , of bx , and c , of cx . In fluxions, applied to any generating term, it is the quantity arising from the division of that term by the generated quantity.

COELIAC, *adj.* (from *κοιλια*, *koilia*, Gr. the belly) in medicine, joined to passion, a diarrhoea, looseness, or flux, wherein the aliment comes away either indigested, or turned to chyle, instead of excrements.

COELIAC-ARTERY, *S.* in anatomy, the first artery detached from the descending trunk of the aorta into the abdomen.

CO'EMPTION, *S.* (*coemptio*, Lat.) the act of buying up or engrossing any commodity. "Monopolies and coemptions of wares." BAC. Not in use.

COE'QUAL, *adj.* (from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.) being in the same state, condition, and circumstance as another.

COEQUALITY, *S.* the state of two persons or things which are equal to each other.

To **COE'RCE**, *v. a.* (*coerceo*, Lat.) to restrain by force, or punishments, from the committing any crime, or performing any action.

COE'RCIBLE, *adj.* that which may, or ought to be restrained.

COE'RCION, *S.* (from *coereco*, or *coerecio*, Lat.) a check, or restraint. A restraining from the violation of any law, by means of punishment.

COE'RCIVE, *adj.* that which has the power of restraining. That which has the authority of restraining by means of punishment.

COESSE'NTIAL, *adj.* (from *con* and *essentia*, Lat.) partaking of the same essence.

COESSENTIALITY, *S.* the quality of partaking of the same essence with another.

COETA'NEOUS, *adj.* (from *con* and *ætas*, age) of the same age with another. Used with *to*, or *unto*.

COETER'NAL, *adj.* (from *con* and *æternus*, Lat.) existing eternally with another, equally eternal with another.

COETER'NALLY, *adv.* (from *coeternal*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner equally eternal with another.

COETER'NITY, (from *con* and *æternitas*, Lat.) having an eternity of existence together with, or equal to the eternity of another.

COE'VAL, *adj.* (*coævus*, Lat.) born or produced at the same time; of the same age as another, followed by *with*, or *to*. "Coeval with eternity." POPE. "Coeval to mankind." HALE. Used substantively, for a person of the same age, or living at the same time as another. A contemporary.

COE'VOUS, *adj.* (*coævus*, Lat.) of the same age, living at the same time.

To **COEXI'ST**, *v. n.* (from *con* and *existo*, Lat.) to exist, or be at the same time, or in the same place; joined to the participle *with*.

COEXI'STENCE, *S.* (from *coexist*) the having existence at the same time, or place with another; followed by *with*.

COEXI'STENT, *adj.* having existence at the same time with another; used with *to* and *with*. "Existent to the motion." LOCKE. "Coexistent with the motions." *Idem*.

To **COEXTE'ND**, *v. a.* (from *con* and *extendo*, Lat.) to extend to the same space, period, or duration with another, followed by *with*, before the object with which the coextension is formed.

COEXTE'NSION, *S.* the act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another, followed by *with*.

CO'FFEE, *S.* (*cahub*, Turk. *cahuah*, Arab. *caffé*, Fr.) the berry of a tree, formerly peculiar to the kingdom of Yaman, in Arabia, but now propagated in most of our colonies, in Jamaica especially, where it is little inferior to the best Turkey. It grows on a tree forty feet high, which in Arabia is always covered with flowers and fruit. Its leaves resemble the common laurel. The liquor or decoction made from the berry roasted, was introduced into England,

first by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey-merchant, in the year 1652, bringing with him one Pasquet, a Greek servant, to make coffee for him; who was the first person that ever set up a coffee-house.

CO'FFEE-HOUSE, *S.* a place where coffee is sold, persons generally meet, if near change, to transact business, and the daily papers are taken in for the accommodation of customers.

COFFEE-MAN, *S.* one who keeps a coffee-house. "Preferred a coffee-man to Agesilaus." ADDIS.

COFFER, *S.* (*coffre*, Sax.) a chest for keeping money. Figuratively, treasure. In architecture, a small sinking, or depression between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, generally filled up with a rose. In fortification, a hollow lodgment, across a dry moat, the upper part of which is raised with pieces of timber above the moat's level, is covered with hurdles laden with earth, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. It is generally used by the besieged to repulse the enemy, when they endeavour to pass the ditch.

To **COFFER**, *v. a.* to put into chests or coffers, followed by *up*. "Might coffer up." ROW.

CO'FFERER, *of the king's household*, *S.* a principal officer at court, in the compting house or elsewhere, next to the comptroller, who inspects over the behaviour and conduct of the other officers of the household, and pays them their respective salaries.

CO'FFIN, *S.* (*cofn*, Fr. *cofano*, Ital. *cofa*, Sax. *kofe*, Ill. a little house) the receptacle wherein a dead body is placed, for its interment. In pastry, a mould of paste for a pye. A paper case, in form of a cone, or pyramid; a round piece of paper with the edges bent up perpendicularly, used by the apothecaries to drop their bolusses in, to keep the outward paper clean. In farriery, the whole hoof of a horse's foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone. The coffin-bone, is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the foot.

To **CO'FFIN**, *v. a.* to place, or inclose in a coffin.

To **CO'G**, *v. a.* (*côg*, Brit. a cook, to cook up an affair, Skinner derives it from *coquilliner*, Fr.) to persuade, wheedle, or gain a person over by flattery, or an insinuating address. "I'll cog their hearts from them." SHAK. To falsify, or corrupt a manuscript, by inserting some word or sentence; to foist, used with *in*. "Cogging in the word." TILLOTS. To obtrude falsehoods, or endeavour to make them pass current. To cog a die, is to secure it so, as to direct it in its fall. Neuterly, to lie, to wheedle.

CO'G, *S.* the tooth of a wheel by which it acts upon another wheel.

To **CO'G**, *v. a.* to fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY, *S.* (*cogens*, Lat. from *cogo*, Lat. to force) the power of compelling. The power of extorting assent, or obedience.

CO'GENT, *part.* (*cogens*, Lat.) able to compel to action. Powerful, resistless. Applied to arguments, forcing conviction, or extorting assent.

CO'GENTLY, *adj.* (from *cogent*, and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a forcible manner; extorting conviction and assent, applied to arguments.

CO'GGER, *S.* (of *cog* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) a flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GLE-STONE, *S.* (*cuogolo*, Ital.) a small pebble. A little stone.

CO'GITABLE, *adj.* (*cogitabilis*, Lat.) that which may be thought on, or may be the subject of thought.

To **CO'GITATE**, *v. n.* (*cogitatum*, supine of *cogito*, Lat.) to think. Seldom used.

COGITA'TION, *S.* (*cogitatio*, Lat.) the beholding any idea in the mind. The act of thinking. Figuratively, thought, purpose, intention, or design. Meditation.

CO'GITATIVE, *adj.* (*cogitatus*, Lat.) having the power of thought. Given to thought, study, or reflection.

COGNA'TION, *S.* (*cognatio*, Lat.) in civil law, the relation between both males and females descending from the same stock. Relation; a partaking of the same nature.

COGNISE'E, *S.* in law, the person to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

CO'GNISOUR, *S.* in law, one that passes or acknowledges a fine in lands, or tenements to another.

COGNITION, *S.* (*cognitio*, Lat.) knowledge, complete, conviction. Seldom used.

COGNITIVE, *adj.* that which has the power of knowing or apprehending. "Its cognitive or apprehensive power." SOUTH. Seldom used.

CO'GNIZABLE, *adj.* (*cognifable*, Fr.) proper for the consideration or inspection of a person, subject to judicial examination and notice.

CO'GNIZANCE, *S.* (pronounced *connissance*, from *connoissance*, *Fr.*) in law, 'an acknowledgment of a fine or confession of something done; the hearing of a matter judicially, used with the word *take*; the particular jurisdiction of a magistrate, or an object which more particularly falls under his inspection or notice. A badge by which any person may be known or distinguished.

COGNO'MINAL, *adj.* (*cognomen*, *Lat.*) having the same name. "His *cognominal*, or name-fake." *Brown*. Not in use.

COGNOMINA'TION, *S.* (*cognominatum*, supine of *cognomino*, *Lat.*) a surname; a family name. A name given a person on account of some exploit, or other external circumstance.

COGNO'SCENCE, *S.* (from *cognoscens*, part. of *cognosco*, *Lat.* to know a person or thing, unknown before) knowledge; the state or act of knowing. Wants authority.

COGNOS'CIBLE, *adj.* (*cognosco*, *Lat.*) that may be known; possible to be known; being the object of knowledge.

COHA'BIT, *v. n.* (from *con* together, and *habito*, to dwell) to dwell in the same place with another. To live together as man and wife.

COHA'BITANT, *S.* (*con* and *habitans*) one who dwells in the same place with another.

COHABITA'TION, *S.* (from *con*, *Lat.* together, and *habito*) the act of dwelling with another in the same place. The living together as man and wife.

COHE'IR, *S.* (pronounced *cohair*, or *cohare*, from *cohæres*, *Lat.*) a man who enjoys an inheritance together with another.

COHE'RESS, *S.* (from *coheir* and *ess*, a feminine termination among the Saxons) a female, who enjoys an inheritance with another.

COHE'RE, *v. n.* (the *E* final is mute and added only to lengthen the sound of the last syllable, from *cohæreo*, *Lat.*) to stick together; to hold fast to one another, as parts of the same body. To be well connected; to depend on what has preceded, and connect with what follows, applied to literary compositions. To suit, fit, or be fitted to. To agree.

COHE'RENCE, **COHE'RENCY**, *S.* (*coherentia*, *Lat.*) in physics, the state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so as to resist divulsion, or separation. Relation, dependency, or the connection of the parts of a discourse with one another, in which they follow one another regularly and naturally. Consistency, so as one part of a discourse does not contradict another.

COHE'RENT, *part.* (*cohærens*, *Lat.*) sticking together so as to resist a separation. Suitable, adapted to one another; consistent or not contradictory.

COHE'SION, *S.* (from *cohere*) the action whereby the atoms or primary corpuscles of bodies are connected together, so as to form particles, and the particles are kept together, so as to form sensible masses. The secondary cause of this cohesion is acknowledged, by Sir Isaac Newton, to be unknown; who likewise informs us, that the different forms and properties of bodies, arise from the different cohesions. Figuratively, *cohesion* signifies the state of union or inseparability both of the particles of matter and other things. Connection.

COHE'SIVE, *adj.* that has the power of sticking fast, so as to resist separation.

COHE'SIVENESS, *S.* (from *cohesive* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the quality of uniting, so as to resist any attempt to separate them, applied to the particles of matter.

CO'HOBATE, *v. a.* to pour any distilled liquor upon its residuum, or remaining matter, and distill it again.

COHOB'A'TION, *S.* the returning any liquor distilled upon that which remains, after the distillation, and the distilling it again.

CO'HORT, *S.* (*cohortis*, genitive of *cohors*, *Lat.*) a troop of soldiers, in the Roman armies, containing about 500 foot. In poetry, used for any company of soldiers or warriors.

COHORTA'TION, *S.* (*cohortatio*, *Lat.*) exhortation, or a speech made to encourage persons; incitement. Wants authority.

CO'IF, *S.* (*coiffe*, *Fr.* *cuffia*, *Span.* *cofia*, *Ital.* *queff*, *Arab.* the head, *quefia*, *Arab.* a head-dress) a head-dress. A lady's cap. A serjeant's cap.

CO'IFED, *adj.* wearing a cap.

CO'IFURE, *S.* (from *coiffure*, *Fr.*) head dress. "I am highly pleased with your *coiffure*." *Spect.* N^o. 98.

COIGNE, *S.* (Irish) horse meat.

COIGNE, *S.* (*Fr.*) a corner, a wooden wedge used by printers.

CO'IL, *v. a.* (*cuellier*, *Fr.* *cogliare*, *Ital.*) to reduce into a narrow compass. To coil a rope, is to wind it in a ring.

CO'IL, *S.* (*kolleren*, *Teut.* to scold or quarrel) a tumult, noise, confusion, or bustle, occasioned by some quarrel. A rope wound into a ring.

CO'IN, *S.* (*coigne*, *Fr.*) a corner; any thing standing with a corner outwards. A brick cut diagonally, pronounced *quoin*, or *quine*.

CO'IN, *S.* (*coin*, *Fr.* *conio*, *Ital.* *cuniar*, *Span.* from *acunar*, *Span.* to coin money, from *cuneus*, *Lat.* a wedge, because cut in wedges before coined, or from *coign*, *Fr.* a corner, because money was probably square at first) money or metal stamped with a lawful impression. Payment of any kind. Compensation. As the rewards of merit, do not consist so much in the intrinsic value, as their possibility of immortalizing the exploit, for which they are bestowed; and as medals are universally acknowledged the best comments on past actions, and the truest preservers of noble exploits, it were to be wished that monarchs, would for the sake of encouraging either those who are eminent for their parts, or their warlike achievements, permit their effigies, and the circumstances for which they deserve immortality, to be stamped on a certain number of their annual coins, in order to transmit the names of heroes to posterity, and to encourage others to tread in their steps.

To **CO'IN**, *v. a.* to mint, or stamp metals for money. To make, or forge any thing, used in an ill sense.

CO'INAGE, *S.* the stamping metals; or making money. This was formerly, performed by a hammer, but at present by a mill; the former was the only method known till the year 1553. The English coinage by adding the letters on the edges, contributed not a little to its perfection, as for its neatness we say nothing, that we may not be suspected of partiality, though what nobler name can a man desire at present, than that of an Englishman? Figuratively, this word is used for coin or money. The charges or expence of coining. Forgery, or invention, used in a bad sense.

To **COINCIDE**, *v. n.* (*coincido*, *Lat.*) to fall upon, or meet in the same point. To be consistent with. To concur, used with the particle *with*.

CO'INCIDENCE, *S.* the state of several bodies, or lines falling upon the same point. Concurrence, consistency, or uniting to effect the same end, or establish the same point; followed by *with*.

CO'INCIDENT, *adj.* (*coincidens*, *Lat.*) falling upon the same point, applied to bodies, or lines. Concurring, consistent, agreeing, mutually tending to the support of any particular point.

CO'INDICATION, *S.* (from *con* and *indicare*, *Lat.*) the concurrence of many symptoms, bespeaking or betokening the same cause.

CO'INER, *S.* one that makes money. Figuratively, a maker of counterfeit money. An inventor.

To **CO'JOIN**, *v. n.* (*conjungo*, *Lat.*) to join with another in the same office. "Thou may'st *cojoin*." *Shak.* followed by *with*; but not in use, at present.

CO'ISTRIL, *S.* a coward, or run-away cock. "He's a coward and a *coistrili*." *Shak.*

CO'IT, *S.* (*kote*, *Belg.* a dice) a thing thrown at a mark. See *Quoit*.

COIT'ION, *S.* (from *coitio*, *Lat.*) the act of propagating the species. The act by which two bodies come together.

CO'KE, *S.* (perhaps from *coquo*, *Lat.* to bake) fuel made by burning pit coal under the ground, and quenching the cinders; as in making charcoal. It is frequently used in drying malt.

COL'ANDER, *S.* (pronounced *cullender*, from *colandus*, part of *colo*, *Lat.* to strain) a sieve, either of hair, twigs, or metal, through which any mixture is strained, and leaves the grosser parts behind it.

COLA'TION, *S.* (from *colatum*, supine, of *colo*, *Lat.*) the act of filtering, straining, or separating any fluid from its dregs, or impurities.

CO'LATURE, *S.* (*colatus*, *Lat.*) the act of separating the dregs of any fluid by straining it through a sieve, or filtering it through paper. The matter strained or filtrated.

CO'LBERTINE, *S.* (accented by Johnson on the first syllable, but pronounced *colberteen*) a kind of a fine lace worn by women.

CO'LCOTHAR, *S.* in chemistry, the dry substance remaining after distillation, but generally applied to the caput mortuum of vitriol.

CO'LD, *adj.* (*cole*, *Sax.* *cool*, *Belg.* *kubl*, *Teut.*) without warmth, or warming. Having a sensation of cold, or shivering, because the particles of air are less in motion than those of our body, or being mixed with nitrous particles, diminish the motion of those of the body. That which is not volatile, or easily put in motion by heat. Figuratively, unaffected,

affected, not easily excited to action, indifferent. Not able to move the passions. Reserved, or void of the warmth of friendship and affection. Chaste, temperate, not easily provoked to anger. Not meeting with a warm or affectionate reception. Deliberate, calm, opposed to hasty. In hunting, not scenting, or not affecting the scent.

CO'LD, S. something void of heat or motion, and which contains in it no particles of fire. That which produces the sensation of cold. A disease caused by stopping perspiration, and other effects of cold weather.

CO'LDLY, *adv.* (from *cold* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) without warmth or heat. Figuratively, with great indifference, unconcern, and without any testimony of esteem or friendship.

CO'LDNESS, S. that quality which is opposite to heat. That quality which causes a sensation of cold, and deprives a person of his natural warmth and heat. Want of kindness, love, esteem or affection; coyness, chastity, or freedom from any immodest desires.

CO'LE, S. (*cawl*, Sax.) a general name for all sorts of cabbage.

CO'LESEED, S. in botany, the rape, from whence rape-seed oil is drawn, cultivated for feeding cattle.

CO'LEWORT, S. (from *cawl*, Sax. cabbage, and *wyrt*, Sax. a plant.) in botany, a species of the cabbage.

CO'LIC, S. (*colicus*, Lat.) in medicine, a severe pain in the lower venter, and so called because it was formerly thought to be seated in the *colon*. A bilious colic, proceeds from bilious, sharp and stimulating humours, which irritate the bowels so as to cause continual gripes, attended with looseness; this is usual after a violent fit of anger, and relieved by lenitives and emollients. A flatulent colic is a pain in the bowels, which distends them prodigiously, is owing to dry faeces contained in the intestines, and managed with carminatives, and moderate openers. A nervous colic is from convulsive spasms, or contortions of the guts, whereby their capacities are straightened; this is remedied by brisk cathartics, joined with opiates and emollient diluters. An hysterical colic rises from disorders peculiar to women, and from a consent of parts; and is cured as common hysterics. The stone colic, proceeds, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone, or gravel in the bladder or kidneys, is treated by nephritics, oily diuretics, and greatly assisted by carminative and turpentine clysters. The colic of infants, proceeds from acidities and the air in the aliment expanding itself while ferments; in the former case nothing is better than Magnesia Alba; and in the latter, a gentle purge of Rhubarb joined with carminatives, and Magnesia Alba, is not less serviceable.

CO'LIC, *adj.* affecting the bowels.

To COLLA'PSE, *v. n.* (*collapsus*, supine of *collabor*, Lat.) to fall together; to close together so as one side shall touch another. Used mostly by medical writers.

COLLA'PSION, S. the state of vessels closing of themselves. The act of closing together.

COLLAR, S. (*collare*, Lat. of *collum*, Lat. the neck) an ornament of metal worn by knights of several military orders, hanging over the shoulders on the mantle, and generally consisting of a gold chain enamelled with ciphers and other devices, and having the badge of the order suspended at the bottom. That of the order of the garter consists of SS, with roses enamelled red, within a garter enamelled blue, and a George at the bottom. Collar, is likewise that part of the harness, which is round a horse's neck. The part of the dress which surrounds the neck. To *flip the collar*, is a phrase for getting free, escaping, or extricating one's self from any difficult engagement. A collar of *brawn*, is a quantity of brawn rolled and bound up in a roundish parcel.

To COL'LAR, *v. a.* to seize by the collar. Joined with *brawn*, to roll it up and bind it tight with a string, in order to make it retain a round form.

COLLAR-BONE, S. the clavicle; one of the bones which are on each side of the neck.

To COLLA'TE, *v. a.* (*collatum* supine of *confero*, Lat.) to compare one thing with another of the same kind; applied to books, to compare and examine them, in order to find whether any thing be deficient, corrupted, or interpolated. Used with *to*, to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLA'TERAL, *adj.* (from *con* and *lateris*, genitive of *latus*, Lat. a side) side to side, running parallel; mutual, or such as becomes near relations, applied to affection. In geography, situated by the side of another. Not direct, oblique; concurrent, applied to proofs. In cosmography, intermediate, or lying between the cardinal points. In genealogy, applied to relations of the same stock, but not

in the same line of ascendants and descendants; such are uncles, aunts, nephews, cousins. *Collateral* descent, in law, is that which passes to brothers children. *Collateral* assistance, is a bond made over and above the deed itself, for the performance of a covenant. *Collateral* security, is a deed made of other lands, besides those granted by the deed of mortgage, on there not being a sufficient security.

COLLA'TERALLY, *adj.* (from *collateral*, and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) side by side, applied to positions or situation. In an indirect manner, without design, applied to argument. Not in the same line of descendants, though from the same stock, applied to genealogy.

COLLA'TION, S. (*collatio*, Lat. from *confero*, Lat. to confer or bestow) the act of bestowing or conferring, applied to gifts or favours. The comparing one copy, or thing of the same kind with another. In canon law, the bestowing of a benefit, by a bishop, who has right of patronage. An elegant public entertainment or feast.

COLLATITIOUS, *adj.* (*colatitius*, Lat.) done by the contribution, or mutual assistance of many. Wants authority.

COLLA'TOR, S. (from *collate*) one who examines copies or manuscripts, by comparing them with some other writing. In law, one who presents to an ecclesiastical living or benefice, generally applied to the presentation of a bishop.

To COLLAUD, *v. a.* (*collaudo*, Lat.) to unite or join in the praises of a person or thing. Wants authority.

COLLEAGUE, S. (formerly accented on the last syllable, *collega*, Lat.) a partner, or associate in the same office.

To COLLEA'GUE, *v. n.* to unite or join with; followed by *with*.

To COLLE'CT, *v. a.* (*collectum*, supine of *collego*, Lat.) to gather together; to bring several things together, or into the same place. To add into a sum. To attain the knowledge of from observation. To infer, draw, or deduce from arguments; used with *from*. Followed by the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. To recover from a surprise; to reassemble one's scattered ideas.

COL'LECT, S. (*collectum*, supine, of *collego*, Lat.) a short comprehensive prayer used in the church service.

COLLECTA'NEOUS, *adj.* (*collectaneus*, Lat.) gathered together, collected: *Collectanea*, are notes or remarks gathered or compiled from various books.

COLLE'CTIBLE, *adj.* that which may be gathered, or deduced from any premises; used with *from*.

COLLE'CTION, S. (*collectio*, Lat.) the act of gathering several pieces together. An assemblage of things in the same place. The act of deducing consequences from premises; a sense now obsolete. A consequence, or deduction from some preceding argument or proposition; a sense in which it hardly ever occurs among modern authors.

COLLECTITIOUS, *adj.* (*collectitius*, Lat.) gathered up. Wants authority.

COLLE'CTIVE, *adj.* (*collectivus*, Lat. *collectif*, Fr.) gathered together; consisting of several members, or parts forming a whole, or one common mass. In logic, a collective idea, is that which unites several things of the same kind. In grammar, a collective noun, is a noun which expresses a multitude, or several of the same sort, though used in the singular number; as a *company*, an *army*, a *fleet*. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative: "Critical and *collective* reason." BROWN. Seldom used in this sense.

COLLE'CTIVELY, *adv.* (from *collective* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax.) in a body, taken together, opposed to singly or separately. In general; or generally. In one mass or heap.

COLLE'CTOR, S. (Lat.) one who gathers scattered things together.

COLLE'GATORY, S. (from *con* together, and *legatus*, Lat. a legacy) in civil law, a person who is left to a legacy together with others.

CO'LLEGE, S. (Fr. *collegium*) a collection or body of animals. "Thick as the college of the bees." DRYDEN; an unusual sense. A society of men dedicating themselves to the study of divinity and learning. A public place endowed with certain revenues, where the several branches of learning, both divine and human, are taught; a collection of colleges form an university. Not to mention other colleges, that of the Physicians in London deserves particular notice, and as the health and lives of his Majesty's subjects are the sacred depositum entrusted to their care, it were to be wished, that the genuineness of drugs, and the qualities of medicinal compositions were inspected by them with a scrupulous exactness, that no ingredient should be omitted in any composition, because it would cost the apothecaries much in the purchase, or hinder their

making a show in the quantity they sell by retail, when the only thing for which a medicine ought to be valued, is its quality.

COLLE'GIAL, *adj.* (from *college*) relating to a college, or possessed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN, *S.* an inhabitant, or member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE, *adj.* consisting of colleges; instituted or regulated after the manner of a college. *Collegiate church*, is that which is endowed for a society or body corporate, consisting of a dean and secular priests, without a bishop; of this kind are Westminster Abbey, Windsor, &c.

COLLE'GIATE, *S.* a member of a college, or one bred at an university.

COL'LET, *S.* (Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck) formerly any thing that was worn about the neck. Figuratively, the neck. Among jewellers, that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To COLLI'DE, *v. a.* (*collido*, Lat.) to strike, beat, or dash two things together, or against each other.

COL'LIER, *S.* one who digs for coals in a mine. One who sells or deals in coals. A vessel made use of to convey coals by water.

COL'LIFLOWER, *S.* see CAULIFLOWER.

COLLIGA'TION, *S.* (*colligatio*, Lat.) the binding things close, or together. "The colligation of vessels." BROWN.

COLLIMA'TION, *S.* (from *collimatum*, supine, of *collimo*, Lat.) the act of aiming at a mark. An aim. Wants authority.

COLLINEA'TION, *S.* (*collineatio*, Lat.) the act of aiming. Wants authority.

COLLIQUATABLE, *adj.* (see COLLIQUATE) easily dissolved, or melted.

COLLIQUAMENT, *S.* the substance any thing is reduced to by dissolution, or fusion, *i. e.* by being dissolved or melted.

COLLIQUANT, *part.* (*colliquans*, Lat.) that which has the power of dissolving, melting, or wasting.

To COLLIQUATE, *v. a.* (*colliqueo*, Lat.) to melt, dissolve, or turn a solid into a fluid by heat, &c.

COLLIQUA'TION, *S.* (from *colliquate*) the melting of any thing by heat. In medicine, a disorder wherein the blood and other animal fluids flow through the secretory glands, especially those of the skin, faster than they ought, producing fluxes, and moist, profuse, greasy, and clammy sweats. *Colliquation* is applied to the blood when it loses its balsamic texture, and to the solids when they waste away.

COLLIQUATIVE, *adj.* (from *colliquate*) melting or dissolvent. A *colliquative* fever, is that which is attended with a diarrhæa, or profuse sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids.

COLLIQUEFA'CTION, *S.* (from *colliqueo*, to melt, and *factum*, of *facio*, Lat. to make) the reducing different metals to one mass by melting them on a fire.

COLLI'SION, *S.* (*collisio*, Lat.) the act of striking two bodies together.

To COLLOCATE, *v. a.* (*collocatum*, supine, of *colloco*, Lat.) to place; to station; to reside. "Wherein that virtue is chiefly *collocate*." BAC. Not in use.

COLLOCA'TION, *S.* (*collocatio*, Lat.) the act of placing; disposition. The state of being placed.

COLLOCU'TION, *S.* (*collocutio*, Lat.) the talking with another. Conference. Wants authority.

To COLLO'GUE, *v. a.* (Skinner derives it from *kohn*, Teut. to prate, and *logen*, Belg. to lie, or from *colloquor*, Lat.) to wheedle, flatter, impose upon, or seduce by fair words. A low word.

COL'LOP, *S.* (derived by Minshew from *kole*, Belg. perhaps it should have been *kol*, Isl. a coal, and *lop*, upon, *i. e.* something broiled on the coals) a thin slice of meat or steak. A piece or slice of any animal.

COLLOQUY, *S.* (*colloquim*, Lat.) a conference, or conversation. A discourse in writing, wherein two or more persons are represented as speaking or talking together on any topic.

COL'LOW, *S.* (supposed by Johnson rather to be *colly*, from coal) the black grime of burnt coals or wood.

COLLU'CTANCY, *S.* (*colluctor*, Lat.) a tendency to resist, struggle with, or contest. Wants authority.

COLLUCTA'TION, *S.* (*colluctatio*, Lat.) the mutual struggle or commotion of the particles of any fluid between themselves. Opposition; fermentation. Figuratively, contest, spite, mutual opposition. Seldom used.

To COLLUDE, *v. n.* (*colludo*, Lat.) to join in a fraud; or conspire in imposing on a person.

COLLUS'ION, *S.* (*collusio*, Lat.) in law, a deceitful contract or agreement between two or more persons, for the one to

bring an action against the other, in order to defraud a third person of his right.

COLLU'SIVE, *adj.* fraudulently concerted, or agreed upon between two persons, in order to cheat a third.

COLLU'SIVELY, *adv.* (from *collusive*, and *by* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) concerted or contrived in a fraudulent manner, or with a fraudulent design.

COLLU'SORY, *adj.* carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

C'OLLY, *S.* see COLLOW.

To COLLY, smutted, or blacked with coal.

COLLY'RIMUM, *S.* (Lat.) in medicine, an external remedy for disorders in the eyes.

CO'LMAN, *S.* (Fr.) a species of pear.

COLO'GN-Earth, *S.* (from *Cologne* in Germany) in natural history, a deep brown light ochre, containing more vegetable than mineral matter, and produced from the remains of wood long buried in the earth.

CO'OLON, *S.* (from *κωλον*, *kolon*, Gr. a member, because it seems to bear the same resemblance to a period as a member does to the body) in grammar, a point or stop marked thus (:), used to make a pause greater than that of the semicolon, and less than that of a comma, and when stops were first invented, to separate any member of a sentence; but at present it is used in a period where the sense seems complete, but is lengthened by some supernumerary sentence, beginning with an adversative conjunction, as *but*, *nevertheless*, &c, likewise in a very long period to give ease and respite to the breath, and where the conjunct members of a sentence are capable of being divided into others, and a pause may be made between them, while a person may count three, without confusing or interrupting the sense of the rest of the period. In anatomy, the greatest and widest of all the intestines, which is a continuation of the cæcum, begins under the right kidney near the haunch, and after several convolutions, terminates near the left kidney, to which it is joined, by a double incurvation like a Roman S.

CO'LONEL, *S.* (pronounced *kulnel*, Fr. *colonello*, Ital. derived by Skinner from *colonialis*, Lat. the leader of a colony, and by Minshew from *columen exercitus*, Lat. the pillar, or support of an army) an officer in the army who has the command in chief of a regiment. Colonel lieutenant, is one who commands a regiment of the guards, whereof the king, or other great personage is colonel. Lieutenant colonel, is the second officer of a regiment, at the head of the captains, who commands in the absence of the colonel.

CO'LONELSHIP, *S.* (from *colonel*, and *ship* of *scip*, Sax. an officer) the office of a colonel.

To CO'OLONISE, *v. a.* (from *colony*) to plant with inhabitants; to settle with people brought from some other place; to plant with colonies.

CO'LONNADE, *S.* (*colonna*, Ital. from *columna*, Lat. a column, or pillar) a peristyle of a circular form; or a series of pillars placed in a circle, and insulated with-inside. A polystile colonnade, is that which is too immense for the eye to take in at a single view, such as that of the place of St. Peter, in Rome, consisting of 284 columns of the Doric order. Figuratively, any series or range of pillars.

CO'LONY, *S.* (*colona*, Lat.) a body of people sent from the mother country, to cultivate and settle some other place. Figuratively, the country settled by a body of people born and coming from some other place. If we consider the sudden alteration made in the circumstances of this kingdom on the first planting of our colonies, the increase made in the marine, the number of souls with which it has peopled the metropolis; the reduction it has made in the interest of money; the several commodities, now furnished from thence, which we were obliged to buy at any rate from foreigners, and which we now export to foreign markets; if we consider the possibility of raising those commodities in our colonies, which, now being purchased from other estates, turn the balance of trade against us; if we consider how great a proportion of our exports are carried to these colonies, what a number of hands are employed at home in their manufacture, and consequently how much the value of lands are increased in this island by that means, I say if we consider these particulars only, we cannot help admiring the prudent conduct of the present administration in turning their thoughts so much to the advantage of these parts in the conduct of the present war. And it is to be hoped our sugar planters will make that due use of an opportunity, which offers them in extending their branch of commerce, and that the government, will be so far from laying any burthen by new taxes, on the commodity, as to endeavour to encourage its sale, and by that means turn the balance of trade, too much against

us already, into its proper channel. Observations on the growing of hemp, flax, and silk, on making iron, and other naval stores in these parts, as a means both of extending our own commerce, keeping our money at home, and humbling the pride of some nations who cannot see their obligations to us, might not be unseasonable; but the compass of this work will not permit us to be more prolix.

CO'LOPHONY, S. (from *Colophon*, a city, whence it is imported) a resinous substance prepared of turpentine boiled in water, and afterwards dried; or from a slow evaporation of a fourth or fifth part of its substance by fire. Reduced to powder, it is used in surgery, where bones are laid bare, or the periosteum, tendons, and muscles, injured by burns, corrosions, contusions, fractures, &c. It prevents defluxions of serum on the joints, induces cicatrices, and checks the growth of fungous excrescencies in ulcers.

COLOQUINTIDA, S. (*colocynthis*, Lat. from *καλοκυνθις*, Gr. of *κοιλια*, *koilia*, Gr. the belly, and *κινεω*, *kineo*, Gr. to move) the fruit of a plant in the Levant about the bigness of a large orange, of a golden colour, its inside is full of kernels which are taken out, before it is used. Both the pulp and seed are intollerably bitter, on which account it is called *bitter apple*. As it is one of the most violent purgatives, it is seldom used in extemporaneous prescriptions, and therefore should be entirely laid aside by ignorant women, who sometimes rub their nipples with it, in order to wean their children.

CO'LORATE, *adj.* (*coloratus*, Lat.) coloured; died; marked or stained with any colour.

COLORATION, S. (*coloratum* of *coloro*, Lat.) the art or practice of colouring or painting. The state of a thing coloured. Figuratively, colour or hue.

COLORIFIC, *adj.* (*colorificus*, Lat.) that which has the power of producing colours, or of colouring any body.

COLO'SSE, **COLO'SSUS**, S. (Lat.) a statue of enormous size; that of Apollo at Rhodes, made by Chares, was so high that ships could pass, with full sails between its legs, its height was 126 feet, few people could fathom its thumb; it was overthrown by an earthquake after standing 1360 years, and being found prostrate on the ground by the Saracens, when they became masters of the island, was sold by them to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels with the brass of it.

CO'LOUR, S. (*colour*, Fr. *color*, Lat.) the different sensations excited in the soul by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner according to the different size, shape, or situation of the particles of which bodies are composed. In a popular or vulgar sense, the different hue in which bodies appear to the eye. Figuratively, the rosy hue of the cheeks. The tints or hues produced by covering any surface with paint. Joined with *true* or *false*, description, representation, or appellation. Joined with *under*, appearance, or pretence. In the plural, an ensign or flag applied to the foot, that of the horse being termed a standard. In law, the probable plea of a defendant to an action brought, which, in fact, is false; but intended to draw the trial of the cause from the jury to the judges, and used in assizes, or actions of trespasses.

To **CO'LOUR**, *v. a.* (*coloro*, Lat.) to mark, or die with some hue or tint. Figuratively, to palliate, or excuse; to assign some plausible, or specious reason for an undertaking. In commerce, to enter a person's goods, though a stranger, in the name of another who is a native, in order to save the duties; in time of war, it signifies the consigning of an enemy's goods to the subject of some neutral state, and setting the name of some person, in the same circumstances, as the consignor, in order to prevent them from capture, or to get them restored, when taken. As several of the papers taken on board prizes, during the war, have passed through my hands: I have seen too many instances of these colourable bills of lading belonging to the subjects of a state, which owes its very existence to the charitable interposition of this nation; and has made no small outcry against the salutary methods to prevent this contraband trade. Neuterly, to blush: A word used only in conversation.

COLOU'RABLE, *adj.* specious, plausible. In commerce, false, or forged, making use of a fictitious name in a bill of lading to secure the commodities of an enemy.

CO'LOURABLY, *adv.* in a specious or plausible manner; wherein a false reason is assigned, in order to palliate a bad intention or action.

CO'LOURED, *part.* streaked, diversified with different hues.

CO'LOURING, S. that branch of painting which teaches the proper distribution of lights and shades, and laying the colours with propriety and beauty.

CO'LOURIST, S. a painter excellent in the tints he gives his pieces, and the manner in which he disposes his lights and shades.

CO'LOURLESS, *adj.* (from *colour* and *less*, of *leave*, Sax. negation, want, or absence) without any colour, not any ways tinged, white, transparent.

CO'LT, S. (Sax.) a young horse that has never been ridden, or broke. Figuratively, a raw, ignorant person; a proper object for sharpening and wagging.

To **CO'LT**, *v. n.* to frisk; riot; run about in a strange or behave in a wanton manner. Seldom used. Actively, to play tricks, or play the fool with a person.

CO'LT'S-FOOT, S. (*kofzhub*, Teut. so called from the shape of its leaves, according to Skinner) in botany, the *cacalia*; it hath compounded flowers, included in one common scaly cylindrical empalement, they are tubulous and funnel shaped, having each five short stamina; the germen is crowned with down, and turns to an oblong seed.

CO'LT'S-TOOTH, S. an imperfect and superfluous tooth, in the mouth of a young horse. Figuratively, an inclination to youthful pleasures, wantonness, or gaiety.

CO'LTR, S. (*cultor*, Sax. *kouter*, Belg. *coltro*, Ital. *cultor*, Lat.) the sharp iron of a plough, which breaks up the ground perpendicularly to the plough-share.

CO'LTISH, *adj.* (from *colt* and *ish*, of *isc*, Sax. or *isk*, Goth. implying likeness or resemblance, when added to a substantive) resembling a colt; wanton.

CO'LUMBARY, S. (*columbarium*, Lat.) a place where doves or pigeons are kept. A dove-cot; or pigeon-house.

CO'LUMBINE, S. (*columbina*, Lat.) in botany, the aquilegia, its flower has no empalement, is composed of five equal oval petals, within which are five equal nectariums, it has many awl-shaped stamina, five oval germen, which become five cylindrical vessels erect, pointed and opening in one cell, filled with oval shining seeds. It is ranged by Linnæus in the fifth division of his thirteenth class, and has four species.

CO'LUMBINE, S. (*columbinus*, Lat.) in dying a pale violet, or changeable dove colour. Likewise the heroine, or chief female character in pantomime entertainments.

CO'LUMN, S. (*columna*, Lat.) in architecture, a round pillar made to support or adorn a building; it should always be less at top than at bottom, decreasing in the proportion of a truncated cone or pyramid. In war, a deep file, or row of troops, or division of an army, marching at the same time, towards the same place, with intervals between them to prevent confusion. In printing, half a page, when the lines terminate in the middle of it, and begin again at the left hand margin; sometimes there is a black line running between these columns, and sometimes only a blank space, or margin; when the lines are shorter, a page is sometimes divided into three, four, or more of these columns, either by interstices or black lines running between them. Any collection of particles pressing perpendicularly on each other, and gravitating jointly to the center, or the base by which they are supported. "A column of water." "A column of air."

CO'LUMNAR, **CO'LUMNARIAN**, *adj.* formed in the shape of a column.

CO'LURES, S. (a word of two syllables, from *coluri*, Lat.) in geography and astronomy, two great circles imagined to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one of which passes through the equinoctial points, aries, and libra; the other through the solstitial points cancer and capricorn; the latter determining the solstices, and the former the equinoxes, and as they divide the ecliptic into four equal parts mark out the four seasons of the year, and the four points of the compass, the points where they intersect the ecliptic, being termed the cardinal points.

CO'LOWRT, S. see **COLEWORT**.

CO'MA, S. (from *κωμα*, *koma*, Gr.) in physick, a kind of lethargy, or sleepy disease, wherein a person has a violent propensity to sleep, whether it ensue or no; it is divided into a *coma somnolentum* and *vigile*; the *coma somnolentum*, is that wherein a profound sleep ensues, and the patient, though waked, drops asleep again immediately. In the *coma vigilæ*, the patient has as great a propensity to sleep, but only doses, during which he is disturbed with frightful dreams, on which he wakes, and immediately afterwards begins to dose again.

CO'MART, S. (perhaps it should be written *comart*, from *cymborth*, Brit. of *cym*, Brit. together, and *borth*, a subsidy or aid) a contract, or stipulation. "By the same comart" "and carriage of the articles." SHAK. Not in use, and explained in no other Dictionary.

CO'MATE, S. (from *con* and *mate*, Lat.) a companion; a comrade. "My comates and brothers." SHAK. Obsolete.

CO'MA-

COMATO'SE, *adj.* (the E at the end not pronounced) listhargic, sleepy, or affected with a *coma*.

COMB, in the end, and COMP at the beginning of names, are probably derived from *cwm*, Brit. *kum* Celt, which signifies a low situation; *comp*, Sax. a valley surrounded with mountains, and *comb*, Cornish, a valley, *κομβος*, *kombos*, Gr. a hollow recess.

COMB, S. (the B is seldom pronounced, serving only to lengthen the pronunciation of the O from *comb*, Sax. *kam*, Belg. and *kamur*, Teut. *kambur*, Isl. *coma*, Lat. hair) an instrument made of horn, tortoise-shell or box sawed, through which the hair is passed in order to cleanse or adjust it; there is a fort made of black lead used by the ladies to colour carrotty hair, or to conceal those of a grey colour, which time has invidiously produced. Likewise an instrument made of iron or steel wires fixed upright on a piece of wood through which flax wool or hemp is passed to prepare it for spinning. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its resembling the teeth of a comb; or from its being an ornament, and then derived from *κομω*, *komio*, Gr. to adorn. The receptacles or hollow places in a beehive, wherein the honey is stored from *κομβος*, Gr. a hollow place, or rather from *comb*, Ir. a hollow. See CARD.

To COMB, *v. a.* (*kemb*, North Brit. from *cæmban*, Sax. *kembe*, Isl. *kammen kemmen*, Belg. *kamman*, Teut. *kemmer*, Dan. *coma*, Lat. hair, *κομν*, *komé*, Gr.) to clean or smooth the hair by passing a comb through it. To make wool or flax fit for spinning, by passing it through a comb.

To COMBAT, *v. n.* (pronounced *cumbat*, from *combattre*, Fr. *combattere*, Ital. from *con*, Lat. together, and *batuo*, Lat. to fight) to fight, generally applied to a duel, or a fight where the persons engage hand to hand. Actively, to fight. Figuratively, to engage. "Love combated by pride."

COMBAT, S. (Fr.) a contest; a battle, generally applied to an engagement between two persons; a duel. Figuratively, opposition, or struggle. "The noble combat 'twixt joy and sorrow." SHAK.

COMBATANT, S. (*combattant*, Fr.) he that fights with another, sometimes restrained to a duel. Figuratively, a champion, or stickler for any opinion; used with *for* before the thing defended.

COMBER, S. (from *comb* and *wer*, Sax. a man) one who passeth wool through the comb, and prepareth it for the spinner.

COMBIMATE, *adj.* (from *combine*) betrothed, promised. "Her combinate husband." a word peculiar to SHAK.

COMBINATION, S. (from *combine*) an union of private persons for some peculiar purpose, generally used in a bad sense, and distinguished from a confederacy, which is between states. Figuratively, union of qualities or bodies; mixture. Union or association, applied to ideas. In mathematics, the variation or different order in which any number of things may be disposed. We wonder at the multiplicity of words that are made out of the letters of the alphabet, in all the different languages of Europe, but our astonishment must increase when we recollect that the four and twenty, letters of the alphabet may be combined, 1,391,724,288,887,252,999,425,128,493,402,200 different ways.

To COMBINE, *v. a.* to join together. Figuratively, to link together in unity, affection or concord. Neuterly, to join together, applied to things. Figuratively, to unite in one body; to unite in friendship, applied to persons.

COMBLESS, *adj.* (from *comb* and *less* of *leave*, Sax. want, negation, absence) wanting a comb, without a comb, applied to a cock.

COMBU'ST, *part.* (*combustum*, supine of *comburo*, Lat. to burn) burnt. In astronomy, applied to a planet when $8\frac{1}{2}$ deg. distant from the Sun.

COMBU'STIBLE, *adj.* (see COMBUST) that which may be burnt, or that which easily catches fire.

COMBU'STIBLENESS, S. (from *combustible* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of catching fire easily.

COMBU'STION, S. (from *combustum*, supine of *comburo*, Lat. *combustio*, Fr.) the burning of several things together. Conflagration. Consumption by fire. Figuratively, confusion, noise, hurry, commotion, produced by restless minds, either in moral or political affairs.

To COME, *v. n.* (pronounced *cum*, preter. I came, or have come, participle come, from *comen*, Sax. *cuiman*, preter. *cam*, Goth. *kem*, preter. *kom*, Isl. *komu*, Belg. *kommen*, Teut. *kommer*, Dan. *komat*, *ikomai*, Gr. or according to Skinner, *κομίζω*, *komizo*, Gr. which in Herodotus and Euripides, implies the same) to move from a distant to a nearer situation, either to a thing or person. To approach, draw near to, or advance towards, used with *from* before the place from

whence the motion is made, and *to* before the thing or place where it ends or tends towards. Joined with *abroad*, to be publicly known or published. "As soon as the commandment came abroad." 2 Chron. xxxi. 5. Joined with *to* to arrive at, or attain; applied to knowledge. Used with *forth* and *from* to proceed, or issue from. Applied to the appearance of a thing expected, to perform, to be made. "The butter does refuse to come." HUN. to follow as a consequence; to happen. Used with *about*, to happen, fall out, or chance to be, from *venir a-bout*, Fr. To change to any expected or wished for point, applied to the wind. Joined with *again*, to come a second time; to return. Used with *after*, to follow; in scripture language, to become a disciple, or proselyte. "If any man will come after me." Matt. xvi. 24. Used with *at*, to reach, to get within the reach of; and applied to science, to attain. Joined with *by*, to obtain, gain, or acquire. Used with *in*, to enter, in a figurative sense; to comply, yield, surrender or join with, in a military sense; to arrive at any port, or place of rendezvous, in a marine sense; to become fashionable, applied to dress or other ornaments; to be added as an ingredient, or as something necessary to perfect any moral character. Used with *in for*, to be early enough to obtain a share of any thing, alluding to the custom in hunting, where those dogs that are slow come in for no share of the game; or to horse-racing, wherein the horses that are distanced have no share of the betts. Joined with *near*, to approach; to resemble. Used with *of*, to proceed or descend from; applied to effects to be produced by, or flow from. Used with *off* to escape, generally joined with *well* or *safe*; to terminate, or finish an affair; to quit or fall from, or leave; "his hat came off." Used with *off from*, to quit, give over, or forbear any topic. Joined with *on* to advance, to make a progress; to thrive, or grow; to advance to combat. Used with *over*, to get the better of by artifice, to revolt; to rise, or descend into the worm, in distillation. To appear in public, to be published, applied to books; to appear on trial, or enquiry. To amount to, as the result of an arithmetical operation and process. Used with, *out with*; to give vent to, or discover; seldom used. Used with *to*, to agree, or consent, to amount to, applied to arithmetic: joined with the pronouns, *himself*, &c. to recover from a fright, or a fit. Joined with *per se*, to happen, to fall out. Used with *up*, to grow out of the ground, applied to vegetables; to become public, or adopted by a majority, applied to fashions. Joined with *to*, to amount to, or make any particular quantity when added together, in arithmetic; "all these will not come up to near the quantity." WOODW. Joined to *with*, to overtake; "he came up with them at Oxford." Joined with *upon*, to invade, attack, or seize unexpectedly. With *to* before it, something future.

COME, *interjection*, implying an exhortation to attention, dispatch, and courage, when used singly; but when repeated, it implies a grant, permission, supposition, or a transition from the topic, which preceded, to avoid giving offence.

COME, *participle*, of the verb COME.

COME, S. a sprout. Used by gardeners, and no better than a cant term.

COMEDIAN, S. (*comedien*, Fr.) one who acts on the stage: in a restrained sense applied only to one who appears in comedy; but in a more loose sense any actor; "his majesty's company of comedians."

COMEDY, S. (*comédie*, Fr. *comedia*, Lat. from *κομν*, *komé*, Gr. a village, and *ωδη*, *odé*, Gr. because it at first was only a poem exhibited in villages) a dramatic piece representing some diverting transaction, being an exact picture of common life, exposing the faults of private persons, in order to render them ridiculous and universally avoided. Obscenity, and too great an affectation of repartee should be avoided by the writers in this branch of poetry, as the one is opposite to the very end of theatrical representations, and the other is inconsistent with the very essence of comedy, which is to be an exact representation of nature. From hence we must exclude the comedies of Centlivre, Steel, Cibber, and Congreve, from the claim of perfection; but if any piece of the English theatre may demand our applause, exclusive of some little strokes of gaiety, the *Suspicious Husband*, from the purity of the sentiments, the justness and distinction of its characters, the probability of its incidents, the unity of its action, &c. may assume that honour.

COMELINESS, S. (from *comely* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) grace, handsomeness united with an appearance of dignity.

COMELY,

CO'MELY, *adj.* (from *become*, according to Skinner, or *cweman*, Sax. to please) handsome, graceful, applied to that appearance which excites reverence, rather than love. Applied to things, that which is suitable to a person's age, or condition; consistent with virtue, or agreeable to the rules of right reason.

CO'MELY, *adv.* in a graceful, becoming, and pleasing manner.

CO'MER, *S.* (from *come* and *er*, of *cwer*, Sax. a man) that which soon grows, or rises above ground, applied to plants. A visiter. A person who enters, or settles in a place. Any one who enters the lists in a literary contest. "To prove it against all comers." STILLING. To give up one's self to the first comers, is to embrace any doctrine implicitly, and without examination.

CO'MET, *S.* (*cometa*, or *cometes*, Lat. a hairy star, from *coma*, Lat. hair) in astronomy, an opaque heavenly body, like the planets moving in its proper orbit, which is very excentric, having one of its foci in the center of the sun. It is distinguished not only by its orbit, but likewise by its appearance from the planets, as being bearded, tailed, and haired; bearded when eastward of the sun, and its light marches before; tailed when westward of the sun, and the train follows it; and haired when diametrically opposite to the sun, having the earth between it, and all its tail hid excepting a few scattered rays. The orbits of comets approaching near to a right line, in some parts thereof they go so near the sun, that, according to Sir Isaac Newton's computation, their heat is 2000 times as great as that of red hot iron. To this let it be added from the same great author, that these bodies are so far from being such tremendous objects as they are esteemed to be by the vulgar, and falsely pretended to be by atheists: That their atmospheres being dilated, rarified, and diffused through the celestial regions, may be attracted down to the planets, become mingled with their atmospheres, and by that means supply the deficiencies, which would otherwise by continual exhausting, affect this and other planets; so that their revolutions instead of being looked on as the harbingers of terror and calamity, should rather be esteemed a friendly and benevolent visit, wherein they bestow such presents to every planet they pass by, as is requisite to prevent its decay, and supply its inhabitants with such things, as are necessary to their existence.

COMETARIUM, *S.* (Lat.) a mathematical machine, representing the method of a comets revolution. Mr. Martin, a person, if we consider the disadvantages he laboured under for want of a learned education, of surprizing talents in mathematical studies, and in inventing machines for demonstrating the several branches of natural philosophy, has obliged the world with an instrument of this kind, which renders the doctrine of comets easy to the meanest capacity, and I had almost said even palpable. Its with pleasure I take this opportunity of testifying both my gratitude to him for his favours, and the high idea I have of his merits and abilities.

COMETARY, **COME'TIC**, *adj.* that which belongs or relates to a comet.

COMFIT, *S.* (*confit*, Fr. *konsfit*, Belg. from *confect* of *confectio*, Lat.) a dry sweat-meat. Any vegetable preserved by boiling it in sugar, and drying it afterwards.

To **COMFIT**, *v. a.* to preserve with sugar.

COMFITURE, *S.* (from *confit*, or *confecture*) a sweat-meat.

To **COMFORT**, *v. a.* (pronounced *cumfort*, *conforter*, Fr. *confortare*, Ital. from *con*, Lat. and *fortis*, strong) to strengthen, excite, invigorate, enliven, or make a person undertake a thing boldly, by persuasions. To make a person grow cheerful that is in sorrow, by advice and arguments.

COMFORT, *S.* (from the verb) support, assistance, or countenance. Consolation, or support under calamity and danger. That which causes a person to be cheerful amidst the glooms of sorrow, and to extricate himself from the depression of grief.

COMFORTABLE, *adj.* receiving relief or support in distress. Affording consolation, or having the power of lessening grief and distress.

COMFORTABLY, *adv.* (from *comfortable* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax.) in a cheerful manner, in a manner free from dejection or despair.

COMFORTER, *S.* (from *comfort* and *er*, of *cwer*, Sax. a man) one that diminishes or lessens the degree of a person's sorrow under misfortunes, one who strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger. In scripture, applied as a title to the Holy Ghost, wherein it signifies not only a comforter, but likewise an instructor, or adviser, as may be gathered not only from the context, wherein he is mentioned as another comforter. John xiv. 26. but likewise from his of-

fice, which was to teach the disciples all things. v. 26, and chap. xv. 26. "To testify of Christ," and from the usual acceptance of the original word. "As in *Isochrates*." "οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ λόγους" "μοιροῦ παρακαλοῦσιν." "Οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ λόγον μονον παρακολούσιν." where the word *parakaloufin*, from whence the original word translated *comforter* is derived, signifies to exhort, persuade, or advise.

COMFORTLESS, *adj.* (from *comfort* and *less* a negative particle from *lease*, Sax. negation, absence, want) without comfort, without any thing to lighten the burthen, or allay the sensation of misfortunes. Applied both to persons and things.

COMFREY, *S.* (pronounced *cumfre*, *comfrie*, Fr. or *confound*, Fr. in Lat. *symphytum*, from *συν*, *jun*, Gr. together and *φυω*, *phoo*, Gr. to grow) its empalement is cut into five parts, its flower has one petal, the brim of which is indented in five obtuse reflexed parts, its chaps armed with five awl-shaped rays, connected in a cone, together with five awl-shaped stamina placed alternately with the rays, terminated by four germen, which afterwards turn into four gibbous, acute pointed seeds, which ripen in the empalement. *Tournefort* places it in the fourth sect. of his second class, and *Linnaeus* in the first sect. of his fifth. The species are three.

COMIC, **COMICAL**, *adj.* (*comicus*, Lat *comig*, Fr.) relating to, or fit for comedy. Ridiculous or causing mirth either from an unusual assemblage of ideas seeming inconsistent, or antic gestures, and polite rallery.

COMICALLY, *adv.* (from *comical*, and *ly* of *lice*, Sax.) in such a manner as to raise mirth, either by an association or assemblage of ideas seemingly inconsistent; by polite, or good-natured rallery, or by some odd and antic gesture; after the manner of comedy.

COMICALNESS, *S.* (from *comical* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality by which a thing appears odd, or ridiculous, and raises mirth in the mind.

COMING, *S.* the act of moving towards a person or place. Approach. Presence, or arrival. The presence of a thing, which was absent some time before. Joined with *in*, the products of a person's estate, pension, salary, or business. "What are thy rents? What are thy comings-in?" SHAK.

COMING, *part.* (from *come*) applied to the inclination, propensity or affections, fond; forward; easily complying. Applied to time, something not present, something future.

COMITIAL, *adj.* (from *comitia*, Lat. an assembly) relating or belonging to an assembly, applied peculiarly to that of the Romans.

COMITY, *S.* (*comitas*, Lat.) a kind, humane behaviour, including in it the idea of politeness, and good breeding. Wants authority.

COMMA, *S.* (*κομμα*, *komma*, Gr. the least part or fragment of a discourse, from *κοπω*, *kopto*, Gr. to cut off) in grammar, a pause, or stop, marked thus, (,) used to distinguish such members of a discourse from each other wherein there is a verb, and nominative case, several nouns adjective, or substantives, in the same sentence, not joined by a conjunction, and where the sense is not complete. In music, the smallest of all the sensible intervals of tune, seldom used but in theory to shew the justness of the concords, and is about the ninth part of a tone, or interval whereby a perfect semitone, or tone, surpasses an imperfect one. In natural history, a very beautiful moth so called from its having a white mark, on one of its wings, in the form of this point; see HARRIS'S Aurelian.

To **COMMAND**, *v. a.* (*commander*, Fr. *commandare*, Ital. from *con* and *mando*, Lat.) to order, including the idea of authority; to keep in subjection. To oblige a person to perform any thing. Figuratively, to arrogate, or claim by mere force: applied to situation, to overlook, to be situated above any place, so as to be able to look into, or annoy it. Neuterly, to possess power and authority sufficient to enforce any action.

COMMA'ND, *S.* (from the verb) authority or power, including the relative idea of persons in subjection, and applied to the authority of an officer, over his men. Figuratively, the exercise of authority, or enforcing obedience. In a military sense, the power of overlooking, and taking or annoying any place.

COMMAN'DER, *S.* (from *command*, and *er*, implying an agent from *cwer*, Sax a man) he that has the direction of or authority over others; in a military sense, a leader, chief, or officer. A paving beetle, rammer or great and heavy wooden mallet, with a handle, about three foot long, to be used with both hands. In surgery, an instrument called likewise a *glossocomium* used in most tough strong bodies, where a luxation has been of long continuance.

COMMANDE'RY, S. (from *commander*, and *ric*, Sax. or *reicks*, Goth, office, or dominion, *commanderie*, Fr.) the exercise of a command, or the office of a commander. In history, applied to a benefice or fixed revenue belonging to a military order, and conferred on antient knights who had done some considerable service to the order.

COMMA'NDMENT, S. (*commandement*, Fr.) an express order to do or abstain from any thing, including the idea of authority and obligation; when it orders any thing to be done, it is named a positive command; but when it forbids the doing a thing it is then termed a negative command. Figuratively, the authority of commanding, or enforcing obedience. The precepts of the decalogue, so called by way of eminence, and containing in a concise manner, the whole of our duty to God and Man.

COMMA'NDRESS, S. (from *commander* and *esse*, a feminine termination among the Saxons) a female, or woman invested with the supreme power, or authority over others.

COMMATE'RIAL, *adj.* (from *con*, Lat. and *materia*, Lat. matter) of the same substance or matter. "The beaks in birds are commaterial with teeth." BACON. Not in use.

COMMATERIA'LITY, S. of the same matter or substance with another. Resemblance to something in its matter or substance.

COMMELINE, S. (*commelina*, Lat. so called from Dr. Commeline, a famous professor of botany at Amsterdam) in botany, has a permanent heart-shaped and closed spatha, six concave petals, three nectariums with proper stamina, shaped like a cross; three awl-shaped stamina which fit about those of the nectarium, and in the center a germen, which becomes a naked globular capsule, with three furrows, having three cells, containing each two angular seeds.

COMME'MORABLE, *adj.* (*commemoro*, Lat.) deserving to be mentioned with honour and reverence; worthy to be celebrated and kept in remembrance.

COMMEMORA'TION, S. the doing something in order to preserve the remembrance of any person or thing.

COMME'MORATIVE, *adj.* tending to preserve the remembrance of any person or thing.

To **COMME'NCE**, *v. n.* (*commencer*, Fr.) to begin; to take its beginning; to assume a new character, or appear in a character, which it never did before, applied to persons and things. Actively, to begin a thing, in law "to commence a suit, or action."

To **COMME'ND**, *v. a.* (*commendo*, Lat.) to represent a person as possessed of those virtues that demand notice, approbation, and esteem. To praise any production on account of its good qualities or perfections. To deliver or entrust with confidence, and full assurance of protection. Used with *to*, "To thee I do commend my watchful soul." SHAK. To desire to be mentioned in a kind and respectful manner. "Seignior Antonio commends him to you." SHAK.

COMME'ND, S. profession of esteem and respect. "I send to her my kind commends." SHAK. Not in use.

COMME'NDABLE, *adj.* (from *commend* and *able*, implying possibility, formerly accented on the first syllable) worthy of praise.

COMME'NDABLY, *adv.* (formerly accented on the first syllable, from *commendable* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMME'NDAM, S. (*commenda*, low Lat.) in canons, a vacant benefice which is given to a person to supply till some other person is presented, or named to it.

COMME'NDATARY, S. one who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION, S. a favourable representation of a person's good qualities. Praise. Recommendation. A message of kindness.

COMME'NDATORY, *adj.* that which commends or engages notice, esteem and approbation from a favourable display of good qualities; containing praise.

COMME'NDER, S. (from *commend* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who praises, or displays the virtues of another in order to render him esteemed and beloved, applied both to persons and things.

COMMENSA'LITY, S. (*commensalis*, Lat.) the act of eating, or sitting to eat, at the same table with another.

COMMENSURABILITY, S. (from *commensurable*) the capacity of being measured by some common measure or standard.

COMME'NSURABLE, *adj.* (from *con* and *mensura*, Lat.) in geometry, having some common aliquot part; or which may be measured by some common measure, so as to leave no remainder. Thus a foot and a yard are commensurable,

because an inch taken 12 times is a foot, and 36 times a yard.

To **COMME'NSURATE**, *v. a.* (from *con* and *mensura*, Lat.) to reduce to one common measure. To extend as far as.

COMME'NSURATE, *part.* (from the verb) reducible to one common measure. Equal, proportionate; as extensive, used with *to*, or *with*.

COMME'NSURATELY, *adv.* in such a manner, as to be measured by some common measure or standard, without leaving a remainder. With the capacity of measuring or being measured by another. Equally extensive.

COMMENSURA'TION, S. the reduction of, or measuring a thing by, some common measure. Proportion.

To **COMMENT**, *v. n.* (*commentor*, Lat.) to write notes; to explain, interpret, or expound; used with *upon* before the thing explained.

COMMENT, S. (from the verb) notes or annotations, in order to explain an authour. Exposition, explanation, remark.

COMMENTARY, S. (in the plural *commentaries*, *commentarius*, Lat.) a continued and critical explanation of the sense of an authour. A memoir, or plain narrative of some historical transaction, generally applied to that in which the writer was concerned himself.

COMMENTA'TOR, S. (from *comment*) one who writes remarks, notes, or explanations of an authour.

COMMENTER, S. (of *comment* and *er*, from *wer*, Sax. a man) see **COMMENTATOR**, which is most in use.

COMMENTITIOUS, *adj.* (*commentitius*, Lat.) invented, forged, fictitious; without any existence, but in the brain, and imagined purely to impose upon.

COMMERCE, S. (formerly accented on the last syllable; not used in the plural; *commercium*, Lat. from *con* and *merces*, merchandize, Lat.) the exchange of commodities, or the buying and selling merchandize both at home and abroad in order to gain profit, and increase the conveniences of life. If we consider 'tis owing to this that the number of our people, shipping, colonies, and riches, the value of our landed estates, the strength of our island, and the respectable figure it makes in the eye of all the world; we must acknowledge that those who shall form any plan in order to render our trade more extensive and profitable, deserve to be celebrated as true patriots, the ornament and bulwark of their country, and worthy immortal fame; but when we consider how many are united with this great view in the society for promoting arts, sciences, and commerce, we must be astonished at the eclat with which patriotism appears in this island, and pray for its perpetuity. Commerce is used figuratively, for intercourse of any kind.

To **COMMERCE**, *v. n.* to hold intercourse with any. Not in use.

COMME'RCIAL, *adj.* belonging, or relating to trade or commerce.

COMME'RE, S. (Fr. pronounced *commair*) a common mother. "Stand a commere between their amities." SHAK. Not in use.

To **COMMIGRATE**, *v. a.* (from *con*, Lat. together, and *migro*, Lat.) to move in a body, or with one common consent from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, S. (*commigrate*) the removal of a large number of persons or animals from one country to another.

COMMINATION, S. (*comminatio*, Lat.) a threat, a declaration, or denunciation of punishment, or vengeance for any crime. An office of the church, containing the threatenings denounced against any breach of the divine laws and recited on Ash-Wednesday.

COMMINATORY, *adj.* applied to laws, a clause in any law or edict, importing a punishment for the breach or violation of it.

To **COMMINGLE**, *v. a.* (*commisceo*, Lat.) to mix liquors together; to mix into one mass; to unite intimately; to blend.

COMM'INUBLE, *adj.* (from *comminuo*, Lat.) that which may be broken, powdered, or reduced into small parts.

COMM'INUTION, S. (*comminutum*, supine, of *comminuo*, Lat.) the act of reducing a body into small particles either by grinding, powdering, breaking, or chewing.

COMM'ISERABLE, *adj.* (from *commiseror*, Lat.) that which deserves, or is an object of pity and relief in distress, or in calamity. Shewing pity and compassion to persons in distress, by sympathizing with them in their afflictions, and giving them relief.

To **COM'MISERATE**, *v. a.* (*commiseratus*, part of *commiseror*, Lat.) to pity, to compassionate, to sympathize with and feel the misfortunes of others, as if they were our own, including the ideas of assistance and relief.

COMMISERATION, S. (from *commiseratus*, Lat.) a pitiful, tender, sympathizing, and affectionate regard for those in distress, whereby a person feels their sorrows, and endeavours to lighten their burthen.

COMMISSARY, S. (*commissum*, supine, of *committo*, Lat. *commissarius*, law, Lat.) an officer commissioned occasionally for a certain purpose, a delegate or deputy. In church government, one who exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction, in such places as are at a considerable distance from the bishop's see. In the army, a *commissary* general of the musters, is one who takes a view of the numbers or strength of every regiment, sees that the horse be well mounted, and that the men be well clothed, and accoutred. *Commissary* general of provisions, furnishes the army with every thing necessary for its food.

COMMISARISHIP, S. (from *commissary*, and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. an office) the office of a *commissary*.

COMMISSION, S. (*commissum*, supine of *committo*, Lat.) the act of entrusting any person, or the employing him to transact a thing for one's self. An authority by which a person is entrusted with the care of transacting business for another. Figuratively, the sum allowed, or demanded for felling or buying, &c. for another. In law, the warrant or patent for exercising any jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary. A warrant for the exercise of any office; figuratively, the office held by such warrant. In divinity the actual performing of some action forbidden by the Scriptures; distinguished from sins of omission, which are barely the not performing something enjoyed. Charge, office, or employment. A commission of bankruptcy, is made out under the great seal, and directed to several persons to enquire into the several circumstances of a person that is broke; and to act according to the particular laws made in that case.

To **COMMISSION**, *v. a.* to authorize, empower, appoint, or give a person authority to discharge any office.

To **COMMISSIONATE**, *v. a.* to invest with power. See **COMMISSION**.

COMMISSIONER, S. (from *commissum*, and *wer*, Sax. a man) one whose name is inserted in any warrant for the discharge of a public office. One empowered to act in a particular quality by patent, or warrant.

COMMISSURE, S. (*commissura*, Lat.) a joint; or a place where two bodies, or the parts of an animal body are joined together.

To **COMMIT**, *v. a.* (*committo*, Lat.) to intrust, or trust a person, used with *to*; joined with *memory*, to learn by heart, to treasure any ideas in the mind, so as to be able to recall them, when wanted. To send a person to prison. To perform, act, or perpetrate some crime, or fault. Figuratively, to bury, or lay as a deposit or a charge in any place.

COMMITMENT, S. the act of sending a person to prison. The state of a person in prison.

COMMITTEE, S. a number of persons to whom the consideration or examination of an affair is referred, either by some event, to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties. The committee, in the time of the great rebellion, consisted of a set of men, assisted by the army, who were guilty of the most tyrannic exertions of power, and guided in the execution of their office, by revenge, ambition, and self-interest.

COMMITTER, S. (from *commit*, and *wer*, Sax. a man) one who does something, he ought not to do. Always used in a bad sense.

COMMITTABLE, *adj.* (from *commit*) liable to be committed. An object worthy of imprisonment.

To **COMMIT**, *v. a.* (*commixtus*, Lat.) to mix, blend, or join several things together, or into one mass.

COMMIXION, S. (*commixum*, Lat.) the act of joining several things together so as to make one mass, most generally applied to the mixing liquours together; that which is made by such a mixture.

COMMIXTURE, S. the act of mingling several things, or the thing formed from the mingling several things together.

COMM'ODE, S. (Fr. the E at the end not pronounced) the head-dress of a woman.

COMMODIOUS, *adj.* (*commodus*, Lat. *commode*, Fr.) a relative term, implying the suitableness of a thing to any particular purpose. Free from any hindrance or obstruction; convenient; seasonable; or suitable. Spacious, well contrived, applied to buildings, "A *commodious* apartment."

COMMODIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *commodious*, and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a convenient manner applied to situation. Enjoying the necessities and comforts of life,

applied to condition. "To pass *commodiously* this life," fitted or suited to any particular end or view.

COMMODIOUSNESS, S. (from *commodious* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a relative term, implying the fitness or suitableness of a thing to any end. Advantage.

COMMODITY, S. (*commodité*, Fr. *commoditas*, Lat.) convenience, profit, interest, or advantage. Convenience of time, or place. In commerce, wares, goods, merchandise, or that which is the object of trade.

COMMODORE, S. (the E at the end not pronounced, probably from *commendador*, Span.) in the navy, an under admiral, or person commissioned by an admiral to command a squadron of ships. When three or more fail of ships are in company, the eldest captain assumes this post, and has this title.

COMMON, *adj.* (*commun*, Fr. *communis*, Lat.) that which is enjoyed by different species of animals. Belonging equally to more than one. The property of no person; without a proprietor or possessor. Vulgar, mean, trifling, frequently seen, usual, easy to be had, of little value; general, public, intended for the uses of every body; joined with the word *woman*, not confined to one person, prostituted by any one. In grammar, applied to such verbs as signify both action and passion; in Latin they generally end in *or*, as *asperror*, I despise, or am despised. Applied to nouns, such as signify both sexes under one term, as *parent*, signifies both father and mother.

COM'MON, S. an open field free for any person to graze his cattle in.

COM'MON, *adv.* the same as *commonly*. Not in use.

In **COM'MON**, an adverbial expression, implying equally; enjoyed by several. Without distinction, or difference, used with the particle *with*.

To **COM'MON**, *v. n.* to enjoy a right of pasture in an open field in conjunction with others.

COMMONABLE, *adj.* that which may become open, free, applied to ground.

COMMONAGE, S. (from *common*) in law, the right of pasture in a common; of taking wood out of another person's grounds for house-bote, plough-bote, and hay-bote; of fishing in another person's water, or of digging turf, in the ground of another. The joint right of using any thing equally and together with others.

COMMONALTY, S. (*communauté*, Fr.) the people of the lower rank; the common people. Figuratively, the major part, or bulk of mankind; "The *commonalty* bearing record of the God of Gods." **HOOVER**. This sense is obsolete.

COMMONER, S. (from *common*, and *wer*, Sax. a man) one of the common people; one of low rank. A person who bears no titles. One who has a seat in the house of commons. In law, one who has a joint right to pasture, &c. in an open field. In the university, one who wears a square cap with a tassel when under-graduate, is of a rank between a battler and gentleman commoner, and eats at the common table. Applied to a woman, a lewd person, or prostitute.

COMMONITION, S. (*commonitio*, Lat.) advice, instruction, or private warning in order to prevent a person from doing ill, or to engage him to amend his morals. Wants authority.

COMMONLY, *adv.* generally, frequently, usually, according to repeated experience, opposed to *seldom* or *rarely*.

COMMONNESS, S. (from *common* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) frequency, or repetition; participation amongst, or application to, several.

To **COM'MON-PLACE**, *v. a.* to reduce to, and transcribe under general heads.

COMMON-PLACE-BOOK, S. a book wherein things or extracts are recorded alphabetically, or reduced to general heads, in order to assist a person's memory, or enable him to supply himself, with any curious observation on any topic he wants.

COMMON-PLEAS, S. the king's court, now held at Westminster, but formerly moveable: It was created at the time that Henry III. granted the great charter: All civil causes, both real and personal, were formerly tried in it, and Fortescue mentions it as the only court where real causes were tried. In personal and mixed actions, it has a concurrent jurisdiction with the King's Bench; but has no cognizance of the pleas of the crown; the actions come hither by originals, the chief judge is called, *Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, who is assisted by three other judges, all of them created by letters patent from the king.

COMMONS, S. the vulgar; the lower sort of people; the lower house of parliament, consisting of members chosen by the people, who act as their representatives, pass all money bills, are a check upon the other branches of the constitution, and the great bulwark of English liberty and property. A portion of food or victuals usually eaten at one meal, so called at the universities, because it generally consists of a certain usual and common quantity.

COMMON-WEAL, or **COMMON-WEALTH**, S. (from *common* and *weal*, or *wealth*, Lat. from *walith*, Sax. riches) in its primary sense; used in law, the common good. A regular form of government or polity, established by common consent. A form of government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the people, applied to that which was in force during the great rebellion. A republic; a democracy.

COMMORANCE, **COMMORANCY**, S. (*commorans*, Lat.) the act of living, residing, or dwelling in a place, including the idea of continuance. Seldom used.

COMMORANT, *adj.* (*commorans*, Lat.) residing, dwelling, inhabiting, or continuing in a place.

COMMO'TION, S. (*commotio*, Lat.) tumult, disturbance, sedition, disorder, or confusion, arising from the turbulent dispositions of its members, applied to a state. Figuratively, inward confusion or violence, disorder of mind; perturbation. A violent motion or agitation. "The commotion of the water." Woodw.

COMMO'TIONER, S. (from *commotion* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who causes a sedition, or tumult in a state; a disturber of the peace. A word not in use.

To **COMMO'VE**, *v. a.* (pronounced *commoove*) to disturb, to put into a violent motion. "The sands commoved around." THOMAS.

To **COMMUNE**, *v. a.* (*communio*, Lat.) to converse; to talk together; to impart sentiments mutually to each other.

COMMUNICABILITY, S. (*communicable*) an open or generous disposition, whereby a person is not only able, but likewise willing to impart his sentiments to another. The possibility or power of being imparted or communicated to another.

COMMUNICABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) that which may become the property of, or be related or imparted to another; used with *to*.

To **COMMUNICATE**, *v. a.* (*communicatum*, supine, of *communico*, Lat.) to impart to another, to make another a joint partaker with ourselves. To confer or bestow a possession. To discover one's sentiments or knowledge to another; formerly used with the preposition *with*, but now only with *to*. Neuterly, in theology, to receive the sacrament of the Lord's-Supper. To be connected or joined, to have something common with another. "The houses communicate." "The canals communicate with one another." "There is a common passage by which they may be each of them entered."

COMMUNICA'TION, S. (Lat. and Fr.) applied to science, the act of imparting, discovering, or revealing. A common inlet or passage, leading from one place to another. The mutual intelligence kept up between persons or places. A conversation, conference, or imparting a person's sentiments in mutual discourse.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, S. (from *communicative* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a readiness or quality of imparting benefits or knowledge to others.

COMMUNION, S. (*communio*, Lat.) intercourse, fellowship, common possession, a partaking of the same thing. In divinity, the common or public celebration of the Lord's-Supper, or the public receiving that sacrament. A common or public act; not in use. A joining or adherence to the mode of worship established in any church.

COMMUNITY, S. (*communitas*, Lat.) a government; a body of people united together in the same form of government. Common participation, possession, or enjoyment, opposed to appropriation. Frequency or commonness. "Sick and blunted with community." SHAK. This last sense is obsolete.

COMMUTABILITY, S. (See **COMMUTABLE**) the quality of being the proper object of interchange, or of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, *adj.* (from *commute*) an alteration, or change of disposition, or sentiments, applied to the mind; a change of form or quality, applied to bodies. The act of giving one thing in exchange for another. The act of substituting a pecuniary for a corporal punishment; ransom, or redemption.

COMMUTATIVE, *adj.* (*commutatus*, Lat.) relating to exchange. *Commulative justice*, is that which is exercised in

trade, and is opposed to fraud or extortion in buying or selling.

To **COMMUTE**, *v. a.* (*commuto*, Lat.) to exchange. To put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another. To buy off, or ransom; to substitute one vice instead of another, by practising it instead of the other. "Some commute swearing for whoring." L'ESTRAN. Used with *for*, to serve instead of a thing.

COMMUTUAL, *adj.* that which is equally accepted and received by two parties; reciprocal; mutual. Used only in poetry.

COMPACT, S. (from *con* and *pactum*, Lat.) a bargain or agreement entered into between two or more parties. A contract.

To **COMPA'CT**, *v. a.* (*compactum*, supine of *compingo*, Lat.) to unite or join together closely. To consolidate; or render solid by pressing the particles of a body close together, and thereby diminishing the number and dimensions of its pores. To compose from several things; used with *of*, an unusual sense! To league or enter into a bargain, joined to *with*. To join and connect the several parts of a thing or whole together, so as they may have a mutual dependance on each other, and form one system.

COMPA'CT, *adj.* (from the verb) close, dense, and heavy, having few pores, and those very small; applied to stile, concise or containing much matter in few words.

COMPA'CTEDNESS, (from *compact* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) firmness, hardness, density, owing to their having few and small pores, applied to bodies.

COMPA'CTLY, *adv.* (from *compact* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a close, neat manner, applied to the joining two bodies together.

COMPA'CTURE, S. the manner in which any thing is joined. A joint or joining.

COMPA'GES, S. (Lat.) a composition or system wherein several things are joined or united.

COMPAGINATION, S. (*compaginis*, genitive of *compago*, Lat.) union, or joining of several parts together.

COMPANABLENESS, S. (from *company*) the quality which renders a person fit for society, including all the sociable and benevolent affections.

COMPANION, S. (*compagnon*, Fr. *compagno*, Ital.) one with whom a person frequently converses, or with whom he is generally seen; distinguished from a friend because not including the idea of affection, or mutual strife to exceed in benevolent offices. An associate or partner, used formerly as a word of contempt; which sense is now obsolete.

COMPANIONABLE, *adj.* fit for the company of others; agreeable, sociable.

COMPANIONABLY, *adv.* (from *companionable* and *ly*, implying manner) in a sociable manner, in such a manner as to render a person agreeable, and fit for the converse or acquaintance of another.

COMPANIONSHIP, S. (from *companion* and *ship* of *scip*, Sax. office) a body of men forming one company. Fellowship or association.

COMPANY, S. (*compagnie*, Fr. *compagnia*, Ital. see **ACCOMPANY**) several persons assembled in the same room, either for conversation, or mutual entertainment. Several persons united together to carry on one general and common design. A number of persons united or incorporated by some charter; a body corporate; a corporation. In war, a small body of infantry under one captain, the number of which is uncertain, but in the ordinary regiments consists of 50 centinels, three serjeants, three corporals, and in the guards it consists of 80 private men. In the marine, a number of merchant's ships going the same voyage and mutually bound, by charter-party, to stand by and defend each other. To bear or keep company, is to go with a person, or to visit him often. Applied to females, to court, to be frequently with, in the quality of sweetheart.

To **COMPANY**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to be often in a person's presence; to go or walk with a person. To attend, to associate with, used with the particle *with*.

COMPARABLE, *adj.* (from *compare* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. power or possibility) worthy to be compared; equal to, or resembling. Containing qualities resembling those of another thing, so as to admit of a comparison to be made or drawn between them.

COMPARABLY, *adv.* (from *comparable*, and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as is worthy of comparison; in a comparative manner.

COMPARATIVES, (*comparata*, Lat.) in logic, the terms or subjects of a comparison; the two things between which a comparison is formed.

COMPARATIVE, *adj.* (*comparatif* or *comparative*, Fr. *comparativus*, Lat.) that which results merely from a comparison with another, sometimes opposed to positive, or absolute. That which has the power of forming a comparison, or comparing two things or ideas together, in order to find out their resemblance or difference. In grammar, the comparative degree, wherein two or more ideas are compared together, and the difference either in excess or diminution is expressed. In English, it is formed by adding *er* to the positive, if it end in a consonant; but only an *r*, if it end with an *e*, as *soft* positive, *softer* the comparative, and this is borrowed from the Saxon, where the comparative ends in *ir*, *ere*, *er*, *ære*, *ir*, *or*, *yr*, thus *right-wife*, Sax. makes *right-wifere* in the comparative; but words ending in *al*, *able*, excepting *able* itself, in *ing*, *ish*, *est*, *ous*, *ant*, *ent*, *ible*, *ed*, *id*, *some*, excepting *handsome*, in *a*, *iwe*, *cal*, *en*, *ly*, *less*, *ry*, and those which are derived from the Latin, generally make the comparative degree, by putting the word *more* before them; thus *general* makes *more general* in the comparative; some adjectives, indeed, are compared by prefixing the word *better* for the comparative, especially the words *learned* and *natured*, which seems borrowed from the French: And the words *big*, *hot*, and *fit*, double the last syllable of their positive; thus *big*, makes *bigger*, &c. the reason for which seems to be, to secure the same quick sound to the comparative, which is in the positive, that they may not be sounded *bo-ter*, &c. Those adjectives whose comparison is not formed according to these rules are called irregular, and the manner of forming their comparisons will be found in the articles to which they belong.

COMPARATIVELY, *adv.* (from *comparative* and *ly*, implying manner) in a comparative manner, opposed to absolutely, or positively. In a state of a comparison. According to the distance, or likeness found from comparing.

To **COMPA'RE**, *v. a.* (*comparo*, Lat.) to bring two or more things together, in order by an inspection of them to find in what they agree or differ. To apply one thing as the measure of another. To estimate the qualities of a thing, by placing it near another, and observing in what they differ or agree. To liken. Figuratively, to equal.

When the comparison intends only an illustration of a thing by its likeness, then *to* and *unto* is used before the thing brought by way of illustration. "Solon compared the people unto the sea." BAC. But when persons or things are compared together to discover in what they agree, or disagree, or their relative proportions, then *with* is used. "If he compares his translation with the original." *Spec.* N^o. 229.

COMPA'RE, *S.* (from the verb) the state of being compared. Likeness; estimate or judgment formed on comparison. The possibility of being compared. *Beyond compare*, in Milton, seems to mean beyond conception, formed on the principles of analogy, or similitude.

COMPA'RISON, *S.* (*comparaison*, Fr.) the act of comparing, or the act of judging of the difference of two persons or things by examining, setting, or comparing them together. The relation of two persons or things, considered as opposed or set against each other, in order to find wherein they agree or differ. *Comparison* of ideas, is an act of the mind, whereby it compares them with each other with regard to extent of time, place, &c. The state of a thing compared. *In comparison*, implies respect, proportion, regard, or may be changed for *to*; and is borrowed from *en comparaison*, Fr. *Comparison*, in rhetoric, is a figure not much unlike a simile, but rather more sprightly, though it is used promiscuously for it. In grammar, the formation of an adjective, through the various degrees in which the signification of the positive is heightened or diminished, as *soft*, *softer*, *softest*.

To **COMPART**, *v. a.* (*compartir*, Fr. from *con* and *partior*, Lat.) to divide, or lay down a general design or plan, in all its different parts, divisions or sub-divisions.

COMPARTIMENT, *S.* (Fr.) a design composed of different figures, disposed with symmetry, either as ornaments of a parterre, ceiling, or picture. A division of a picture, or design.

COMPARTITION, *S.* (from *compart*) the act of comparing or laying down the several parts or divisions of any plan or design. Figuratively, the part of any plan. In architecture, the useful and graceful distribution of the whole ground plot of an edifice into rooms of office, of reception and entertainment.

COMPARTMENT, *S.* (see *compartiment*) a division or separate part of a design.

To **COMPASS**, *v. a.* (*compasser*, Fr. *compassare*, Ital.) to surround; to inclose; to stand round in a ring. To walk

round any thing. To draw lines of circumvallation round a place. To besiege, or block up. To grasp or inclose in the arms. To obtain, attain, secure, or have. In law, to contrive, or do any thing that tends towards a particular action. "To compass the king's death."

COMPASS, *S.* (pronounced *cumpass*) orbit, revolution. Extent or limits. Inclosure. Joined to *within*, without exaggerating, without hyperbole, without stretching. Used with *fetch*, to go round about, opposed to a straight line, or the nearest way. In music, the power of the voice, or of an instrument to sound any particular note. An instrument consisting of a box, including a magnetical needle, which points towards the North, and is used by mariners to work their ships. The invention of this instrument is claimed by the Neapolitans, Venetians, French, and English, but to whom it ought be described, it is not easy to determine. In the plural, a mathematical instrument, consisting of two branches, fastened together at the top by a pivot, about which they move, as on a centre, and are used in taking distances, drawing circles, and in working problems in the mathematics. *Compass-saw*, is a *saw* whose teeth are not set like those of another *saw*, and are so broad, and its back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge, and have a wide kerf to turn in; it is used to cut a round, or any other *compass* kerf.

COMPASSION, *S.* (Fr. from *con* and *passum*, part of *patior*, Lat. to suffer) a disposition of mind which inclines us to feel the miseries of others, with the same pain and sorrow as if they were our own.

To **COMPASSION**, *v. a.* to pity, or feel the same pain on viewing the sorrows and distresses of another, as if they were our own.

COMPASSIONATE, *adj.* easily affected with sorrow or pain, on viewing the calamities and distresses of others.

To **COMPASSIONATE**, *v. a.* (from the adjective) to pity, and be moved with sorrow at the sufferings of others; to be affected with grief, on seeing the failings of another, and moved to make allowance for them.

COMPASSIONATELY, *adv.* (from *compassionate* and *ly*, implying manner) in a pitying, tender, and sympathizing manner.

COMPATERNITY, *S.* (from *con*, Lat. and *paternitas*) in canon law, a spiritual relation or affinity.

COMPATIBILITY, *S.* (from *compatible*) consistency. The power or possibility of coexisting in the same subject, or at the same time. Agreement.

COMPATIBLE, *adj.* (corrupted by a vicious pronunciation from *competible*, which is used by all good writers, and derived from *competo*, Lat. to agree with, to suit) consistent with; fit for; suitable to; becoming or agreeable to; used with the particle *with*.

COMPATIBLENESS, *S.* (from *compatible* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of agreeing with.

COMPATIBLY, *adv.* fitly; suitably, so as to be applicable to the same subject, and coexist in it at the same time.

COMPATIENT, *adj.* (from *con* and *patiens*, Lat. of *patior*, Lat. to suffer) suffering together. Wants authority.

COMPATRIOT, *S.* (*compatriote*, Fr. from *con* and *patria*, Lat. a country) one of the same country. Wants authority.

COMPE'ER, *S.* (*compere*, Fr. of *con* and *par*, Lat. equal) an equal in rank. An associate, or companion.

To **COMPE'ER**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to be equal with in any quality. To match.

To **COMPE'L**, *v. a.* (*compello*, Lat.) to make a person do or refrain from some act by force. Used with *to*, before the action performed or restrained from. To extort by force, used with *from*, before the persons suffering the violence.

"Compel from each the sixth part." SHAK.

COMPEL'ABLE, *adj.* (from *compel* and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. possibility or power) that which may be forced.

COMPELLATION, *S.* (*compellatum*, supine, of *compello*, Lat.) a title given to a person in an address made to him; the name by which a person is addressed.

COMPE'LLER, *S.* (from *compel* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) he that makes a person do or refrain from an action by force.

COMPEND, *S.* (*compendium*, Lat.) an abridgment of a discourse; a book containing the substance or chief heads of a science in few words, and in a concise manner.

COMPEN'DIOUS, *adj.* concise, brief, or containing much in few words, applied to style; near or short, applied to travelling.

COMPE'NDIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *compendious* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a short or concise manner.

COMPE'NDIOSITY, *S.* shortness or brevity, applied to writings. Wants authority.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, *S.* (from *compendious* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) brevity, or shortness. The quality of containing much in a short space, or performing much in a short time.

COMPENDIUM, *S.* (Lat.) see **COMPEND**.

COMPENSABLE, *adj.* (from *compens*, Lat.) that for which an equivalent may be made; that which may be recompensed.

To **COMPE'NSATE**, *v. a.* (*compens*, Lat. *compensatum*, supine of *compens*) to make amends for; to countervail; to counterbalance.

COMPENSATION, *S.* (see **COMPENSATE**) amends; recompense; a thing of equal value to another; an equivalent.

COMPENSATIVE, *adj.* that which can equal in worth or may be given in lieu of something else. That which compensates.

To **COMPE'NSE**, *v. a.* (*compens*, Lat.) to tare or be of equal weight in a scale. To counterbalance. To **COMPENSATE**, which is most in use.

To **COMPERE'NDINATE**, *v. a.* (*comperendinatum*, supine of *comperendino*, Lat.) to delay; or not perform a thing with that vigour which it requires, and our power permits. Wants authority.

COMPERENDINATION, *S.* delay, or dilatoriness. Wants authority.

COMPETENCE, **COMPETENCY**, *S.* (*competens*, Lat.) such a quantity as is just sufficient, without superfluity. Such a fortune as is sufficient to supply the necessities of life, and is between poverty on one side, and affluence on the other. In law, the power or capacity of a judge or court, for taking cognizance of an affair.

COMPETENT, *adj.* (*competens*, Lat.) suitable, proportionable; sufficient in numbers, quantity or power to any undertaking, excluding the ideas of defect or superfluity. Moderate; qualified or fit for; consistent with; applicable to; in logic, to be predicated of.

COMPETENTLY, *adv.* (from *competent* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) properly, sufficiently, without excess or defect.

COMPE'TIBLE, *adj.* (*competo*, Lat. either by corrupt spelling or pronunciation changed for *compatible*) consistent with; agreeable or suitable to; joined to *with*.

COMPE'TIBLENESS, *S.* (from *compete*, and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of existing in or affirmed of a subject; consistence; suitability.

COMPETITION, *S.* (from *con*, Lat. together, or opposite, and *petitio*, Lat.) the endeavouring to gain something in opposition to another; rivalry, contest, opposition; double claim, or the claim of more than one person to one thing, at the same time. Used formerly with *to*, but at present with *for*.

COMPE'TITOR, *S.* (from *con* and *petitor*, Lat.) one who claims or endeavours to gain a thing in opposition to another. A rival. Used with *for* before the thing claimed; but formerly with *of* "Competitor of the kingdom." **KNOLLES**. An enemy, or one of an adverse or opposite Party. "More competitors flock to the enemy." **SHAK**. An unusual sense.

COMPILEATION, *S.* (from *compilatum*, supine of *compilo*, Lat.) a collection from various authors. An assemblage or mass of things heaped together.

To **COMPILE**, *v. a.* (*compilo*, Lat.) to form or collect from various authors. Figuratively, to write, compose; to form from an assemblage of various circumstances or incidents.

COMPLEMENT, *S.* the collecting several materials together in one mass. The act of piling together or heaping up. A mass formed from heaping several things together.

COMPI'LER, *S.* (from *compile*, and *er* of *aver*, Sax. a man) a collector; one who composes a work from various authors.

COMPLA'CENCE, **COMPLA'CENCY**, *S.* (*complacens*, Lat. from *con* and *placeo*, Lat.) a satisfaction arising in the mind on viewing some action, which is worthy of its approbation; or in contemplating something, which, on account of its amiableness, produces joy. The cause of joy, of rational pleasure and satisfaction. A genteel address, which bespeaks approbation, and causes pleasure. Civility. Complaisance; politeness, applied to behaviour.

COMPLA'CENT, *adj.* (*complacens*, Lat.) affable, kind; civil; polite.

To **COMPLA'IN**, *v. n.* (*complaindre*, Fr.) to find fault with, including the ideas of grief, and wrong. To charge a person with having been guilty of some crime, used with *of* before the person or thing, which is the cause of the re-

sentment; and sometimes with *for* before the casual noun. "Wherefore doth a man complain; a man for the punishment of his sins?" *Lament*. iii. 39. Actively, to weep, lament or bewail. "In rhyme *complain*—the death of Richard." **DRYD**. An unusual sense.

COMPLA'INT, *S.* (*complainte*, Fr.) a mournful representation of injuries or pain, including the idea of dissatisfaction and wrong. Grief. The act of finding fault with any thing. Figuratively, the cause of dissatisfaction, or complaining. In medicine, a disease; pain; distemper.

COMPLAISANCE, *S.* (Fr.) a civil behaviour, whereby a person complies with the inclinations of another, in order to insinuate himself into his esteem and favour.

COMPLAISANT, *adj.* (Fr.) civil, polite; endeavouring to please, by complying or yielding to a person's humours.

COMPLAISANTLY, *adv.* in a civil, kind, condescending, and polite manner.

COMPLAISANTNESS, *S.* (from *complaisant* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) civility, or the quality of yielding, or condescending to a person's disposition in order to engage his esteem.

To **COMPLANA'TE**, to **COMPLA'NE**, *v. a.* (from *con* and *planus*, Lat.) to level, or make smooth and flat.

"The vertebrae of the neck and back-bone are made short and *complanated*." **DERHAM**.

COMPLE'AT, see **COMPLETE**.

COMPLEMENT, *S.* (*complementum*, Lat.) that which perfects or completes any thing. A full, complete and requisite quantity or number. Accidents, or things, which are not necessary. In geometry, applied to the arch of a circle, what it wants of 90 degrees. In navigation, applied to a course, what it wants of 90 deg. 8 points, or a quarter of a circle. In astronomy, the distance of a star from the zenith. In fortification, applied to a curtain, that part of the interior side, which makes a demi-gorge, and applied to a line of defence, the remainder of the line, after taking away the angle of the flank. In arithmetic, applied to a logarithm, what it wants of 10,000,000.

COMPLE'TE, *adj.* (*completus*, Lat. from *compleo*, Lat. to fill up) finished, perfect, wanting nothing. Without defects. Ended, concluded.

To **COMPLE'TE**, *v. a.* to perfect, to finish. To answer perfectly. "Completes the nation's hopes." **POPE**.

COMPLE'TELY, *adv.* (from *complete* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) perfectly; fully: In a perfect manner.

COMPLE'TEMENT, (*complementum*, Fr.) the act of perfecting, finishing, filling or concluding.

COMPLE'TENESS, *S.* (from *complete* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) perfection; a quality which implies a thing to be finished without defect.

COMPLE'TION, *S.* (*completus*, Lat.) the existence of some circumstance predicted, whereby every part of a prophecy is fulfilled; accomplishment. The greatest height, or perfect state.

COMPLEX, *adj.* (Lat.) compounded, opposed to simple. Consisting of several parts; including several particulars. A *complex idea*, is that which consists or is made up of several simple ones, such as *gratitude*, &c.

COMPLEX, *S.* (from the adjective) a collection, summary, or the whole of a thing consisting of several parts. "The wedding supper contains in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings, &c." **SOUTH**.

COMPLEXEDNESS, *S.* (from *complexed* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) composition; containing a variety of circumstances or particulars.

COMPLEXION, *S.* (*complexio*, Lat.) the containing or ranging several particulars, different from each other. The colour of the outward parts of the body, particularly that of the countenance. In physick, the temperature, habit, or disposition of the body, arising from the predominancy of either of the four medical humours, blood, phlegm, bile, or colour. A *sanguine complexion*, is that of hot or warm persons, and is so called from the blood's being thought to be more predominant in such.

COMPLEXIONAL, *adj.* depending merely on the habit or temperature of the body.

COMPLEXIONALLY, *adv.* by complexion, or by the habit of the body, or predominancy of some of the fluids. "Either by converse, or *complexionally* to destroy him." **BROWN**. Not in use.

COMPLEXLY, in a compound manner, consisting of several particulars, opposed to *simply*.

COMPLEXNESS, *S.* (from *complex* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality from *ness*, Sax.) the state or quality of being composed of several particulars different from each other.

- COMPLE'XURE**, S. the compounding or uniting of one thing with others.
- COMPLI'ANCE**, S. (from *comply*) the yielding consent to a thing proposed; the allowing a thing demanded; the ready performance of a thing requested; the act of condescending so far to the humours of a person, as to do every thing he can desire, or expect. Condescension, opposed to *obstinacy*.
- COMPLI'ANT**, *part.* (from *comply*) yielding to the touch; bending with any force. "The *compliant* boughs." *Par. Loft.* Yielding, condescending, submitting to, or granting the request of another, opposed to *obstinate*.
- To **COMPLI'ATE**, *v. a.* (*complicatum*, supine, of *compliers*, Lat.) to join or add one thing or action to another. To unite by wrapping one thing in another. To compose, or make a whole by the uniting of several things different from each other.
- COMPLI'ATE**, *adj.* compounded of a variety of parts.
- COMPLI'CATENESS**, S. (from *complicate* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality, from *ness*, Sax.) the quality which results from the union of a variety of things or qualities in the same subject. Figuratively, intricateness, difficulty, or perplexity.
- COMPLI'CA'TION**, S. the joining, mixing, blending, or involving several things in one another. A whole consisting of several things united. In medicine, applied to diseases when two or more affect a patient at the same time.
- COMPLICE**, S. (Fr.) one united with another in some ill design. See **ACCOMPLICE**.
- COMPLI'ER**, S. (from *comply* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) a man of an easy temper; or one who yields to the humours or request of another, opposed to an *obstinate* person.
- COMPLI'MENT**, S. (Fr.) a profession of great esteem, or an expression of approbation or praise, merely from ceremony and politeness, including the idea of preference and temporary or mere apparent submission. A meer ceremonious expression, opposed to truth or sincerity.
- To **COMPLI'MENT**, *v. a.* to make use of expressions of respect, from a bare principle of good behaviour, and ceremony. To speak in praise of a thing or person, contrary to one's real sentiments and opinion.
- COMPLI'MENTAL**, *adj.* expressive of respect and civility; ceremonious.
- COMPLI'MENTALLY**, *adv.* (from *complimental* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a mere ceremonious manner, opposed to *true* and *sincere*.
- COMPLI'MENTER**, S. (from *compliment* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one given merely to the bare ceremonious expressions of esteem and respect, without the least degree of sincerity. A person abounding in compliments.
- COMPLI'NE**, S. (*complines*, Fr.) the last act of worship at night, which compleats or finishes the service of the day.
- COMPL'OT**, S. (Fr.) a *plot*, or ill design concerted and carried on by two or more persons. A conspiracy or confederacy.
- To **COMPL'OT**, *v. a.* (*comploter*) to join in a design, to bring about any ill design.
- COMPL'OTTER**, S. (from *complot* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who joins in a *plot*. A conspirator.
- To **COMPLY**, *v. n.* (from *con* and *plier*, Fr. to bend to) to consent to any request, to suit one's self to a person's humours, to yield to, used with the preposition *with*.
- COMPO'NE**, or **COMPO'NED**, *adj.* (*composé*, Fr.) in heraldry, composed or formed of a row of angular parts, or chequers of two colours. Generally, a bordure, pale, or fess, composed of different colours, disposed alternately, and separated by fillets, excepting at the corners, where the junctures are made in the form of a goat's foot.
- COMPO'NENT**, *part.* (*componentis*, Genitive, of *componens*, Lat.) that which composes, or contributes to the forming of a compound body.
- To **COMPO'RT**, *v. n.* (the O is pronounced like that in *comporter*, Fr. from whence it is derived) to suit, to agree with, to act agreeably, or suitably to; used with the particle *with*. Actively, to bear, or tolerate. "That never can the present state *comport*." **DANIEL**. A French signification, which is not adopted at present by proper authority.
- COMPO'RT**, S. (from the verb) behaviour; manner of looking and acting. Conduct.
- COMPO'RTABLE**, *adj.* consistency, opposed to contradictory.
- COMPO'RTANCE**, S. behaviour, or address. Not in use.
- COMPO'RTMENT**, S. behaviour or conduct.
- To **COMPO'SE**, *v. a.* (*composere*, Fr. *compositum*, supine, of *compono*, Lat.) to form a mass, consisting of several things joined together. To form, or consist of, followed by *with*. To dispose, or put into a state proper for attaining any particular end. To place in a proper form. To join words together in a discourse with art and care. To contribute to the forming of a thing by being one of the particulars, or things of which it consists. To reduce to a state of calmness, rest and quiet. To make the mind fit for any undertaking, by freeing it from its disorder or perturbation. To reconcile, joined with *difference*. In *printing*, to set letters or types in proper order; to place the letters in order in the forms. In music, to set any thing to tune: to form a tune from a proper collection, order, or disposition of the notes.
- COMPO'SED**, *part.* calm, serious, sedate, undisturbed.
- COMPO'SEDLY**, *adv.* (from *composed*, and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a calm, serious, serene, or sedate manner; free from any perturbation, or confusion.
- COMPO'SEDNESS**, S. (from *composed* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality, from *ness*, Sax.) sedateness, calmness, tranquility of mind. A freedom from any disturbance or disorder, applied to the mind.
- COMPO'SER**, S. (from *compose* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) an author, or writer on any subject. One that adopts or sets words to music; or forms a tune from a peculiar assemblage of the notes of music.
- COMPOSITE**, *adj.* (Fr. from *compositus*, Lat.) in architecture, the last of the five orders of columns, so called because its capital is framed from those of different orders; and termed likewise the Italian or Roman order.
- COMPOSITION**, S. (from *compositio*, Lat.) the act of forming a whole from parts different from each other. The act of combining simple ideas together, in order to form a complex one, opposed to analysis or separating into single ones. That which is formed by the uniting several qualities or particles of bodies. The distribution or orderly placing of the several parts of a plan, design or picture. A work formed from several authors. The work or production of an author. Suitableness, or adapting to any particular sentiment, applied to gesture. An agreement, contract, a reconciliation, or terms on which differences or quarrels are settled. In grammar, forming a word by joining words together, or prefixing a particle to a word to increase, diminish or alter its signification. In oratory, the order or coherence of the parts of a discourse. In music, the art of disposing notes so as to form tunes or airs, to be plaid on instruments, or sung by the voice. In logic, a method of reasoning, wherein we proceed from some general self-evident truth, to other particular or single ones. In pharmacy, the art of mixing several ingredients together to form a medicine. In printing, the ranging several types or letters together in the composing-stick in order to form a line; and of several lines together in the galley to make a page; and of several pages together to make a form. In commerce, a contract between an insolvent debtor and his creditors, wherein they agree to accept a part of the debt and give him an acquittal for the whole.
- COMPO'SITIVE**, *adj.* formed of several substances or qualities; having the power of compounding.
- COMPO'SITOR**, S. (*compositeur*, Fr.) in printing, the person who works at the case, sets up the forms, and prepares the types, by arranging them properly therein for printing. A caseman.
- COMPOST**, S. (*compostum*, by syncope for *compositum*, Lat.) in agriculture, and gardening, a mixture of different soils together, in order to make a manure for assisting the natural earth, so as to amend, improve, and render it more fruitful.
- To **COMPO'ST**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to manure, to enrich, or improve ground by a mixture of different soils.
- COMPO'STURE**, S. a compost or mixture of different soils.
- COMPO'SURE**, S. the writing or inditing a work; composition, or a production, applied to books. Arrangement, mixture or order. The form produced by the various combination of the particles of a body; frame; make; temperament. Sedateness, freedom from any disturbance or perturbation, applied to the mind. Adjustment, or reconciliation, applied to differences or quarrels.
- COMPOTA'TION**, S. (from *con* together, and *poto*, Lat. to drink) the act of drinking with another.
- To **COMPOU'ND**, *v. a.* (*compono*, Lat.) to mingle several ingredients together into one mass. To form by uniting several things together. To place together in different lights, attitudes, or positions. To produce by being united. To reconcile, or put an end to a difference or quarrel.

COM

quarrel by concessions, or compliance with the demands of an adversary. To pay a part of a debt, for want of a capacity to discharge the whole, and to be cleared, for that reason, from any further demand. Neuterly, to come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demands; used with *for*. To bargain in the lump, to contract to pay a gross sum for any temporary expence or charges. To agree on certain terms; to contract.

COMPOUND, *adj.* (from the verb) formed or produced from several ingredients, opposed to simple. In grammar, formed by joining two or more words. In botany, applied to flowers, such as consist of many florets, semi-florets, or both, included in one common empalement, and making up one whole flower. In mechanics, applied to motion, that which is caused by several conspiring powers, moving in the same direction.

COMPOUNDABLE, *adj.* (from *compound* and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. possibility, power) that which may be united together so as to form one mass. Capable of being united.

COMPOUNDER, *S.* (from *compound* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who endeavours to bring adverse parties to an agreement; a reconciler; one who mingles, or mixes bodies. In the university, a person of superiour rank or fortune, who is allowed to commute for residence by paying extraordinary fines.

To **COMPREHEND**, *v. a.* (*comprehendo*, Lat.) to comprise, include, contain, or imply. To have an adequate, clear, and determinate idea of any doctrine, or proportion.

COMPREHENSIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) capable of being adequately, perfectly and clearly known. That which we can attain an adequate or determinate idea of.

COMPREHENSIBLY, *adv.* in a large extent, or latitude; applied to the acceptation of words.

COMPREHENSION, *S.* (Fr. *comprehensio*, Lat.) the act or quality of comprising or containing. In metaphysics, the knowledge or adequate idea of all the essential modes or properties of a thing. A summary, compendium, or abstract. Capacity, or the power of the mind to admit several ideas at once. In rhetoric, a trope or figure, whereby a whole is put for a part, a part for a whole, or an indefinite number for a definite.

COMPREHENSIVE, *adj.* able to understand many things at once. Comprising much in a narrow compass; extensive.

COMPREHENSIVELY, *adv.* (from *comprehensive* and *ly*, implying manner) in a compendious, or concise manner: containing much in a small compass, or in few words.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, *S.* (from *comprehensive* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the quality of including much in a narrow compass or in few words.

To **COMPRESS**, *v. a.* (*compresso*, supine of *comprimis*, Lat.) to reduce into a narrower compass by force: to squeeze closer together. Figuratively, to embrace.

COMPRESS, *S.* (*compressus*, Lat.) in chirurgery, a bolster formed of linnen cloth, folded in several doubles, laid under a bandage to prevent a wound from bleeding or swelling; or to retain the remedies applied to it.

COMPRESSIBILITY, *S.* (from *compressible*) the quality of being reduced, by force, into a narrower compass.

COMPRESSIBLE, *adj.* capable of being reduced by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRESSION, *S.* (*compressio*, Lat.) the action of bringing the particles of a body nearer together by external force, and thereby decreasing its bulk or dimension; distinguished from *condensation*, because that is effected by cold, and this by outward force. The act of pressing together.

COMPRESSURE, *S.* (from *compress*) the act or force of a body pressing upon another.

To **COMPRINT**, *v. n.* (*com* and *printen*, Belg. of *comprimis*, Lat.) to print together. In law, to print the copy or book of an authour clandestinely, and to the prejudice of the proprietor.

To **COMPRISE**, *v. a.* (*compris*, part. of *comprendre*, Fr.) to contain, to include, to comprehend.

COMPROBATION, *S.* (*comprobatio*, Lat.) confirming by a joint testimony of two or more persons.

COMPROMISE, *S.* (*compromissum*, Lat.) a mutual promise of one or more parties to refer the determination of a dispute or controversy to the arbitration or decision of one or more persons. A compact or bargain in which some concessions, or compliances are made on each side.

To **COMPROMISE**, *v. a.* to settle, or put an end to a dispute, or claim by mutual concessions. To make a bargain, or contract, to bind to certain conditions. "Laban and himself were *compromised*." SHAK. An unusual acceptation.

CON

COMPROMISSORIAL, *adj.* relating to a compromise.

COMPROVINCIAL, *adj.* (from *con* and *provincial*) belonging to the same province.

COMPT, *S.* (pronounced *count*, from *compte*, Fr. of *computus*, Lat.) a reckoning, computation, or estimate. *Account* is the word now in use.

To **COMPT**, *v. a.* (pronounced *count* from *compter* Fr. *Count* is the word now in use) to make an estimate, to add up, or find the amount of a row of figures in arithmetic.

COMPTIBLE, *adj.* ready to give an account; submissive; subject. "I am very *comptible*, even to the least finitist" usage." SHAK. Not in use.

To **COMPTROLL**, *v. a.* (Johnson contends for this as the true spelling, and that the other is owing to a neglect of its derivation; though no modern authours or lexicons supply us with any other word than *controller*, Fr. for the verb, and *controleur*, for the noun) See **CONTROLL**.

COMPTROLLER, *S.* or **COMPTROLLERSHIP**, *S.* see **CONTROLLER**, or **CONTROLLERSHIP**.

COMPULSATIVELY, *adv.* (from *compulsative*, which does not occur any where, and *ly*, implying manner) in a violent manner; by compulsion, or constraint. Used by the authour of *Clarissa*, whom it is to be hoped, for the sake of preserving our language in its purity, no one will follow in his singularities.

COMPULSATORY, *adj.* (*compulsatum*, supine, of *compulso*, Lat.) having the power of forcing a person against his will.

COMPUSSION, *S.* (*compulsus*, Lat.) the act of forcing a free agent to do or abstain from an action, contrary to the preference of his mind. A violence or force. The state of being compelled.

COMPUSSIVE, *adj.* (*compulser*, Fr. *compulsus*, Lat.) having the power to force a person to perform, or abstain from an action. Forcible.

COMPUSSIVELY, *adv.* (from *compulsive* and *ly*, implying manner) in a forcible manner; by compulsion; by force.

COMPUSSIVENESS, *S.* (from *compulsive* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the quality of obliging a person to perform or abstain from any act contrary to his inclination.

COMPUSSORILY, *adv.* (from *compulsory*, and *ly*, implying manner) in a forcible manner; by force.

COMPUSSORY, *adj.* (*compulsaire*, Fr.) having the power of commanding or forcing obedience.

COMPUSSION, *S.* (Fr. *compunctio*, Lat.) the act of causing a pain, resembling that of pricking. Irritation. In divinity, an inward grief, caused by a consciousness of having offended God. Sorrow, anxiety, contrition, or repentance, arising from a consciousness of guilt. Remorse.

COMPUNCTIOUS, *adv.* (from *compunctio*) sorrowful on account of having done something amiss. Repentant; full of remorse; tender.

COMPUNCTIVE, *adj.* (*compunctum*, supine, of *compungo*, Lat.) causing remorse; causing sorrow from a consciousness of guilt.

COMPURGATION, *S.* (*compurgatio*, Lat.) in law, the justifying or confirming the veracity of one person by the testimony of another.

COMPURGATOR, *S.* (Lat.) one who by oath justifies another, asserts his innocence, or confirms his evidence.

COMPUTABLE, *adj.* (from *compute*) capable of being numbered or estimated.

COMPUTATION, *S.* the act of estimating or counting the value of things. A calculation. A sum or number, found by calculation, or an arithmetical process.

To **COMPUTE**, *v. a.* (*computo*, Lat.) to find by an arithmetical operation; to estimate; to reckon; to count.

COMPUTE, *S.* a reckoning, calculation. The amount or sum total.

COMPUTER, *S.* (from *compute* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who makes calculations. An accountant.

COMPUTIST, *S.* (from *compute*) one skilled in numbers, or calculations.

COMRADE, *S.* (*camerade*, Fr. *camerata*, Ital. *camarada*, Span. from *camera*, Lat. a chamber, *i. e.* one who lodges in the same chamber) one who lives in the same house; this sense is now somewhat obsolete; the most common acceptation is that of a person who is jointly concerned with another in an undertaking.

CON, (Lat.) always joined or prefixed to words, signifying together, as *connect*; sometimes against, as *contend*; and sometimes something great or imment, as in *conflagration*; before a vowel or an *h*, it drops the *n*, as in *co-eter-nal*, *co-habit*, and before the labials *b* and *p*, it is changed into

into an *m*, as in *combustion*; *compare*; and before *l* and *m*, it assumes the same letter, as in *col-lect*, *com-mute*.

CON, an abbreviation of *contra*, Lat. against, is used to imply an opposition to any motion; or that a person is on the negative side of a question. *nem. con*, for *nemine contra-dicente*, Lat. is used to signify that a motion is passed without any opposition.

To CON, *v. a.* (*connan*, Sax. *kennen*, Teut. to know) in its primary sense to know; in its secondary, to learn perfectly. To *con thanks* is an obsolete expression for to owe thanks, from the *savoir gré*, Fr.

To CONCA'MERATE, *v. a.* (*concameratum*, supine of *concamero*, Lat.) in building, to arch, or vault over.

CONCAMERATION, *S.* (*concameratio*, Lat.) an arch, or vault; any thing formed like an arch.

To CONCA'TENATE, *v. a.* (from *con* together, and *catena*, Lat. a chain) to link together; to join or connect the parts of any thing, that they shall have mutual dependence on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONCATENATION, *S.* (from *concatenate*) a series of links; in philosophy, a connexion of things, which mutually depend on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONCA'VATION, *S.* (from *concave*) the act of scooping a thing or making it of a hollow, or concave form.

CONCA'VE, *adj.* (*concausus*, Lat.) hollow, applied to the inner surface of a circular body, such as that of an egg-shell, of an arch, or a ball, opposed to convex. Empty, without any thing to fill the cavity. "As *concave* as a worm-eaten nut." SHAK.

CONCA'VENESS, *S.* (from *concave* and *ness* implying an abstract quality) the quality of being hollow.

CONCA'VITY, *S.* the inner surface of a circular body.

CONCA'VO-CO'NCAVE, *adj.* hollow or concave on both sides.

CONCA'VO-CONV'EX, *adj.* hollow or concave on one side, but convex or protuberant on the other.

CONCA'VOUS, *adj.* hollow without angles, applied to the inward surface of a round body.

CONCA'VOUSLY, *adj.* (from *concausus* and *ly*, implying manner) resembling the hollow of the inner surface of a round body.

To CONCE'AL, *v. a.* (*con* and *celo*, Lat.) to hide or keep any thing from the sight or knowledge of others. To cover, to keep secret, opposed to *discover*.

CONCEA'LEABLE, *adj.* capable of being kept from the sight or knowledge of others. Possible to be kept secret.

CONCEA'LEDNESS, *S.* (from *concealed* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the state of being hid or kept from the sight or knowledge of others.

CONCEA'LEMENT, *S.* (from *conceal*) the act of hiding from the knowledge, or sight of others. The state of being hid or kept secret. A place of retirement from the sight of others. An hiding place.

To CONCE'DE, *v. a.* (*concedo*, Lat.) to grant, or admit a principle or opinion, as true. To let a point pass without any dispute.

CONCE'IT, *S.* (*concept*, Fr. *conceptus*, Lat.) a conception, thought, or idea. Apprehension, understanding. Strength of imagination, meer fancy, used in contempt. A pleasant thought; or shining sentiment. An opinative persuasion, or high opinion of a person's judgment, which exposes him to ridicule; a word of reproach. *Out of conceit with*; a phrase for a person's being tired or no longer being fond of a thing.

To CONCE'IT, *v. a.* (from the noun) to fancy; to imagine, to think, generally implying an opinion that has not the sanction of reason.

CONCE'ITED, *part.* of a strong imagination. Proud or entertaining too high an opinion of one's abilities; used with *of* before the object of conceit. "Conceited of their own wit." BENTL.

CONCE'ITEDLY, *adv.* (from *conceited* and *ly*, implying manner) in a scornful, or whimsical manner. In a manner which discovers too high an opinion or too great a fondness, in a person, of his own parts.

CONCE'ITEDNESS, (from *conceited* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) opiated fondness and a high opinion of a person's own abilities; a word of reproach, and contempt.

CONCE'ITLESS, *adj.* (from *conceit* and *less*, implying negation) stupid, void of thought, or understanding. Dull of apprehension.

CONCE'IVABLE, *adj.* (from *conceive* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. possibility or power) that of which a person can form some idea. That which may be understood or believed.

CONCE'IVABLENESS, *S.* (from *conceivable* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the quality of being apprehended by the mind.

CONCE'IVABLY, *adv.* (from *conceivable* and *ly*, implying manner) in an intelligible manner; in such a manner as to be apprehended by the mind.

To CONCE'IVE, *v. a.* (*concevoir*, Fr.) to be formed in the womb. To form in the mind; to imagine. To form an idea of. To think; or imagine. Neuterly, to apprehend; to become pregnant.

CONCE'IVER, *S.* (from *conceive* and *er*, implying an agent) one who apprehends, or forms an idea of things in his mind.

CONCENT, *S.* (*concentus*, Lat.) a concord, or harmony of voices, or instruments. Consistency; agreeableness to.

To CONCE'NTRATE, *v. a.* (from *con* and *centrum*, Lat. the center) to drive inwards, or towards the center. To drive into a narrow compass. To condense.

CONCENTRATION, *S.* forcing into a narrow compass, or driving toward the center. The highest degree of mixture, whereby two or more particles touch, by a reception, or forcing of one within the other.

To CONCE'NTRE, *v. n.* (*concentrer*, Fr.) to tend towards the same, or towards one common centre. Actively, to emit towards one center.

CONCE'NTRIC, CONCE'NTRICAL, *adj.* having one common centre.

CONCE'PTACLE, *S.* (*conceptaculum*, Lat.) that in which any thing is contained; a reservoir. "In that huge *conceptacle*." WOODW.

CONCE'PTIBLE, *adj.* (from *conceptum*, supine of *concipio*, Lat.) that which may be apprehended or understood. Intelligible.

CONCE'PTION, *S.* (*conceptio*, Lat.) the act of conceiving or becoming pregnant. The state of being conceived. Notion, apprehension, idea. Sententious or pointed thoughts, applied to stile. Sentiment; purpose.

CONCE'PTIOUS, *adj.* (*conceptum*, Lat.) apt to conceive, or become pregnant; fruitful.

To CONCE'RN, *v. a.* (*concerner*, Fr. *concerno*, low Lat.) to relate, or belong to. To affect with some passion; to make uneasy, or sorrowful. To be of importance to. To be engaged by interest. To be intrusted or commissioned to act for a person, used with *for*.

CONCE'RN, *S.* (from the verb) business; circumstances. Engagement. Interest. Importance, joined with *high*. Regard. Affection.

CONCE'RNING, *prep.* (from *concern*, *concernant*, Fr. though originally a participle, has the force of a preposition before a noun) about, of, relating to; with relation to.

CONCE'RNMENT, *S.* the thing in which a person is interested. An affair; business. Influence. Relation. Importance. The engaging or taking part in an affair. Passion; emotion of mind.

To CONCE'RT, *v. a.* (*concerter*, Fr.) to take measures with another to bring a design to pass. To contrive.

CO'NCERT, *S.* a communication of designs. An establishment of measures to be pursued by persons engaged in one design. In music, a number of musicians and singers performing the same piece.

CONCERTATION, *S.* (*concertatio*, Lat.) strife, contest, or contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE, *adj.* (*concertativus*, Lat.) quarrelsome, contentious.

CONCE'SSION, *S.* (*concessio*, Lat.) an act of granting or yielding, including the idea of compliance, or that of foregoing a right. The thing granted or yielded.

CON'CESSIONARY, *adj.* given by indulgence, by allowance, or purely to terminate a dispute.

CON'CESSIVELY, *adv.* (from *concessive* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) by way of concession; by granting something, or yielding up a point in order to put an end to a debate or dispute.

CON'CH, (*concha*, Lat.) a shell; a sea-shell. "Adds Orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew." DRYD. No common word.

CON'CHA, *S.* (Lat.) in anatomy, the second or inward cavity of the auricle or external ear.

CONCHORD, *S.* in geometry, a curve line always approaching nearer a straight line, to which it is inclined, but never meets it; it received its name from Nicomedes its inventor, and is by Sir Isaac Newton preferred to other curves, on account of its simplicity.

To CONCIL'ATE, *v. a.* (*conciliatum* supine of *concilio*, Lat.) to gain; to procure affection; to reconcile.

CONCILA'TION, *S.* (from *conciliatum*, Lat.) the act of procuring esteem, or reconciling.

CONCILIA'TOR, S. (Lat.) one who makes peace between parties at variance. A reconciler.

CONCILIA'TORY, *adj.* relating to reconciliation, or making peace between parties at variance.

CONCIN'NITY, S. (from *concinuitas*, Lat.) decency, fitness.

CONCIN'NOUS, *adj.* (*concinuus*, Lat.) comely; becoming, pleasant, agreeable. In music, *concinuous* intervals, are such as are next to, and in combination with concords, have nothing very agreeable or disagreeable in themselves, but by their combination with the essential principles of harmony and pleasure, increase their variety, and heighten their effect.

CONCI'SE, *adj.* (*concisus*, Lat. cut) short, brief, including a great deal of matter in a few words, applied to style.

CONCI'SELY, *adv.* (from *concise* and *ly*, implying manner) in a brief, or short manner; in few words; in short sentences.

CONCI'SENESS, S. (from *concise* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) brevity, shortness. The quality of containing a great deal in few words.

CONCI'SION, S. (*concisus*, Lat.) cutting off; total destruction; in Scripture opposed to circumcision, and implies the cutting off the part without having the privileges, which flowed from, and were the end of circumcising.

CONCITA'TION, S. (*concitatio*, Lat.) the act of exciting; agitation; or setting into a ferment, or commotion. Seldom used.

CONCLA'VE, S. (*conclave*, Lat.) in its primary sense, a private or inner apartment. The place wherein the election is held for a pope. A meeting or assembly of all the cardinals that are at Rome, for the election of a pope. A close or private assembly.

To **CONCLU'DE**, *v. a.* (*concludo*, Lat.) in its primary sense, to inclose or shut up; but now out of use. Figuratively, to include, or comprehend. To draw as a conclusion, or inference from certain premises; to infer. To judge, or determine. To end, or finish, to complete a period, applied to time. To acknowledge as a truth, or sufficiently proved. "It is *concluded*, that he is in the wrong." Neuterly, to draw or make an inference. To be persuaded, or to settle an opinion in one's mind. To end, followed with *in*.

CONCLU'DENCY, S. inference, regular deduction from arguments. Not in use.

CONCLU'DENT, *part.* (*concludentis*, genitive of *concludens*, Lat.) decisive; following by direct consequence; consequential.

CONCLU'SIBLE, *adj.* (*conclusus*, Lat.) following as a consequence from certain principles; to be inferred.

CONCLU'SION, S. (*conclusio*, Lat.) determination, or putting an end to an affair, or transaction. An opinion formed from experience, or from a collection of propositions. The event of experiments. In logic, the last part of an argument, or the consequence of something either assumed or proved before. In oratory, the last part of an oration, containing a recapitulation of the arguments made use of in the former part, or else abounding with such applications to the passions, as shall leave the mind of the audience very much affected.

CONCLU'SIVE, *adj.* (*conclusum*, Lat.) decisive, or that which puts an end to any contest. That in which the conclusion follows according to the rules of logic.

CONCLU'SIVELY, *adv.* (from *conclusivus* and *ly*, implying manner) in a determinate, positive, peremptory manner, so as to put an end to a contest.

CONCLU'SIVENESS, S. (from *conclusivus* and *ness*, implying an abstract idea) the power of gaining assent, or forcing conviction. Regular consequence; or following from any premises according to the rules of logic.

To **CONCOA'GULATE**, *v. a.* (from *con* and *coagulate*) to curdle several things at the same time, followed by *with*. "Concoagulated *with* them." BOYLE. Seldom used.

CONCOAGULA'TION, S. a coagulation, or curdling by which several bodies are joined in one mass.

To **CON'COCT**, *v. a.* (*concoctum*, supine, of *concoquo*, Lat.) in medicine, to digest in the stomach, so as to form into chyle. To purify; to heighten the quality of a thing by heat.

CONCOC'TION, S. (from *concoctio*, Lat.) in medicine, the change which the food undergoes in the stomach e'er it is converted into chyle. Maturation, or heightening the powers or qualities of a thing by heat.

CON'COLOUR, *adj.* (*concolor*, Lat.) one uniform colour.

CONCO'MITANCE, **CONCO'MITANCY**, S. (*concomitans*, Lat.) united to; attending; inseparable from; accompanying.

CONCO'MITANT, S. a companion. An attendant.

CONCO'MITANTLY, *adj.* (from *concomitant*, and *ly* implying manner) accompanying; in the manner of an attendant.

To **CONCO'MITATE**, *v. a.* (*concomitatus*, Lat.) to attend, to to be joined inseparably with another.

CO'NCORD, S. (*concordia*, Lat.) agreement between persons and things. The suitableness of one thing to another. Peace; union or mutual kindness. A compact, or mutual agreement. In grammar, that part wherein words are made to agree in number, person, and gender, &c. In music, the relation of two sounds, that are always agreeable to the ear, whether applied in succession or consonance. In law, an agreement between two parties, in what manner they shall choose to have a fine levied; also, an agreement upon any trespass committed.

CONCO'RDANCE, S. (*concordantia*, Lat.) an agreement. A dictionary to the Holy Scriptures, wherein all the words are ranged alphabetically, and the various places, where they occur, are referred to; that by Cruden in English is a very accurate and elaborate work, and it is great pity it should be so scarce, or not more easily purchased, since it is one of the best expositions of Scripture that can be published, and far exceeds all the commentaries and expositions, we can boast of.

CONCO'RDANT, *part.* (*concordantis* genitive of *concordans*, Lat.) agreeing with; consistent with; correspondent; in music consisting of concords or harmonious, opposed to discordant.

CONCORDATE, S. (*concordat*, Fr.) a compact; convention; or a society held together by a common discipline, or statutes.

CONCO'RPORAL, *adj.* (from *concorporo*, Lat. to join two bodies together) belonging to the same body.

To **CONCO'RPORATE**, *v. a.* (from *con* and *corporis* genitive of *corpus*, Lat. a body) to unite, blend, or mix several things together, so as to form one mass, system, &c.

CONCORPORA'TION, S. (from *concorporate*) the mixing several things together, so as to form one body, or mass. The state of several things joined or blended together.

CON'COURSE, S. (from *con* and *cursus*, Lat. a running) the assembling or confluence of several persons to the same place. Figuratively, a croud or several persons assembled together in one place. The point wherein two bodies meet together. The force or action with which two or more bodies meet together.

CONCREMA'TION, S. (from *con* together and *crematum*, Lat. to burn) the burning several things together. Wants authority.

CONCREMENT, S. (from *concrefo*, Lat.) to grow together) a mass formed by concretion. A collection of matter growing together.

CONCRE'SCENCE, S. (*concrefcens*, Lat.) the act or quality of growing by the union of several particles.

To **CONCRE'TE**, *v. a.* to form from an union of several particles or bodies. To unite several masses or particles into one body. Neuterly, to coalesce, cohere or join together so as to form one mass.

CONCRE'TE, *adj.* formed by the union or cohesion of several particles, or substances. In logic, a concrete term is that which while it expresses the quality, expresses, implies or refers to some subject or substance in which it inheres, and is generally the same as a noun adjective in grammar.

CONCRE'TE, S. an assemblage or mixture. A body or mass composed of different particles or principles. In logic, any quality considered together with its subject; or a complex idea, containing both the quality and substance which it inheres in.

CONCRE'TELY, *adv.* in such a manner as to include the substance together with the quality; not abstractly.

CONCRE'TENESS, S. (from *concrete* and *ness* implying an abstract quality) curdling, coagulation, or the gathering several fluids into a solid mass.

CONCRE'TION, S. the act whereby a soft body becomes hard, or the particles of a fluid become fixed, so as not to yield to the touch. The coalition, or uniting of several particles of bodies, so as to form one mass. Figuratively, the mass formed by a cohesion, or coalition of several particles.

CONCRE'TIVE, *adj.* that which has the power of uniting several particles together, so as to form one mass. That which has the power of turning a fluid into a solid. That which has the power of producing coagulation, or the curdling of a fluid body.

CONCRE'TURE, S. a mass formed by the cohesion of several particles.

CONCU'BINAGE, *S.* (Fr. *concubinatus*, Lat.) the act of living or cohabiting with a woman, as a wife, without being married.

CON'CUBINE, (*concubina*, Lat. from *con*, together, and *cumbo*, to lie) a woman who is kept by a man, and lives with him, though not married to him. A kept mistress.

To CONCU'LCATE, *v. a.* (*conculcatum*, supine, of *conculco*, Lat.) to trample under foot. Wants authority.

CONCULCA'TION, *S.* the act of trampling under foot. Wants authority.

CONCU'PISCENCE, *S.* (*concupiscentia*, Lat.) an inordinate desire of women. Lechery; lust. Among divines, an irregular desire, lust, or appetite after carnal things, and supposed to be inherent in our nature ever since the fall.

CONCU'PISCENT, *part.* (*concupiscens*, Lat.) lecherous; lustful; having an immoderate desire after women; or an irregular appetite after carnal things.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, *adj.* relating to *concupiscence*, or having an irregular desire either after women, or carnal things.

CONCUPISCIBLE, *adj.* (*concupiscibilis*, Lat.) that which may be desired; that which raises, excites, or exerts desire.

To CONCU'R, *v. n.* (from *concurro*, Lat.) to meet together. To join in one action or design, applied to several persons: Used with the particle *with*, before the persons agreeing; and with *to*, before the end for which they join together. To unite with; to be conjoined with; to contribute to the effecting one common event or design.

CONCU'RRENCE, **CONCU'RRENCY**, *S.* assistance, union, conjunction, united effort to promote any design. Agreement in any opinion, or sentiment. In law, a common claim.

CONCUR'RENT, *part.* (*concurrrens*, Lat.) acting in conjunction or together; promoting the same design.

CONCUR'RENT, *S.* that which contributes to the performance or effecting any design.

CONCU'SSION, *S.* (*concussio*, Lat.) the act of putting a thing into violent motion; shaking; agitation.

CONCU'SSIVE, *adj.* (*concussus*, Lat.) that which has the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDE'MN, *v. a.* (*condemno*, Lat. *condamner*, Fr.) to pass sentence against a person, whereby he is subject to punishment, used with *to*, before the punishment. To censure, blame, or find fault with; opposed to approve. To deem a person or thing worthy of blame, by comparing them with others.

CONDEMNABLE, *adj.* that which may be blamed, found fault with, or is subject to the sentence of a judge.

CONDEMNATION, *S.* (*condemnatio*, Lat.) the act of passing or pronouncing sentence against a person, whereby he is subject to punishment or penalty, either in respect to person, fortune, or life. Figuratively, the blaming or declaring a dislike of a person or thing. The state of a person on whom sentence has been passed.

CONDEMNATORY, *adj.* having the force of condemning or subjecting a person to punishment.

CONDEMN'ER, *S.* (from *condemn* and *er*, of *aver*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth. a man) the person who condemns, censures, blames, or finds fault with.

CONDE'NSABLE, *adj.* that which is capable of being made more solid, or forced into a smaller compass.

To CONDE'NSATE, *v. a.* (*condenso*, Lat.) to make more solid or thick, by compression or force, applied to fluids.

CONDE'NSATE, *adj.* made thicker or more solid by compression, or external force.

CONDENSA'TION, *S.* (from *condensate*) the act of bringing the parts of a body closer to each other, and increasing their contact, whereby the body is rendered more dense, compact, and heavy; this is by some distinguished from compression, which implies external force, and is by them restrained merely to the effects of cold; but by others both these terms are used promiscuously.

To CONDE'NSE *v. a.* (*condenso*, Lat.) to make any body more thick, compact, or weighty, by increasing the contact of its particles; applied by some only to the effects of cold, but by others used for compression, or the effects of external force, which diminishes the size of the pores of a body, and renders it, consequently, more solid. The method advised by Mr. Emerson, to increase the solidity of timber, ought to be more attended to than it seems to have been, as it may be of the highest service to this kingdom, if pursued with that vigour it deserves. Neuterly, to grow thick, applied to the effects of cold on fluids. To become solid and weighty, by shrinking to a narrower compass.

CONDE'NSE, *adj.* (the comparative *more condense*, the superlative *most condense*) thickened; close; compact; become more solid by the effect of cold, or compression.

CONDE'NSER, *S.* a pneumatic engine, by means of which an unusual quantity of air may be forced into a small space, or by which three, four, or five atmospheres may be injected, more than a thing would contain naturally.

CONDE'NSITY, *S.* the state of a fluid whose parts are fixed so, as not to give way to the touch, by cold, coagulation, or compression. Thickness, applied to consistence.

CON'DERS, *S.* (from *kond*, Belg. known, or *coman*, Sax. to know) persons who stand on some eminence to give notice to fishers which way a shoal of herrings take. See **BALKERS**.

To CONDESCEND, *v. n.* (*condescendre*, Fr. *condescendo*, Lat.) to lay aside the dignity of rank in order to make one's self agreeable to, or on a level with inferiours. To behave with familiarity to inferiours. To do more than a person could claim. To stoop, yield, or submit to.

CONDESCENDENCE, *S.* (*condescendance*, Fr.) an act whereby a person in authority lays aside the difference of rank in order, to converse freely with his inferiours. A granting some favour to a person, or consenting to yield him some advantage which he could not demand. Submission to some proposals, which implies a person's voluntary giving up his right, or foregoing something which he ought not to have agreed to.

CONDESCENDINGLY, *adv.* (from *condescending* and *ly*, implying manner) in such a manner as to lay aside the claims of authority and dignity; or to yield up a right, or consent to a request from a principle of good nature and generosity.

CONDESCENSION, *S.* the behaviour of a superiour whereby he treats one of lower rank as his equal, grants him favours he cannot demand, and yields to his requests with so much kindness and good nature, as to gain his affections, and secure himself from the envy, which generally attends a high station.

CONDESCENSIVE, *adj.* courteous; treating inferiours without distance; affable, and ready to serve or grant any favour, or forego a right in order to serve or oblige another.

CONDIGN, *adj.* (pronounced *condine*, from *condignus*, Lat.) worthy, suitable to, merited, deserved, or proportionable to; generally applied to the punishments due to a person for his crimes.

CONDIGNNESS, *S.* proportion, suitableness to a person's crimes.

CONDIGNLY, *adv.* (pronounced *condinely*) in a manner suitable to a person's crimes. Deservedly.

CONDIMENT, *S.* (*condimentum*, Lat.) seasoning, sauce, an ingredient made use of by luxury to give food an agreeable taste. "They are for *condiments*, not nourishment." **BAC.** Not in use.

CONDISCIPLE, *S.* (*condiscipulus*, Lat.) a school-fellow, a person educated at a school with another. Wants authority.

To CONDI'TE, *v. a.* (*conditum*, supine, of *condio*, Lat.) to preserve or pickle.

CONDI'TEMENT, *S.* (*conditum*, Lat.) a composition of preserves, powders, or spices, in the form of an electuary. Wants authority.

CONDITION, *S.* (Fr. *conditio*, Lat.) a quality or property, which determines the nature of a thing. An attribute, or accident in a logical sense. Habit or temperature. "The imperfection of long engrafted *condition*." **SHAK.** A moral quality or virtue. State or the circumstance of person or fortune. Rank. The terms of any contract, bargain, or agreement. Figuratively, a writing containing the terms of an agreement.

To CONDITION, *v. n.* to make terms,

CONDITIONAL, *adj.* to be performed on certain terms; not absolute, but subject to certain limitations. In grammar, *conditional* conjunctions, are those which serve to make a proposition implying some restriction or limitation, which is requisite to it's truth, and are *if*, *unless*, *provided that*, *in case of*, &c. A *conditional* proposition, is that which has two parts connected together by a *conditional* conjunction, the first part wherein the *condition* lies is called the antecedent, and the other the consequent. Thus, "If there be no resurrection of the dead, Christ is not risen;" Is a *conditional* proposition, wherein, "If there be no resurrection, &c." is the antecedent, and, "Christ is not risen." is the consequent.

CONDITIONAL, *S.* the terms on which an action is to be done or forborn. "In respect of the *conditional*." **BAC.** Not in use.

CONDITIONALLY, *adv.* (from *conditional* and *ly*, implying manner) on certain terms or limitations.

CONDITIONARY, *adj.* stipulated, bargained, to be done as a means of acquiring any thing.

To CONDI'TIONATE, *v. a.* to make *conditions* for ; to regulate by, or perform on certain *conditions*.
 CONDI'TIONATE, *adj.* established and grounded on certain terms or *conditions*.
 CONDI'TIONED, *part.* (from *condition*) having qualities, either good or bad.
 To CONDO'LE, *v. n.* (*condoleo*, Lat.) to lament with those who grieve for any misery, misfortune, or calamity ; having *with* before the person for whom we grieve. Actively, To bewail a misfortune with another. " I come not to " *condole* thy chance." MILT. *Samson*.
 CONDO'LEMENT, *S.* grief, sorrow, mourning for any loss or misfortune. " To persevere in obstinate *condolement*." SHAK.
 CONDO'LENCE, *S.* a sympathizing grief, arising from the misfortunes of another, which expresses itself by lamenting together with the person in distress.
 CONDO'LER, *S.* (from *condole* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who expresses a complimentary concern for the sorrow of another, and the cause which occasions it.
 CONDONA'TION, *S.* (*condonatio*) a pardoning or forgiving. Wants authority.
 CON'DOR, *S.* (Span.) in natural history, a fowl of that magnitude, strength, and appetite, as to seize not only on the sheep, and lesser cattle, but even the larger beasts, and children. That mentioned by Sir Hans Sloan, was sixteen feet from wing to wing extended, and one of the feathers given to the doctor, was two feet four inches long, the quill part five inches three quarters long, and one inch and an half about in the largest part. It weighed three drams, seventeen grains and an half, and is of a dark brown colour.
 To CON'DUCE, *v. n.* (*conduco*, Lat.) to promote an end by acting conjointly, followed by *to* ; according to its primary sense, to conduct or accompany persons in their way. " He was sent to *conduce* hither the princes." WOOT. An unusual sense, and wanting other authority.
 CONDU'CIBLE, *adj.* (*conducibilis*, Lat.) having a power of conducting to, or promoting a design. Used for two or more causes operating to one end.
 CONDU'CIBLENESS, *S.* (from *conducibile* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the quality of promoting or contributing to the same end.
 CONDU'CIVE, *adj.* that which has a tendency, power, or quality to promote or produce any end.
 CONDU'CIVENESS, *S.* the quality of promoting or contributing to the production of some end.
 CO'NDU'CT, *S.* (*conduit*, Fr. from *con* and *ductus*, Lat.) management, or tenor of actions. The act of commanding an army. Convoy or escorting with a guard. The guard conveying, securing, or escorting. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed. Behaviour, or a series of actions regulated by some standard.
 To CONDU'CT, *v. a.* (*conductum*, supine, of *conduco*, Lat. *condruie*, Fr.) to accompany a person in order to shew him his way to any place. Figuratively, to direct, lead, or guide, applied to the mind. To usher, or introduce, applied to ceremony. To manage. To head an array, or command a body of troops.
 CONDUCTI'TIOUS, *adj.* (*conductitius*, Lat.) hired, employed, or serving for money.
 CONDUCTOR, *S.* (Lat.) a guide, or one who shews another his way. A leader or commander. A manager, or one who transacts an affair. In surgery, an instrument, used to guide the knife in cutting for the stone.
 CONDUCTRESS, *S.* a woman who directs or leads a person, or carries on any undertaking.
 CON'DUIT, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *cundit*) a canal or pipes made use of for the conveyance of water, at a distance from the reservoir, or spring head. An aqueduct. A place furnished with a cock, whence people were publickly supplied with water.
 CONDUPLICA'TION, *S.* (*conduplicatio*, Lat.) a doubling, a duplicate. Wants authority.
 CON'E, *S.* (*conus*, Lat. *κωνος*, *konus*, Gr.) in geometry, a solid body, whose base is a circle, its uppermost part ending in a point ; it resembles a sugar loaf, and may be conceived as formed by the revolution, of a triangle on one of its sides, as on an axis. In botany, a hard, dry seed vessel, of a conical figure, consisting of woody parts growing in the form of scales, adhering close together at first, but separating when ripe.
 CON'EY, *S.* see CONY.
 To CONFA'BULATE, *v. n.* (*confabulatus*, from *confabulor*, Lat.) to talk easily ; and with carelessness together. To chat with a person.
 CONFABULA'TION, *S.* (*confabulatio*, Lat.) easy, familiar, careless, cheerful talk with a person.

CONFABULA'TORY, *adj.* (from *confabulatus*, Lat.) belonging to entertaining, and careless conversation.
 CONFARREA'TION, *S.* (*confarreatio*, Lat. from *con* and *far*, Lat. corn) among the antient Romans, a ceremony observed in the marriage of those persons, whose children were intended for the priesthood. It consisted in the man and woman's eating a piece of the same cake of salted or wheaten bread.
 To CONFEC'T, *v. a.* (from *con* and *fecum*, supine, of *conficio*, Lat.) to preserve fruit, &c. with sugar. * This word seems now corrupted into COMFIT.
 CONFEC'T, *S.* (from the verb) a sweet-meat.
 CONFEC'TION, *S.* the preserving fruit or vegetables, by means of clarified sugar. In pharmacy, any thing prepared with sugar. A liquid or soft electuary. In its primary sense, the assemblage, or union of different ingredients ; but now seldom used.
 CONFEC'TIONARY, *S.* one who makes some elegant food from different ingredients. One who preserves fruits.
 CONFEC'TIONER, *S.* (from *confectio* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who makes and sells sweet-meats.
 CONFEDERACY, *S.* (*confederation*, Fr. from *con*, Lat. together, and *fæderatus*, of *fædero*, Lat. from *fædus*, Lat. a league) a league, contract, or agreement, entered into by several states or bodies of men, for their mutual advantage and defence. In law, the combination of two, or more persons, to injure or damage a third person.
 To CONFEDERATE, *v. a.* (*confederer*, Fr. from *con* and *fæderatus*, Lat.) to unite in a league, or agree with, in order to accomplish some design. Used with the particle *with*.
 CONFEDERATE, *adj.* (*con* and *fæderatus*, Lat.) leagued, or united by some contract to accomplish some design ; used with the particle *with*, before the person combining, and with *against*, before the person or thing which is the object of the league.
 CONFEDERATE, *S.* (see the adjective) one who enters into an engagement with another, whereby they are obliged mutually to assist and defend each other. An ally.
 CONFEDERA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) a league. An act whereby two or more persons oblige themselves to assist each other. An alliance.
 To CONFER, *v. n.* (*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, Fr.) to discourse with a person on some important, grave, and stated subject ; Used with the particle *with*. To talk *with* a person on any subject, in order to come to a determination, which is drawn from a comparison of their respective sentiments. Actively, to compare the sentiments of one person or author, with those of another. To give a thing which could not be claimed ; to bestow a favour : Used with *on*, before the person receiving : To contribute or conduce, used with *to*.
 CONFERENCE, *S.* (*conference*, Fr. *conferens*, Lat.) the act of discoursing with another, in order to settle some point in dispute, or treat upon any subject in a public character. A meeting appointed for the discoursing of some point in debate. Comparison, or examination of things by comparing them together.
 CONFER'RER, *S.* (from *confer* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) he that discourses with another on some stated point. He that bestows a favour on another.
 To CONFESS, *v. a.* (*confiteri*, Fr. *confessum*, supine, of *confiteor*, Lat.) to acknowledge the having done something amiss. To take the blame of a thing to one's self ; Used with the particle *of*, before the crime. " *Confess* thee freely " *of* thy crime." SHAK. To disclose a person's sins to a priest, in order to obtain absolution. To own the having committed a crime, with all its exaggerating circumstances, to God, in order to ease the mind, and become an object worthy of his pardon. To own as a Master or Saviour, in Scripture. " Whosoever shall *confess* me before men." Matt. x. 32, 33. To grant ; to show ; to prove ; to give testimony, or signs. To own, used as introductory to a sentence, in order to obviate any invidious remark. " I " *must confess* I was most pleased." ADDIS. Neuterly, to perform the act of *confession* to a priest.
 CONFESS'EDLY, *adv.* (from *confessed* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as must extort universal consent. Generally owned ; avowedly ; indisputably.
 CONFESS'ION, *S.* the acknowledgment, or owning a crime. In the Romish church, an acknowledgment of sins in private to a priest, in order to obtain absolution. An act whereby we own our sins to God, with all their blackening circumstances, in order to disburthen the mind, and render ourselves proper objects of his mercy and forgiveness. The general *confession*, is a prayer made use of by the church, containing an humble and penitent avowal of sin, drawn up in general terms, that every member of the

the congregation may join in it. It breathes so humble a sense of our own merits, so deep an idea of the enormity of sin, and contains so comprehensive a description of the duties of a penitent, that the piety and wisdom of the composers cannot be enough admired. A profession, an avowal, or an attestation of a truth, somewhat dubious before. "Who before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good confession." 1 Tim. vi. 13.

CONFESSIONAL, S. (Fr.) in the Romish church, a little box or desk, wherein the priest takes the confession of a penitent.

CONFESSINARY, S. (*confessionaire*, Fr.) the confession chair or seat, wherein the priests sit to receive the confession of a penitent.

CONFESSOR, CONFESSOUR, S. (*confesseur*, Fr.) one who professes a religious sentiment or opinion in the face of danger, and amidst the most cruel tortures. A *confessor*, is distinguished from a martyr, because the latter implies one who dies, and the former one who only suffers, or is punished for an opinion, without being put to death. In the Romish church, a priest, who is authorized to receive the confessions of penitents, and grant them absolution. The penitent who confesses his crimes either to God, or to a priest.

CONFEST, *adj.* (a poetical word for *confessed*) open, generally known, acknowledged, in a good sense. Notorious, in a bad sense.

CONFEST'LY, *adv.* (from *confest* and *ly*, implying manner) undoubtedly, generally owned; in such a manner as includes general and unanimous consent. Manifestly; evidently.

CONFICIENT, *part.* (*conficiens*, Lat.) causing or producing in company with some other person or thing.

CONFIDANT, S. (*confident*, Fr.) a person intrusted with the secrets of another; most commonly applied to those, who are intrusted with the affairs of lovers.

To CONFIDE, *v. n.* (*confido*, Lat.) to trust in; implying a strong persuasion or assurance of a person's abilities to assist another, or his fidelity in keeping a secret.

CONFIDENCE, S. (*confidentia*, Lat.) a strong assurance of the fidelity and ability of another. When joined to the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. a strong assurance of the efficacy of a person's own abilities, opposed to timidity, and used in a good sense; but when used in a bad one, a vicious and assuming boldness, which renders a person both impudent and insupportable to others, and is opposed to modesty. Figuratively, the cause of boldness, or conscious integrity. A freedom of access, void of the discouraging terror of guilt, and animated with the cheering hopes of acceptance and approbation. "If our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence towards God." 1 John iii. 21.

CONFIDENT, *part.* (*confidens*, Lat.) assured or convinced of a truth beyond any possibility of doubt. Positive, secure of success; without fear of miscarriage or disappointment. Without suspicion. Bold to a vice, implying too great an opinion of a person's own abilities, and undertaking any dangers, in consequence of such a persuasion. Impudent, applied to behaviour.

CONFIDENTLY, *adv.* (from *confident* and *ly*, implying manner) in such a manner as to discover no fear of a miscarriage. Securely. Positively; including a vain opinion of the extent of a person's knowledge, and a reliance on the discoveries of his own mind, in opposition to those of others. Without discovering the least doubt or fear.

CONFIDENTNESS, S. a favourable opinion of one's own judgment, including positiveness, with its consequences. Assurance.

CONFIGURATION, S. (Fr.) the order in which the particles of bodies are united together. The form of a body made by the order in which its particles are united together. In astrology, a certain situation of the planets in the Zodiac, whereby they are supposed mutually to affect and assist each other in bringing about some event.

To CONFIGURE, S. (from *con* and *figura*, Lat.) to dispose, or form the particles of a body into any shape, by uniting them together in a particular manner.

CONFINE, S. (formerly accented on the last syllable) a limit, border, edge, or utmost verge of a thing or place.

CONFINE, *adj.* (*confinis*, Lat.) bordering upon, applied to places, it implies that the one begins where the other ends. Touching; adjoining, or contiguous.

To CONFINE, *v. n.* to border upon; to touch, or be contiguous to. Used with *on* at present, but in Milton followed by *with*. "Confine with Heav'n." *Par. Lost*.

To CONFINE, *v. a.* (*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Lat.) to bound, to limit, to inclose. To shut up, to restrain, to imprison.

To immure; to keep at home, without going abroad. To restrain, not to quit, or neglect.

CONFINELESS, *adj.* (from *confine* and *less* a negative particle from *lease*, Sax.) boundless; without limits, end, or pause.

CONFINEMENT, S. the act of restraining a person from going abroad. The act of inclosing a person in prison. The state of a person in prison, or kept at home without liberty of going abroad; restraint.

CONFINER, S. (from *confine* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) a person who lives at the extremity, or on the borders of a country. One who deprives another of the liberty of walking abroad, or shuts him up in a prison. A neighbour.

CONFINITY, S. (*confinitas*, Lat.) nearness, neighbourhood; likeness.

To CONFIRM, *v. a.* (*confirmo*, Lat.) to strengthen, a proof by producing more arguments for it. To put beyond doubt by additional proofs. To settle a person in an office; to secure an office or post to a person; if the person precedes, used with *in* before the verb; if the thing or office precedes, used with *to* before the person. To complete, to render perfect. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian by imposition of the hands of a bishop.

CONFIRMABLE, *adj.* that which is capable of being made evident and indubitable by further proofs and evidence.

CONFIRMATION, S. the act of establishing any person in a place or office; the act of securing the enjoyment of some dignity to a person. An additional or new proof to evince the truth of a thing or opinion beyond doubt, or contradiction. A proof which brings conviction. An ecclesiastic rite, whereby a person arrived to years of discretion, undertakes the performance of every part of the baptismal vow, made for him by his godfathers and godmother; this custom has been always practiced in the church, and according to Hammond, is transcribed from the very practice of the apostles.

CONFIRMATOR, S. (*confirmo*, Lat.) one who proves a thing beyond doubt.

CONFIRMATORY, *adj.* establishing or giving such additional proof, as may increase the certainty or probability of any fact, or action.

CONFIRMEDNESS, S. (from *confirmed* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) a quality implying certainty, when applied to evidence; and inveteracy or strength, not easily to be surmounted, when used of habits.

CONFIRMER, S. (from *confirm* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who establishes an opinion or fact by new evidence or proofs. One who establishes or secures a person in the possession of any dignity.

CONFISCABLE, *adj.* (from *confiscatum*, Lat.) liable to be seized on as a fine, or in punishment for some crime.

To CONFISCATE, *v. a.* (*confiscatum*, supine of *confiscor*, Lat. to lay up in the treasury; the receptacle wherein riches were there deposited, being named *fyiscus*, Lat.) to seize on private property and convert it, either to the use of the chief magistrate or of the public, by way of punishment.

CONFISCATION, S. (*confiscatio*, Lat.) the seizing of private property, on account of some crime, and converting it to the use of the chief magistrate, or of the public.

CONFITENT, S. (*confitens*, Lat. participle of *confiteor*) one who owns his faults. Not in use.

CONFITURE, S. (Fr. from *confectura*) a sweet-meat, or confection.

To CONFIX, *v. a.* (*confixum* supine of *configo*, Lat.) to fix or fasten down. "For ever be confixed here." SHAK. Seldom used.

CONFLAGRANT, *part.* (*conflagrans*, Lat.) burning together; involved in the same fire. "The conflagrant mails." MILT.

CONFLAGRATION, S. (*conflagratio*, Lat.) a general fire spreading over a large space, and involving several things in its flames. Generally used for that fire which shall consume all things, and change the face of nature.

CONFLATION, S. (*conflatum*, supine of *conflo*, Lat.) the act of blowing several wind instruments at the same time. The casting and melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE, S. (*conflexus*, Lat.) a bending together; a turning. Wants authority.

To CONFLICT, *v. n.* (*conflicto*, Lat.) to strive or struggle in order to get victory. Applied to persons and things.

CONFLICT, S. (*conflictus*, Lat. from *confligo*, Lat.) a violent clashing or meeting of two bodies. A combat, or fight between two, seldom used of a general battle. A contest or strife. A struggle between opposite qualities. An agony

agony, or pang, wherein nature seems to struggle hard against suffering and pain.

CONFLUENCE, *S.* (*confluentia*, low Lat.) an uniting of two or more streams or rivers. The act of crowding or coming in great numbers to one place. A concourse, or multitude gathered into one place.

CONFLUENT, *part.* (*confluent* part. of *confluo*, Lat.) running one into another, meeting or mixing together. In physic, a confluent small-pox, is that species wherein the pustules run into one another.

CONFLUX, *S.* (*confluxum*, supine of *confluo*, Lat.) the uniting or union of several streams or rivers. Figuratively, a crowd, a great number of persons collected together. "What *conflux* issuing forth." *Par. Reg.*

CONFO'RM, *S.* (adj. *conformatus*, Lat.) assuming the same form, or quality as another. Like.

To **CONFO'RM**, *v. a.* (*conformo*, Lat.) to reduce to the same form or manner as another. To render one's actions agreeable to any particular rule. To submit or yield obedience to. Used with *to*, or *with*.

CONFO'R'MABLE, *adj.* having the same form, resembling either in external or internal qualities. Agreeing with some standard or law. Compliant or submissive to authority. Used sometimes with *to*, and sometimes with *with*.

CONFO'R'MABLY, *adv.* (from *conformable* and *ly*, implying manner) agreeably, in a manner consistent with some law or standard. Suitably; with conformity. Used with *to* or *with*.

CONFORMATION, *S.* (Fr. *conformatio*, Lat.) the particular union or order of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole. The resemblance or agreement of actions to some standard or law.

CONFO'R'MIST, one who complies with the mode of worship used by the church of England, opposed to a Dissenter.

CONFO'R'MITY, *S.* (from *conform*) likeness, resemblance; the act of regulating one's actions to some law. Consistency. Compliance with the worship of the established church, used with *to* or *with*.

CONFORTA'TION, *S.* (*conforto*, low Lat.) strengthening. The increasing strength. "For corroboration and *confortation*." *BACON*. Obsolete.

To **CONFOU'ND**, *v. a.* (*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Lat.) to mingle or mix things, so that their forms or natures cannot be distinguished. To substitute or make use of one word for another, which conveys different ideas. To puzzle or perplex the mind, by indistinct ideas, or words used in an indeterminate manner. To amaze, astonish, and render unable to reply. To destroy.

CONFOU'NDED, *part.* hateful; prodigious; a low word to express any thing in the superlative degree.

CONFOU'NDEDLY, *adv.* shamefully, hatefully, a low word, and seems generally made use of to convey an idea of great excess, or the superlative degree.

CONFOU'NDER, *S.* (from *confound* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who perplexes, astonishes, or destroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY, *S.* (*confraternitas*, Lat.) a brotherhood; or body of men united for some religious purpose.

CONFRICA'TION, *S.* (*con* and *frico*, Lat.) the act of rubbing one body against another. "A *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy." *BACON*.

To **CONFRONT**, *v. a.* (pronounced *confrunt*, from *confronter*, Fr.) to stand directly opposite to. To stand face to face. To oppose. In law, to oppose one evidence to another, in open court. To set in opposition. To contrast. To compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of opposing one evidence to another, or of bringing two witnesses face to face.

To **CONFU'SE**, *v. a.* (*confusus*, Lat.) to put in disorder; to disperse in a disorderly manner. To perplex by indistinct ideas, or by using words without any determinate signification. To render the mind unable to choose any proper method of action, either by hurry, or the commotions of passion.

CONFU'SEDLY, *adv.* (from *confused* and *ly*, implying manner) in an indistinct manner; mixed, opposed to separate. Perplexed, or not clear; without any order. In obscure, indistinct, or unintelligible terms, applied to language.

CONFU'SEDNESS, *S.* (from *confused* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) want of distinctness or clearness with respect to ideas. Want of order, or regularity, applied to placing or arranging. Inability to reply.

CONFU'SION, *S.* an irregular, careless, or disorderly mixture. The using words without any precise meaning; want of distinction and clearness, applied to ideas; or the

joining two ideas in the mind which have no connexion. Astonishment; distraction of mind arising from the prospect of great and impending danger.

CONFU'TABLE, *adj.* that which may be shown to be false or groundless.

CONFUTA'TION, *S.* (*confutatio*, Lat.) the act of destroying the arguments of another, by shewing them to be false, inconclusive, or groundless.

To **CONFU'TE**, *v. a.* (*confuto*, Lat.) to destroy the force of an argument. To show the proofs of an adversary to be groundless, inconclusive, sophistical or false.

CONGE, *S.* (Fr.) an action shewing respect, compliment, or submission, consisting in bowing the body in men; and in women, in sinking with the knee bent, or making a courtesy. Leave, or the action of taking leave. In architecture, a moulding in form of a quarter round or a cavetto, serving to separate two members. *Conge d' Eve*, Fr. i. e. leave of election, in common law, is the king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop, when the see is vacant.

To **CONGE'AL**, *v. a.* (*congeo*, Lat.) to change or thicken a fluid by cold. Figuratively, to thicken any fluid, applied generally to the blood. Neuterly, to grow thick.

CONGE'ALMENT, *S.* the clot, or thick mass formed by cold.

CONGE'ALABLE, *adj.* that which may grow thick by cold.

CONGELA'TION, *S.* the act of freezing, or producing such a change in a fluid body, that it grows thick, or its particles become fixed like those of a solid body.

CONGE'NER, *S.* of the same kind, or genus. Used with too great an air of pedantry by Miller. "The cherry tree has been often engrafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*."

CONGE'NEROUS, *adj.* of the same genus or species, arising from the same principle, proceeding from the same cause. Used only by scientific writers.

CONGE'NEROUSNESS, *S.* (from *congenerous* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the quality of being of the same kind, or flowing from the same cause, or principle.

CONGE'NIAL, *adj.* (from *con* and *genus*, Lat.) partaking of the same genus, of the same nature, disposition, or kind.

CONGENIA'LITY, *S.* a partaking of the same genius, nature, or disposition.

CONGE'NIALNESS, *S.* (from *congenial* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) a sameness of disposition.

CON'GENITE, *adj.* (*congenitus*, Lat.) implanted or born together with; connate.

CON'GER, *S.* (*congrus*, Lat.) a large eel, frequenting salt waters.

CONGE'RIES, *S.* a mass consisting of smaller bodies heaped together.

To **CONG'EST**, *v. a.* (*congestum*, supine, of *congero*, Lat.) to heap together. Wants authority.

CONGE'STIBLE, *adj.* that which may be heaped together.

CONGE'STION, *S.* (*congestio*, Lat.) in surgery, a collection of matter, gathered together in any part of the body.

CON'GIARY, *S.* (*congiarium*, of *congius*, Lat. a measure of corn) a gift distributed by the Roman emperours, consisting of corn and oil. Among medalists, a gift or present represented on medals. "Standing as they distributed a *congiary*." *ADDIS*.

CON'GIUS, *S.* (Lat.) a Roman measure, equal to seven pints English wine measure; formerly in use in this island, as appears from a charter of king Edmund in 946.

To **CONGLA'CIATE**, *v. n.* (*conglaciatus*, Lat.) to turn to ice.

CONGLACIA'TION, *S.* the changing into ice. The state of a thing changed into ice. Vitrifying, or turning into glass. "Crystal was a subject very unfit for proper *conglaciation*." *BROWN*. Seldom used.

To **CON'GLOBATE**, *v. a.* (*conglobatus*, Lat.) to unite into the form of a globe or ball.

CON'GLOBATE, *part.* (*conglobatus*, Lat.) moulded into a ball. In anatomy, a *conglobate* gland, is that, whose substance is not divided, but firm, intire, and continued; with a smooth, uniform surface; it is wrapped up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all other parts, only admitting a nerve, or artery to pass in, and a vein and excretory canal to come out.

CON'GLOBATELY, *adv.* in a globular, round or spherical form.

CONGLOBA'TION, *S.* a round body; a collecting into a roundness.

CON

To CONGLO'BE, *v. a.* (*conглоbo*, Lat.) to gather into a firm round ball. To gather in a round mass.

To CONGLO'MERATE, *v. a.* (*conglomeratum*, supine of *conglomerare*) to gather several things into a round mass, alluding to winding thread into a ball.

CONGLO'MERATE, *part.* (*conglomeratus*, Lat.) gathered into a round ball and mass, so that the compounding bodies appear distinct. In anatomy, a *conglomerate gland*, is that which is composed of several conglobate glands, tied together, or wrapped up in one common membrane. Figuratively, twisted, or collected together. "The beams of light, when conglomerate." BAC.

CONGLOMERA'TION, *S.* (from *conglomerate*) a collecting into a loose round ball. Interweaving, or mixture.

To CONGLU'TINATE, *v. a.* (*conglutinatum*, supine of *conglutino*) to glue, cement, or join fast together by any viscous, sticking, or glutinous substance. Neuterly, to stick or cohere together.

CONGLUTINA'TION, *S.* the act of sticking together. The act of uniting and fastening the lips of a wound together.

CONGLU'TINATIVE, *adj.* having the power of sticking together; or uniting the lips of a wound.

CONGLUTINA'TOR, *S.* that which has the power of making things cohere, or stick together.

CONGRA'TULANT, *part.* (*congratulator*) rejoicing with another; expressing ones rejoicing with another.

To CONGRA'TULATE, *v. a.* (from *con* and *gratulus*, Lat.) to express joy on account of the good success, or advantage of another; used sometimes with *to*, and sometimes with *with* before the person.

CONGRATULA'TION, *S.* the act of expressing joy on account of the success or happiness of another. The form in which joy is expressed for the happiness of another.

To CONGRE'E, *v. n.* (from *con* and *gré*, Fr.) to agree together. To join or unite. "Congreeing in a full and natural close." SHAK. Obsolete.

To CONGREET, *v. n.* (from *con* and *greet*) to salute together, implying the making and returning of a complement.

To CON'GREGATE, *v. a.* (*congregatum*, supine of *congrego*, Lat.) to collect several things into the same mass; or several persons into the same place. Neuterly, to assemble, meet, or come together.

CONGREGATE, *adj.* collected close together; forming one mass or body; compact. "Where the matter is most conglomerate." BAC. Seldom used.

CONGREGA'TION, *S.* in physics, that degree of mixture wherein the particles of a fluid meet or touch only in a point. A collection or mass of several particles. In divinity, an assembly of people met together for religious worship. In church history, an assembly of several ecclesiastics, constituting and forming a body.

CONGREGA'TIONAL, *adj.* belonging to, or in the form of, an assembly or congregation.

CON'GRESS, *S.* (*congressus*, Lat.) the act or force with which two bodies meet together; a shock, or conflict. An appointed meeting for the settling of affairs between different nations.

CONGRE'SSIVE, *adj.* meeting together. Encountering.

To CONGRUE, *v. a.* (*congruo*, Lat.) to agree, to suit; to import; to become.

CON'GRUENCE, *S.* (*congruentia*, Lat.) agreement, the suitableness or consistency of one thing to another.

CONGRU'ITY, *S.* fitness; suitableness of one thing to another. Consistency. In geometry, applied to figures or lines, which meet or correspond exactly when applied to, or laid over each other. In the schools, a suitableness or relation between things, whereby we come at the knowledge of what may be expected from them. In physics, an aptness of the parts of a fluid or other body to unite with any other part of the fluid itself, or with the particles of another body.

CONGRUMENT, *S.* fitness. Connexion. Obsolete.

CONGRUOUS, *adj.* (*congruus*, Lat.) agreeable to, consistent with, suited, or proportionate; used with *to*.

CONGRUOUSLY, *adv.* (from *congruous*, and *ly*, implying manner) in such a manner as to agree or be consistent with, applied to sentiments. Suitably.

CO'NIC, CO'NICAL, *adj.* having the form of a cone, sugar-loaf or round pyramid. *Conic* section, in geometry, is the curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane. *Conics*, or *conic* sections, that part of geometry, which treats of cones and the curves arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CO'NICALLY, *adv.* (from *conical*, and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in form of a cone, or sugar-loaf.

CON

CO'NICALNESS, *S.* (from *conical* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the state or quality which partakes of the nature or properties of a cone.

To CONJE'CT, *v. n.* (*conjectum*, Lat. supine of *conjicio*, Lat.) to guess at a thing. "Imperfectly conjects." SHAK.

CONJE'CTOR, *S.* one that determines in a vague manner from uncertain principles or premises. A guesser. "Conjectors would obtrude." SWIFT.

CONJE'CTURABLE, *adj.* (from *conjecture* and *able*, signifying possibility) being the object of conjecture; that which may be guessed.

CONJE'CTURAL, *adj.* depending on, or determined from uncertain principles, by meer guesses.

CONJECTURA'LITY, *S.* that which is not deduced from certain principles. That which is inferable only from guesses. "The conjecturality of philosophy." BROWN.

CONJEC'TURALLY, *adv.* (from *conjectural* and *ly*, implying manner) by guesses, by conjecture, opposed to the certain deduction or consequences of fixed principles.

CONJE'CTURE, *S.* (*conjectura*, Lat.) an inference drawn from uncertain principles; a guess; imperfect knowledge. Idea, or notion. "Now entertain conjecture of a time." SHAK. This last sense is obsolete.

To CONJE'CTURE, *v. a.* (from the noun) to conclude or determine from uncertain or barely probable principles. To guess.

CONJE'CTURER, *S.* (from *conjecture* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who forms an opinion on uncertain principles, or without proof. A guesser.

CONIFEROUS, *adj.* (from *conus*, Lat. a cone, and *fero*, Lat. to produce) in botany, bearing a fruit resembling a cone; applied to the pine-tree, &c.

CONJO'BLE, *v. a.* (from *con* and *jobbernoul*, the head) to concert; to complot; or settle an undertaking with another. "A minister that should conjobble matters of state with tumblers, &c." A low word, not in use.

To CONJOIN, *v. a.* (pronounced *conjoin*, from *conjoindre*, Fr. *conjungo*, Lat.) to join together. To unite together in friendship. To knit or join together in marriage. Neuterly, to league, or take part with another in any action.

CONJOINT, *part.* (pronounced *conjint*, with the *I* long) united; connected; associate. In music, applied to two or more sounds heard at the same time. *Conjoint* degree, is applied to two notes immediately following each other in the order of the scale, as *ut* and *re*. *Conjoint* *tetrachords*, are two tetrachords, where the same chord is the highest of the one, and the lowest of the other.

CONJOINTLY, *adv.* (from *conjoint* and *ly*, implying manner) together; in union, opposed to apart or separate.

CO'NISOR, see CONNISOR.

CO'NJUGAL, *adj.* (*conjugal*, Lat.) belonging to marriage.

CO'NJUGALLY, *adv.* (from *conjugal* and *ly*, implying manner) consistently with marriage; like married people.

To CO'NJUGATE, *v. a.* (*conjugatum*, supine of *conjugo*, Lat.) to unite; to join in marriage. In grammar, to decline verbs through their various terminations of tenses, persons, and moods.

CO'NJUGATE, *S.* (*conjugatus*, Lat.) in grammar, agreeing in derivation with another word, and resembling it in its sense or meaning. *Conjugate* *diameter*, or *axis*, in conics, is the shortest of two diameters, bisecting the other, or a right line bisecting the transverse diameter.

CONJUGA'TION, *S.* (*conjugatio*, Lat.) a couple, pair, or two things of the same sort joined together. "The sixth conjugation or pair of nerves." BROWN. The act of uniting, or joining things together. Union. In grammar, an orderly distribution of the tenses, persons, and moods of verbs, according to their different terminations, or inflections. In anatomy, a pair of nerves, serving to and performing the same office, or operating together.

CONJUNCT, *part.* (*conjunctus*, Lat.) joined with another; concurring; united.

CONJUNCTION, *S.* (from *con*, Lat. together, and *jungo*) the joining of two bodies, armies or people. The uniting two things together. Figuratively, a league, or confederacy. In astronomy, the meeting of the stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac. Apparent *conjunction*, is when a right line drawn through the centres of the two planets does not pass through the centre of the earth, but through the eye. True *conjunction* is when that line, produced, passeth through the centre of the earth. In grammar, a particle or word used to join the members of a period together, and signify the relation they have to each other; when the sentence consists of several members, the *conjunction* is generally placed between the two last; but

but when a vehement agitation or hurry of the mind is to be signified, the conjunction is to be omitted; and when an orator chuses to make the different circumstances of a thing seem more numerous and affect the mind more strongly, a *conjunction* placed between each member has a very good effect. See *ASYNDETON* and *POLYSYNDETON*.

CONJUNCTIVELY, *adv.* (from *conjunctive* and *ly*, implying manner) in union, operating together, opposed to apart or separate.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, *S.* (from *conjunctive* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the quality of uniting, or joining two or more things together.

CONJUNCTLY, *adv.* (from *conjunct* and *ly*, implying manner) jointly; together, opposed to apart.

CONJUNCTURE, *S.* (*conjunction*, *Fr.*) an union or meeting of several circumstances, or causes. A critical, or particular period of time. Connection of several things forming a whole. Consistency, or an union of qualities, which can exist at the same time, in the same or different subjects. "What it can pretend to in a *conjunction* with episcopacy." King *CHARLES*. Followed by *with*.

CONJURATION, *S.* the form of obliging a person to give his evidence. See *ADJURATION*. Magic words, characters, ceremonies, charms, which were supposed to have the power of raising the dead, and devils, and obliging the former to answer questions, and the latter to execute such orders as were given them. A plot; a conspiracy.

To **CONJURE**, *v. a.* (*conjuro*, *Lat.*) to intreat a person with the greatest earnestness, and by the respect he has to some dear person, or sacred being. To bind persons together by a solemn oath, to form a conspiracy. "The third part of heav'n's sons *conjur'd* against the highest." To influence by the supposed power of magic or enchantments. When used in the last sense, it is accented on the first syllable, and when in the preceding significations, on the last. Neuterly, to practice magic; or deal in enchantments.

CONJURER, *S.* (pronounced *cunjurer*, from *conjure*, and *er*, from *wer*, *Sax.* a man) an enchanter, or one who makes use of magical charms. An impostor, who pretends to have commerce with the world of Spirits, and by that means to be able to foretell the future events of a person's life, to discover thieves, &c. Figuratively, and ironically, a person of sagacity and deep penetration, generally used with a negative particle.

CONJUREMENT, *S.* an earnest, solemn, and importunate entreaty. "Your earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements*." *MILT.* Not in use.

CONNASCENCE, *S.* (from *con* and *nascor*, *Lat.*) a birth of two persons happening at the same period of time. The act of uniting or growing together. "A *connascence*, or growing together." *WISEM.* * This seems an improper use of the term, and it is to be hoped will plead no other authority:

CONNATE, *adj.* (from *con* and *natus*, *Lat.*) born with, innate. Born at the same time as another.

CONNATURAL, *adj.* (from *con* and *natural*, *Lat.*) consistent with, or flowing from nature. United with the being or born with. Of the same original or nature. "Mix with our *connatural* dust." *Par. Lost*.

CONNATURALITY, *S.* a resemblance of nature, or an essential resemblance and connection.

CONNATURALLY, *adv.* (from *connatural* and *ly*, implying manner) in such a manner as to be born with or innate. "Connaturally engraven in the soul, antecedently to discursive ratiocination." *KALE.*

CONNATURALNESS, *S.* (from *connatural* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the quality of being born with, or being innate or interwoven in our nature. "The *connaturalness* of our corruptions." *PEARSON.*

To **CONNECT**, *v. a.* (*connecto*, *Lat.*) to join together by some intermediate means, alluding to the union formed by cement. To join together the members of a period, or the arguments of a discourse in such a manner, as they shall have a mutual dependance on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONNECTION, *adj.* see *CONNEXION*.

CONNECTIVE, *adj.* that which has the power of joining different things together, so as they may have a mutual dependance on each other.

CONNECTIVELY, *adv.* (from *connective* and *ly*, implying manner) jointly; in union; having mutual dependance on each other, arising from union. "Whenever they can unite *connectively*." *SWIFT.*

To **CONNEX**, *v. a.* (*connexum*, supine, of *connecto*, *Lat.*) to join, link, or fasten several things to each other.

CONNEXION, *S.* a relation whereby one thing adheres to and depends on another. The act of fastening things to-

ther in such a manner that they may stick as if joined by cement, and depend on each other like the links of a chain. Dependance, commerce, union, formed by interest. In writing, that which has a relation both to the clause which precedes, and that which follows it. In the drama, the disposal of scenes of a play in such a manner, that the stage may never be left empty.

CONNE'XIVE, *adj.* that which has the force of joining or uniting together.

CONNICTA'TION, *S.* (from *conicito*, *Lat.*) a winking. Wants authority.

CONNI'VANCE, *S.* (see *CONNIVE*) in its primary sense, the act of winking; but not in use. Figuratively, the beholding or seeing any fault without taking notice of it, or punishing the committer: Joined with *at*.

To **CONNI'VE**, *v. a.* (*conni-veo*, *Lat.*) to wink. To pass by a fault without taking notice of it, or punishing the committer, used with *at*.

CONNOISSEUR, *S.* (*Fr.* from *connoitre*, *Fr.* *cognosco*, *Lat.* to know perfectly) one who is perfectly acquainted with any object of knowledge or taste. A perfect judge, or critic. Sometimes applied to a pretended judge or critic, by way of irony.

To **CO'NNOTATE**, *v. a.* (from *con* and *notatum*, supine of *noto*, *Lat.*) to imply, include, or infer something as a secondary idea, "God's foreseeing doth not *connotate* pre-determining." *HAMMOND.*

CONNOTA'TION, *S.* (from *connotate*) the including more things than one, by implication, applied to language or words. "Various relation or *connotation* between them." *HALE.* Seldom used.

To **CONNO'TE**, *v. a.* (see *CONNOTATE*) to imply; to signify by implication. "Good, in the general notion of it *connotes* likewise a certain suitableness of it to some thing else."

CONNU'BIAL, *adj.* (*connubialis*, *Lat.*) relating to marriage.

CONO'ID, *S.* (from *κωνος*, *konos*, *Gr.* a cone, and *ειδος*, *eidōs*, *Gr.* a former shape) in geometry, a solid body resembling a cone, excepting that it has an ellipse instead of a perfect circle for its base.

CONO'IDES, *S.* (see *CONOID*) a gland in the third ventricle of the brain, called the pineal gland from its resemblance to a pine apple, and supposed by *Des Carries*, to be the seat of the soul.

CONO'IDICAL, *adj.* approaching to the form of a conoid; resembling a conoid.

To **CONQU'ASSATE**, *v. a.* (*conquassatum*, supine of *conquasso*, *Lat.*) to shake or agitate with violence. "Vomits violently *conquassate* the lungs." *HAR.* Used only by technical writers.

CONQUASSA'TION, *S.* (from *conquassare*) violent motion; agitation.

To **CON'QUER**, *v. a.* (*conquerir*, *conquiro*, *Lat.*) to subdue, overcome, or over-run by force of arms. To surmount, to get the better of any difficulty. Neuterly, to obtain the victory.

CONQUERABLE, *adj.* easy to be overcome. Figuratively, easily surmounted, applied to difficulties.

CON'QUEROR, *S.* one who surmounts any difficulty; one who subdues by force of arms.

CON'QUEST, *S.* (*conquête*, *Fr.* *conquista*, *Ital.*) the act of subduing by force of arms. The thing gained by victory. Victory or success in arms.

CONSANGUI'NEOUS, *adj.* (*consanguineus*, *Lat.*) near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth.

CONSANGUI'NITY, *S.* (*consanguinitas*, *Lat.*) relation by blood; relation or descent from one father.

CONSA'RCINATION, *S.* (*consarcinatum*, supine from *consarcino*, *Lat.*) the act of patching together; wants authority.

CO'NSCIENCE, *S.* (*conscientia*, *Lat.*) the faculty or act of judging of the nature of our actions, whether they be good or evil, implying a comparison of them with some standard of moral action. The determination of the mind with respect to the quality of any action, after its commission. The knowledge of our own thoughts, or consciousness. Real sentiments; private thoughts; used with *in*. "Dost thou *in conscience* think." *SHAK.* Scruple or consciousness, used with *make*, "We must *make a conscience* in keeping the just laws." In ludicrous language, reason, used with *in all*. "Enough *in all conscience*."

CONSCIENTIOUS, *adj.* (from *conscientia*, *Lat.*) scrupulous; examining every thing according to the dictates of conscience, and acting conformably. Exactly, just.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *conscientious*, and *ly* implying manner) according to the dictates of conscience.

CON-

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, S. exactness, or tenderness of conscience. An excess of scrupulousness.

CONSCIONABLE, *adj.* agreeable to the dictates of conscience. Just.

CONSCIONABLENESS, S. (from *conscionable* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) equity; reasonableness; agreeableness to, or consistency with, the dictates of conscience.

CONSCIONABLY, *adv.* (from *conscionable* and *ly*, implying manner) in a manner agreeable to the dictates of conscience. Justly. Reasonably.

CONSCIOUS, *adj.* (*consciens*, Lat.) to be inwardly sensible of a thing, whereof it is possible to have a distinct idea. Knowing from recollection or memory. Knowing or understanding. Bearing witness of, or sensible of from the instigations of conscience. Used with *of*, or *to* before the thing.

CONSCIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *conscious* and *ly*, implying manner) sensibly; or having the sensation of the operation of some faculty of the mind.

CONSCIOUSNESS, S. (from *conscious* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the perception or sensation of what passes in a man's own mind. An internal acknowledgment or sense of guilt, or of having performed any particular action.

CONSCRIPT, *part.* (*conscriptus*, Lat.) written or registred. Applied to the Roman fathers or senators, whose names were registred in the list of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION, S. (*conscriptio*, Lat.) an enrolling or registering.

To CONSECRATE, *v. a.* (*consecratum*, supine of *consecro*, Lat.) to dedicate or set apart to divine uses. Used with *to*, to sanctify, or prescribe as pleasing to the Deity. "A new and living way which he has consecrated for us." Heb. x. 20. Used with *for*. Figuratively, to canonize.

CONSECRATE, *part.* (*consecratus*, Lat.) set apart for divine uses, dedicated to the service of God; sacred.

CONSECRATER, S. (from *consecrate* and *er*, of *ver*, Sax. a man) the person who performs the rites by which a thing is appropriated to divine uses.

CONSECRATION, S. the act of appropriating, dedicating, or setting apart any common or profane thing to religious uses, by means of certain ceremonies or rites. The benediction of the bread and wine in the sacrament. Among medalists, the apotheosis of an emperor, or his translation among the deities, and being deemed a god.

CONSECTARY, *adj.* (*consecrarius*, Lat.) following as a consequence.

CONSECTARY, S. (from the adjective) a proposition which follows from some preceding definition, lemma, axiom, or the like.

CONSECUTION, S. (*consecutio*, Lat.) a chain of consequences. Succession. In astronomy, the month of consecution, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another.

CONSECUTIVE, *adj.* (*consecutif*, Fr.) following in an uninterrupted succession. Following; immediately succeeding.

CONSECUTIVELY, *adv.* (from *consecutive* and *ly*, implying manner) after, or following as an effect opposed to antecedently or causally.

To CONSEMINATE, *v. a.* (*conseminatum*, supine of *consemino*, Lat.) to sow different seeds together. Wants authority.

CONSENSION, S. (*consensio*, Lat.) agreement, accord.

CONSENT, S. (*consensus*, Lat. *consentement*, Fr.) the act of yielding, or compliance with a request. Agreement, according, or unity of sentiment. Harmony or agreement of parts. In physic, the perception one part enjoys together with another, by means of some fibres, nerves, or muscles, common to both.

To CONSENT, *v. n.* (*consentir*, Fr. *consentio*, Lat.) to agree in opinion. To promote the same end by action. To yield to, or comply with a request, used with *to*. To conspire, to permit, used with *unto*.

CONSENTANEOUS, *adj.* (*consentaneus*, Lat.) agreeable or suitable to; consistent with, becoming; used with *to* or *unto*. "Not consentaneous unto the circumstance." BROWN. "Consentaneous unto every one's nature." HAMMOND

CONSENTANEOUSLY, *adv.* (from *consentaneous* and *ly*, implying manner) in a manner agreeable to, consistent with, or suitable to. Used with *to*.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, S. (from *consentaneous* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) consistence; or agreeableness.

CONSENTIENT, *part.* (*consentiens*, Lat.) universal, unanimous, general; agreeing or united in opinion. "The

"authority due to the consentient judgment and practice of the universal Church." *Oxford Reasons.*

CONSEQUENCE, S. (Fr. *consequencia*, Lat.) the relation or connexion between two propositions, whereof one follows or is deduced from the other. That which follows from or is produced by any cause, or principle. Event. Effect. The conclusion of an argument or syllogism, which follows from the agreement between the terms of the premises. That which will produce an effect. Used with adjectives signifying value, as *great*, *deep*, *little*, it implies importance, moment, or concern.

CONSEQUENT, *part.* (Fr. *consequens*, Lat.) following from some premises, applied to argument. Following an effect; used with *to*, sometimes with *upon*.

CONSEQUENT, S. the last proposition of an argument, or enthymem, deduced from or included in some preceding propositions. The proposition which contains the conclusion of an argument. An effect, or that which proceeds from the operation of any cause. *Consequent* of a ratio, in arithmetick, is the latter of the two terms, or that to which the antecedent is referred, thus in *a*; *b*, or *a* to *b*; *b* is the *consequent*, and *a*, the antecedent.

CONSEQUENTIAL, *adj.* (from *consequent*) produced by a necessary chain of causes and effects deduced according to the rules of reason or logic.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, *adv.* (from *consequential*, and *ly*, implying manner) deducing consequences, or making inferences according to the rules of reason or logic. By consequence, eventually, opposed to immediately. So as the ideas may have a connexion with or dependance on one another. In a regular series.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, S. (from *consequential* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) regular connection of arguments, wherein the inferences follow each other according to the rules of reason. Wants authority.

CONSEQUENTLY, *adv.* by consequence; necessarily; inevitably, from a necessary connexion of effects to their causes. In consequence; generally used to denote that the sentence which succeeds is an inference from that which preceded it.

CONSEQUENTNESS, S. (from *consequent* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the connexion of the proofs of a discourse, implying their mutual dependance on each other.

CONSERVABLE, *adj.* (*conseruuo*, Lat.) capable of being preserved or kept.

CONSERVANCY, S. (*conseruans*, Lat.) applied to the courts held by the lord-mayor, for preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, which are stiled courts of *conseruancy*.

CONSERVATION, S. (*conseruatio*, Lat.) the act of preserving bodies or systems from corruption or decay.

CONSERVATIVE, *adj.* (from *conseruatus*, Lat.) having the power of keeping from corruption or decay.

CONSERVATOR, S. (Lat.) one who preserves from corruption, or decay. An officer established for the preservation of the privileges granted some cities; or a person who is authorized to determine differences arising between the citizens. *Conseruator* of the peace, was one who had an especial charge by virtue of his office, to see the king's peace kept. This office seems to have been abolished by the constituting justices of the peace; though it must be observed that the chamberlain of Chester, is still a *conseruator* in that county, and petty-constables are, in common law, esteemed so likewise.

CONSERVATORY, S. (from *conseruatus*, Lat.) a place wherein any thing is kept in a manner suitable to its nature, as fish in a pond.

CONSERVATORY, *adj.* having the power of preserving a thing from corruption or decay.

CONSERVE, S. a sweet-meat made by boiling of fruit in clarified sugar. In pharmacy, a medicine, in the form of an electuary, made of the leaves of flowers beat with sugar in a mortar. A place to keep and preserve vegetables in. "Set the pots into your *conserve*." EVELYN. An unusual sense.

CONSESSION, S. (*concessio*, Lat.) a fitting together. Wants Authority.

CONSESSOR, S. (Lat.) one who sits with another.

To CONSIDER, *v. a.* (*considero*, Lat. *considerer*, Fr.) to think much on a thing; to revolve often in the mind; to meditate on: "I will *consider* thy testimonies." Psalms, cxix. 95. To view with attention. "When I *consider* the heavens." Psalms, viii. 3. To determine or resolve after weighing the consequences of an action. "Consider what ye have to do." Judges, xviii. 14. To remark; to call to mind; to observe. "Consider the ravens." Luke,

obstruction, difficulty, or embarrassment. That which may prove useful to a person on any occasion. Seasonableness of time and place.

CONVE'NIENT, *adj.* (*conveniens*, Lat.) fit, suitable to effect any end. Proper, or necessary. Free from obstructions, applied to situation. Commodious. Administering to a person's case. Seasonable, applied to time. Used with *to* or *for* before the following noun. "Food *convenient* for me. *Prov.* xxx. 8. "Arts peculiarly *convenient* to some nations." *TILLOTS.*

CONVE'NIENTLY, *adj.* (from *convenient* and *ly*, implying manner) in such a manner as may not prove troublesome to a person; in such a manner as is suitable with a person's case, interest, or advantage. Commodiously. In the best manner to promote any end. Properly.

CONVENT, *S.* (*conventus*, Lat.) an assembly of persons dedicating themselves entirely to the service of religion, and without any commerce with the world. The place inhabited by the religious of either Sex. It may be asked whether the Magdalen house is not founded on these principles; and may not give occasion to introducing convents of that sort into this kingdom?

To **CONVE'NT**, *v. a.* (*conventum*, supine of *convenio*, Lat.) to cite or summons to appear before a judge. "Whenever he's *convented*." *SHAK.* Not in use.

CONVENTICLE, *S.* (a diminutive of *convent*) an assembly. Figuratively, a place of worship, generally applied by warm church men, to the meetings of non-conformists by way of reproach. A secret assembly, for the contrivance of some plot, or crime. "Myself had notice of your *conventicles*." *SHAK.*

CONVENTICLER, *S.* (from *conventicle* and *er*, of *ver*, Sax. a man) one who frequents private and unlawful assemblies. Used by way of reproach for a dissenter or person who frequents meetinghouses.

CONVENTION, *S.* (*conventio*, Lat.) the coming together or union of the particles of a body. An assembly met to debate on, or decide any point. A contract, or agreement for a certain time, used for a preliminary to a definitive treaty.

CONVENTIONAL, *adj.* stipulated; or agreed to by bargain or contract.

CONVENTIONARY, *adj.* acting according to the articles or some agreement or contract.

CONVENTUAL, *adj.* (*conventuel*, Fr.) belonging to a convent.

CONVE'NTUAL, *S.* (from *convent*) a monk, or one who lives in a convent.

To **CONVE'ERGE**, *v. n.* (*convergo*, Lat.) to meet in a point. To approach nearer to each other till they join in a point, applied to the rays of light, or lines drawn from different surfaces.

CONVE'RGENT, *part.* (*convergens*, Lat.) issuing from divers points, and approaching nearer to each other till they meet in a point, applied to the rays of light, or lines drawn from different points. *Converging series.* See *SERIES.*

CONVERS'ABLE, *adj.* (written sometimes *conversible*, but improperly; it is compared by *more* and *most*; *conversibile*, Fr.) qualified or fit for conversation; fit for company; affable; inclined to communicate knowledge or sentiments to another; opposed to *morose* or *reserved*.

CONVE'RSABLENESS, *S.* (from *conversable* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the quality flowing from affability and good-nature, which fits a person for entertaining another with discourse, and renders his conversation agreeable.

CONVE'RSABLY, *adv.* (from *conversable* and *ly* implying manner) in such a manner as to engage the conversation of others, and entertain them agreeably with discourse.

CONVE'RSANT, *part.* (Fr. sometimes accented on the first syllable) used, or habituated to, followed by *in*, "conversant in books." Familiarly acquainted with; intimate, having intercourse with; used with *among*. Used with *about* it implies, employed, engaged, relating to, having for its object, or concerning.

CONVERSA'TION, *S.* (*conversatio*, Lat.) easy discourse with another, wherein sentiments are mutually communicated without reserve or formality. A familiar discourse. Intercourse, commerce. Behaviour, life, or moral conduct.

CONVE'RSATIVE, *adj.* fit for conversation, or intercourse with men, opposed to contemplative.

To **CONVE'RSE**, *v. n.* (*converser*, Fr. *conversor*, Lat.) in its primary signification, to live with, to keep company with. Figuratively, to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with by study. To be used to, followed by *with*. To discourse, or convey ones thoughts to another by familiar

discourse, and with *on* before the subject of conversation. "Conversed so often on that subject." *Dryd.* To have commerce with a person of another sex.

CONVERSE, *S.* (sometimes accented on the last syllable, and used by *Pope* both ways) conversation, or the sentiments of a person communicated in familiar discourse. Figuratively, familiar acquaintance. In geometry, the drawing a conclusion from something supposed, and afterwards drawing the proposition supposed, as a conclusion from thence.

CONVER'SELY, *adv.* with change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION, *S.* (*conversio*, Lat.) the change from one state to another. In divinity, a change from wickedness to piety, or from a false religion to a true one. In logic, the change of the terms of a proposition, as in these sentences. "No virtue is vice; No vice is virtue." In rhetoric, the retorting of an argument, whereby it is shewn on opposite sides. In algebra, the reducing an equation, or quantity sought, if in fractions to one common denominator, omitting the denominators, and continuing the equation in the numerators only.

CONVE'RSIVE, *adj.* fit for conversation, or discourse; inclined to communicate sentiments by discourse.

To **CONVE'RT**, *v. a.* (*convertio*, Lat. *convertir*, Fr.) to change into another substance. To change from one religion to another, generally used for a change from a false to a true one. To turn from a wicked to a pious, or from a bad to a good life. To turn towards any point. "Crystal—will *convert* the needle freely placed." *BROWN.* Seldom used.—To change the terms of a proposition so that the predicate shall become the subject, and the subject the predicate, as in the following. "All sin is a transgression of the Law; but every transgression of the law is sin." *HALE.* To undergo or suffer a change, used with *to*.

CONVERT, *S.* (from the verb) a person prevailed on to change his religion.

CONVE'RTER, *S.* (from *convert* and *er*, of *ver*, Sax. a man) a person who persuades another to change his religion.

CONVERTIBILITY, *S.* the quality of being an object of conversion. Possibility of conversion.

CONVE'RTIBLE, *adj.* that which may be changed; that which may be altered with respect to its qualities. That which may be transmuted. Applied to terms or propositions, that which may be interchanged, or used instead of another.

CONVE'RTIBLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be interchanged or used one for the other, applied to words or propositions. See *CONVERT*, *CONVERSION.*

CONVERTITE, *S.* (*converti*, Fr.) a person persuaded to alter his religion. *CONVERT* is more commonly used.

CONVEX, *adj.* (*convexus*, Lat.) swelling to the view, protuberant, applied to the external surface of a globe, or circular body. Used substantively, for *convexity*.

CONVE'XED, *part.* (from *convex*) bending outwardly, applied to the outward surface of any round body.

CONVE'XEDLY, *adv.* (from *convexed* and *ly*, implying manner) protuberant; in a convex form; or like the outward surface of a globe.

CONVE'XITY, *S.* the bending, or protuberance, formed by the outward surface of a thing, which is in a round or globular form.

CONVE'XLY, *adv.* in a convex form.

CONVE'XNESS, *S.* (from *convex* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the quality arising from the external swelling or bending of a round body.

CONVE'XO-CONCAVE, *adj.* hollow on one side and convex on the other.

To **CONVE'Y**, *v. a.* (*conveho*, Lat.) to move from one place to another. To transport; Used with *over*. Joined to *down*, to transmit by tradition. Used with *to*, to transfer a right or property to another. Used with *into*, to insinuate, or introduce. To transact with privacy. "I will *convey* the business." *SHAK.* An unusual sense!

CONVE'YANCE, *S.* the act of moving a thing from one place to another. A method of sending goods from one place to another; carriage. Figuratively, the means or instruments by which any thing is introduced from one place to another. The transferring of property from one to the other. The transmitting a truth by tradition. A writing or instrument by which property is transferred. A secret, private, clandestine, or juggling substitution of one thing in the room of another.

CONVE'YANCER, *S.* (from *conveyance* and *er*, of *ver*, Sax. a man) a lawyer, conversant in drawing writings whereby property is transferred from one person to another.

CONVEYER, S. (from *convey* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) a person who carries or removes goods from one place to another. One who is engaged in conducting waters from one place to another, by means of pipes, channels, &c. which have a communication with each other.

To CONVICT, *v. a.* (*convictum*, supine of *convincio*, Lat.) to prove guilty of some crime.

CONVICT, *part.* (*convictus*, Lat.) proved guilty of a crime.

CONVICT, S. a person proved to be guilty of a crime.

CONVICTION, S. the proof of guilt, either by being outlawed, by appearing and confessing, or by inquest. The act of proving a crime. Confutation, consciousness of guilt.

CONVICTIVE, *adj.* having the power of convincing.

To CONVINCE, *v. a.* (*convincio*, Lat.) to prove any proposition so, as to make a person acknowledge its truth. To evince, manifest, or vindicate. To prove guilty, or make a person own the commission of a crime. "To convince all that are ungodly." *Jude* 15. Used with *of*, to overpower. "Their malady convinces the great essay of art."

SHAK. An unusual expression among modern writers, though used several times by the authour quoted.

CONVINCEMENT, S. the same as CONVICTION.

CONVINCIABLE, *adj.* capable of acknowledging the strength of a proof or evidence. Capable of being convicted or proved guilty; liable to be confuted.

CONVINCLY, *adv.* (from *convincing* and *ly*, implying manner) in such a manner as to make a person see and acknowledge the truth of any proposition or reality of any fact.

CONVININGNESS, S. the evidence of any fact or truth, whereby it is able to force a person to give his assent to its reality.

To CONVIVE, *v. a.* (*convivo*, Lat.) to entertain several persons at a feast. Neuterly, to repast or feast one's self. "There to the full convive you." SHAK. An unusual word, and perhaps to be found no where else.

CONVIVAL, CONVIVIAL, *adj.* (*convivialis*, Lat.) relating to an entertainment of several persons. "Which feasts convivial meetings we did name." DENHAM.

CONU'NDRUM, S. (a cant word) a low jest, or quibble drawn from the double signification of words, or distant resemblance of things.

To CON'VOCATE, *v. a.* (from *convocatum*, supine of *convoco*, Lat.) to call several persons together. To summons several persons to meet, or to come to an assembly.

CONVOCA'TION, S. (Fr. *convocatio*, Lat.) the act of calling several persons to an assembly. An assembly. An assembly of the clergy, for consultation on matters ecclesiastical, during the sitting of parliament; there are two houses, the upper wherein the arch-bishops and bishops sit, and the lower, where the inferior clergy are represented by their deputies. Likewise an assembly at Oxford, consisting of the vice chancellor, doctors, and masters of arts, wherein the conferring of degrees, expulsion of delinquent members, and other affairs relating to the university, considered as a body corporate, are transacted.

To CONVO'KE, *v. a.* (*convoco*, Lat. *convoker*, Fr.) to call together several persons; to summons to an assembly.

To CONVO'LVE, *v. a.* (*convolvere*, Lat.) to roll together; to roll one part over another.

CON'VOLUTED, *part.* (*convolutus*, Lat. participle of *convolvere*) twisted, writhed, or rolled up, so that one part laps over another.

CONVOLU'TION, S. (*convolutio*, Lat.) the act of rolling the parts of a thing over one another. The state of a thing rolled up so, as its parts close over each other. In botany, a winding or writhing motion proper to the trunks of some plants, *viz.* the bindweed, claspers of vines, and briony. Dr. Grew, who has asserted this notion, gives directions how to evince its reality.

To CON'VOY, S. (*convoyer*, Fr.) to guard or protect ships by sea, or provisions by land, from falling into the hands of an enemy.

CONVO'Y, S. (formerly accented on the first syllable, *convoi*, Fr.) one or more ships attending a fleet of merchants, in order to protect them in time of war from an enemy, or from the attacks of pirates. In military affairs by land, a body of men used to guard provisions or ammunitions, when transported from one place to another, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of an enemy.

CONU'SANCE, S. (*connoissance*, Fr.) notice, knowledge, or authority of enquiring into an affair. See COGNIZANCE.

To CONVU'LSE, *v. a.* (*convulsum*, supine of *convello*, Lat.) in medicine, to give an involuntary motion, or contraction to any parts of the body.

CONVU'LSION, S. (*convulsio*, Lat.) in medicine, a continued involuntary motion, or contraction of any part of the body, contrary to the manner in which it is used to move by the direction of the will. Figuratively, the breaking asunder the parts of a body by a violent force attended with a very loud noise. A tumult, or commotion, applied to state affairs.

CONVU'LSIVE, *adj.* (*convulssif*, Fr.) that which gives an involuntary motion, twitches or spasms. In medicine, applied to those motions which should naturally depend on the will, but by some disorder, are caused involuntarily.

CO'NEY, S. (the *o* pronounced like a *u* short, from *konin*, Belg. *connin* or *connil*, Fr. *coniglio*, Ital. *kanin*, Teut.) in natural history, a creature which burroughs and breeds in warrens; a rabbit. A *cony-borough*, a hole made by a rabbit in the ground, or a place where rabbits breed and burrough.

To CONY-CATCH, *v. n.* to catch a rabbit or rob a warren; or figuratively, to cheat, as "Ye coney-catching rascals." in SHAK. Hence a *cony-catcher*, a word used for a cheat or thief; now obsolete.

To CO'O, *v. n.* (formed from the sound) to make a mournful hoarse noise like a dove, or pigeon.

COO'K, S. (*coc*, Sax. *côg*, Brit. *kock*, Belg. and Dan. *koch*, Teut. *cuoco*, Ital. *coquus*, Lat.) a person who professes to dress victuals for the table. A *cook-maid*, is a female employed in dressing victuals. A *cook-room*, is an apartment in a ship, wherein provisions are dressed for the crew.

To COOK, *v. a.* (*coquo*, Lat. see the noun) to prepare victuals. Figuratively, to prepare any thing for a particular design.

COO'KERY, S. (from *cook* and *rice*, Sax. implying office or employ) the art of dressing victuals.

COO'L, *adj.* (*koelen*, Belg.) a lesser degree of coldness; approaching to or somewhat cold. Figuratively, free from anger or any violent passion. Not over fond; indifferent; unaffected with any passion or love.

To COO'L, *v. a.* (*koolen*, Belg.) to lessen heat. Figurative, to moderate any passion. Neuterly, to loose heat. To become less hot. Figuratively, to become less eager by the impulse of any passion, or inclination.

COO'LER, S. (from *cool* and *er* implying an agent of *wer*, Sax. a man) that which has the power of diminishing or lessening the degree of heat in any body. A vessel made use of by brewers, to cool their sweet-wort in. In medicine, *coolers* are two-fold, 1st. such as procure an immediate sensation of cold; and 2dly, such as by their viscosity thicken the animal juices and stop any internal commotion which they suffer between themselves.

COO'LLY, *adj.* (from *cool* and *ly* implying manner) in such a manner, as to be between hot and cold. Figuratively, without heat or passion.

COO'LNESS, S. (from *cool* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) a middle state between excessive heat, and excessive cold. Figuratively, applied to the passions, freedom from any violent affection. Want of cordial love, or affectionate regard. Indifference.

CO'OM, S. (*cumle*, Fr. *comulus*, Lat. a heap) the soot, that gathers over an oven's mouth. The matter which works out of the wheels of carriages. In Scotland, the useless dust which falls from large coals. A dry measure containing four bushels.

COO'P, S. (*kuype*, Belg. *cuba*, Ital.) a vessel, for keeping liquor; a pen or inclosure made with twigs to confine poultry in.

To COO'P, *v. a.* (from the noun) to confine, shut up or inclose in a narrow compass; followed sometimes by *up* before the person or the thing confined, and used with *in* before the thing inclosing.

COOPE'E, S. (Fr.) the name of a particular step or motion in dancing.

COO'PER, S. (*kuyper*, Belg. from *kuype*, Belg. a cask, *kuffer*, Teut. from *kuffe*, a cask) one who makes casks, or any vessel whose parts are held together by hoops.

COO'PERAGE, S. the price paid for cooper's work.

To CO-O'PERATE, *v. a.* (from *con* and *operatus*, part. of *operor*, Lat.) to labour with another in order to perfect or finish any work. To concur in producing the same effect.

CO-O'PERATION, S. that act by which two or more persons or things contribute to promote the same end.

CO-O'PERATIVE, *adj.* promoting the same thing, concurring to promote the same design or to produce the same effect.

CO-OPERA'TOR, S. he that endeavours to promote the same end as others.

CO-OPTA'TION, S. (from *co-optatum*, supine of *co-opto*) adoption.

CO-O'RD-

CO-ORDINATE, *adj.* (*co-ordinatus*, Lat.) of equal rank, order, or degree with another.

CO-ORDINATELY, *adv.* in the same order, or rank, with another.

CO-ORDINATENESS, *S.* (from *co-ordinate* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the state of a thing of a degree or rank equal with another.

CO-ORDINATION, *S.* the state of holding the same rank or degree. Applied to causes, it denotes an order of causes wherein several of the same kind, nature, and tendency, concur to the producing the same effect.

CO'OT, *S.* (*koet* or *maer-koet*, Belg, *coée*, Fr. *cuta*, Ital.) in natural history, a small black water-fowl, frequenting marshes and fens.

COP, *S.* (*cop*, Sax. *kopff*, Teut.) the top. The top or head of any thing; or any thing rising to a head or point. Hence a *cop*, vulgarly called a *cock* of hay; a *cob-castle*, properly a *cop-castle*, i. e. a castle situated on an eminence, or on the top of a hill; a *cob* of cherry-stones, for a *cop*, i. e. a parcel of cherry-stones piled on one another.

COPAL, *S.* (Span.) a resinous substance, pure, transparent, of a watery colour, and a fragrant smell. It flows out of the trunk of a tree by incision, is inflammable, dissoluble in oil, and used in disorders of the breast.

COPARCENARY, *S.* (see COPARCENER) in law, joint succession to an inheritance.

COPARCENER, *S.* (*copartageant*, Fr. *con* and *particeps*, Lat.) in law, one who has an equal share of the inheritance of an ancestor, with another.

COPARCENY, *S.* an equal share of an inheritance with others.

COPARTNER, *S.* (from *co* and *partner*) one who has a share in some common stock or affair. One who carries on business in conjunction with another. One equally concerned and involved in the same calamity or enjoying the same advantage with another.

COPARTNERSHIP, *S.* (from *copartner* and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. implying office or state) a state wherein a person has an equal share of the profits or loss of trade, or is engaged in the same common design with another.

COPATAIN, *adj.* (from *cope*) high crowned, or high raised, pointed. "A copatain hat." SHAK. Obsolete.

COPAYVA, *S.* (sometimes written *copivi*, *capiwi*, *copaiwa*, *copaiba*, *copayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba*) in medicine, a gum which distils from a tree in the Brasils, and is made use of in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPPE, *S.* (see *Cop*. *chappe*, Fr. *cappo*, Ital.) any thing with which the head is covered. An ornament worn by priests, reaching from the shoulders to the feet. Any thing spread over the head, as the skies; from *la chappe du ciel*, Fr. *la cappo del cielo*, Ital. An arch-work.

To CO'PE, *v. a.* (from the noun) to cover, or arch over. "A large bridge—*coped* over-head." ADDIS. To requite, or give as a recompence. "Three thousand ducats—we *freely cope* your courteous pains withal." SHAK. Joined to *with*, either expressed or implied, to contend with, to fight, or combat, from *cempa*, Sax. a soldier, or *κοπος*, *kopos*, Gr. labour, according to Skinner. Neuterly, to fight, oppose; struggle, or contend; derived by Junius from *koop*, Belg. to buy, or some word of a similar sense, from whence it signifies to interchange blows, or any thing else with another.

CO'PEL, *S.* see COPPEL.

COPESMATE, *S.* (from *cope*, a house, and *mate*) one who dwells in the same house with another. A companion. Obsolete.

COPIER, *S.* (from *copy* and *er*, of *aver*, Sax. a man) one who transcribes a writing, or imitates any coin or other original. Sometimes used by way of reproach, for a person that is a plagiarist, or unable to produce any thing from the exercise of his own invention and understanding.

COPING, *S.* (*coppe*, Sax.) in architecture, the upper tire of masonry, which covers a wall.

COPIOUS, *adj.* (*copia*, Lat. plenty) plentiful, abundant; in great quantities. Abounding in words or images; not confined.

COPIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *copious* and *ly*, implying manner) plentifully, in great quantities; large; in a diffusive manner applied to style, or descriptions.

COPIOUSNESS, *S.* (from *copious* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) plenty; abundance; great quantities of any thing. Diffusiveness; exuberance; abundance of images, or a great flow of words, applied to writings or oratory.

COPIST, *S.* an imitator; a transcriber.

COPLAND, *S.* (*cop*, Sax.) a piece of land which terminates in an acute angle.

COP'PED, *part.* (from *cop*) rising or terminating in a point at top.

COP'PEL, *S.* (spelt likewise *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*, from *cuppe*, Sax. or *croppan*, Brit. and *el*, a diminutive particle) a vessel used by assayers and refiners, to try and refine their metals in. That of the assayers is a little flat vessel made of the ashes of vegetables, and bones of sheep's feet calcined and lixiviated. That of the refiners, is a large free stone vessel lined within with a plaster made of ashes well lixiviated, cleansed, dried, beaten, and sifted. See ASSAYING.

COP'PER, *S.* (*koper*, Belg. *kupffer*, Teut. *kobber*, Dan. *cobre*, Span. *cui-vre*, Fr. *cuprum*, low Lat.) a hard heavy metal of a reddish colour, heavier than iron or tin, but lighter than silver, lead, or gold, the hardest of all metals next to iron, and on that account mixed with silver and gold, to give them a proper degree of hardness, it is more liable to rust than any other metal, its ductility is very great, and its divisibility prodigious; for as Mr. Boyle, observes, a single grain of it dissolved in an alkali, will give a sensible colour to more than 500,000 times its weight of water. *Copper*, signifies a large vessel or boiler fixed in brick work. A *copper-plate*, is a thin piece of polished *copper*, engraved with some design: Those of Strange, Grignion, &c. are not inferior to the best productions of French artists. A *copper-work*, is a place where *copper* is wrought or manufactured.

COP'PERAS, *S.* (*caparossa*, Span. *kopperose*, Belg. *couperouse*, Fr.) a vitriolic substance formed of an infusion of *copperas-stones*, or gold stones in water, afterwards evaporated by fire. It is made use of in dyeing wool and hats black, in making ink, in tanning leather, in making oil of vitriol, and a kind of Spanish brown for painters.

COP'PER-NOSE, *S.* (*kupfferige-nase*, Teut.) a red nose. "Guttæ rosaceæ, arise all over the face with great itching, which being scratched look red, render the visage fiery, and in process of time form what is called a *copper-nose*." WISEMAN.

COP'PER-SMITH, *S.* a person who makes and deals peculiarly in vessels formed of *copper*.

COP'PER-WORM, *S.* in natural history, the *teredo* or little *worm*, which infests ships. A moth which frets garments.

COP'PERY, *adj.* (from *copper* and *y*, of *ig*, Sax. abounding) containing *copper*; made of *copper*.

COP'PICE, *S.* (*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop, it is often written and pronounced *copse*) low woods cut at stated times. A small wood consisting of under-wood or brush-wood.

COP'PLE-DUST, *S.* powder used in refining metals, or the gross parts separated by the *cupel*.

COP'PLE-STONES, *S.* (from *coppe*, Sax. and *stone*,) lumps or fragments of stone, broken from the adjacent cliffs, and rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and fro by the action of water.

CO'PSE, *S.* (See COPPICE, *κοπία*, *kopto*, Gr. to cut) short wood used for fuel. Brush-wood.

To CO'PSE, *v. a.* (from the noun) to preserve under-wood.

CO'PULA, *S.* (Lat.) in logic, the verb which joins the two terms in an affirmative or negative proposition, as, "*virtue is wisdom*"; *is*, is the *copula*, which joins the terms *virtue* and *wisdom*.

To CO'PULATE, *v. a.* (*copulatum*, supine of *copulo*, Lat.) to unite, join, or link together. Neuterly, to come together, applied to the commerce between animals of different sexes.

COPULA'TION, *S.* the embracing of the different sexes.

CO'PULATIVE, *S.* (*copulativus*, Lat.) a term of grammar, implying the joining two or more sentences or attributes together. *Copulative* propositions, in logic, are those which have one or more subjects connected together by conjunctions affirmative or negative; thus, "Riches *and* honours are temptations to pride."

COPY, *S.* (*copie*, Fr. *copia*, Ital.) a writing which consists of the substance of some other, and is wrote word for word from some original. An individual book or manuscript of an author, among printers. An instrument by which any thing is conveyed in law. A picture drawn from an original piece. A line or piece of writing for scholars to write by. A *copy-book*, is a book of blank paper wherein scholars learn writing by endeavouring to imitate some piece given them by the master for that purpose.

To COPY, *v. a.* to transcribe a writing or book word for word. To imitate a design or picture. Used neuterly with *from*, and sometimes with *after*, before the object of imitation. "When a painter *copies from* the life." DRYD. "*Copied after* it in their dramatic writings." ADDIS.

COPY-HOLD, *S.* in law, a tenure by which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward

steward of the lord's court. This is a base tenure, because the tenant holds in some sort at the will of the lord; though not simply at his will, but according to the custom of the manor, so that if the tenant doth not break that custom and forfeit his tenure, he seems not to stand at the lord's courtesy.

COPYHOLDER, *S.* (from *copyhold* and *er* of *wer* Sax. a man) a person admitted a tenant of any lands or tenement in a manour, which have, time out of mind, been devifable to such as will take the same by copy of court roll, according to the custom of the said manour.

To **COQUET**, *v. a.* (from *coquette*) to entertain with amorous discourse; to treat with an appearance of love, without any real affection. Neuterly, to pretend the lover.

COQUETRY, *S.* (*coqueterie*, Fr.) a desire of attracting the notice of the other sex. An affectation of love, expressed in advances, without being affected with that passion.

COQUET'TE, (Fr. from *coquart*, Fr. a prattler) a gay airy girl, who endeavours to attract the notice of the other sex, and by an affectation of tenderness to engage a number of suitors merely from a principle of vanity and without any inclination to a connubial state.

CORACLE, *S.* (*corwagle*, Brit. *corium*, leather) a boat used by the Welsh fishers, made of a frame of wicker work covered with leather.

CORAL, *S.* (*corallium*, Lat.) a plant of a stony nature, growing in the water; whose external bark is of a fungous texture, of a yellowish or greenish colour, full of an acrid juice resembling milk, it covers every part of the plant, is easily separated from it when moist, but adheres to it very firmly, if suffered to dry. The whole coral plant grows to stones, without a root, or any ways penetrating them like other plants, taking the exact form of the solid it grows to, and covering it like a plate, whence several have conjectured that it is, in its original state, fluid. But as it is found to grow and take in nourishment like other plants, to produce flowers and seeds, or something analogous to them, it is certainly one of the vegetable kind. A coral, is applied to the toy which is hung pendent from the waste of children, which consists of a piece of coral set in gold and silver, adorned with bells, and having at the extremity a whistle.

CORALLINE, *adj.* (*corallinus*, Lat.) consisting of coral; resembling coral.

CORALLINE, *S.* (from the adjective) a sea plant, without any stem, and branching out from the root, forming a bunch of filaments two or three inches long, of the thickness of a small pack-thread and jointed; of a green reddish, yellowish or whitish colour.

CORALLOID, **CORALLOIDA**, *adj.* (*κοραλλοειδης*, *coralloeides*) resembling, or of the nature of coral.

CORANT, *S.* (*courant* Fr.) a dance consisting of a nimble and sprightly motion.

CORBAN, *S.* (*קרבן*, Heb. hence *corbeau* or *corbeille*, Fr.) an alms basket; a gift of charity; an alms. Among the Jews an offering or gift made to God or his temple. If a person made all his fortune *corban*, or dedicated it to the service of God, he was forbidden to use it; and in such case neither his own wants, the portion of his wife, or the necessities even of his parents could be reckoned a sufficient motive for him to pity or relieve them; nay, this abuse went so far that even debtors were allowed to defraud their creditors, by dedicating the debt to the deity. *Corban*, likewise signifies the treasury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money, were deposited.

COR'BE, *adj.* (*courbe*, Fr.) crooked, "The *corbe* shoulder "it leans amiss." SPENS. Obsolete.

CORBE'LS, *S.* (*corbeille*, Fr. *corbella*, Ital. see **CORBAN**) in fortification, little baskets filled with earth, and used to shelter the men when firing at the besiegers.

COR'BEL, *S.* (Fr.) in architecture, the representation of a basket, placed on the heads of images, or the caryatides. In building, a piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall, sometimes placed for strength under the semigirders of a platform. Likewise a niche or hollow left in a wall for statues; this seems derived from *courbe*, Fr. or *curvus*, Lat. bending.

CORD, *S.* (*cort*, Brit. *corde*, Fr. *chorda*, Lat.) a string made of hemp twisted, generally applied to that which is composed of several strands. In scripture, "The cords of the "wicked." *Psal.* cxxix. 4. are the snares with which they intangle the weak and innocent. "The cords of sins." *Prov.* v. 22. are the consequences of crimes and bad habits, which are, as it were, bands, which it is almost impossible to break. "Let us cast away their cords from us." *Psal.* ii. 3. is to cast off subjection, which like cords binds and restrains. "To draw iniquity with cords of vanity."

Is. v. 18. are worldly profits, or pleasurable allurements which attract as strongly as cords. "The cords of a man." *Hes.* xi. 4. are such motives as are suited to man as a rational agent, and consist in reasons and exhortations. "To "stretch a line or cord about a city" *Lam.* ii. 8. Is to demolish it, or to lay it level with the ground. The cords used in setting up tents, afford several metaphors, denoting either the stability or ruin of a place. A cord of wood, is a quantity consisting of a pile of eight feet long, four high, and four broad, being supposed originally to be measured by a cord.

To **COR'D**, *v. a.* to bind or fasten several things together with a cord.

COR'DAGE, *S.* a quantity of cords. The ropes of a ship.

COR'DED, *part.* made of ropes, or cords "A corded "ladder." SHAK. A corded silk, is that whose surface is not level, but rises in weals of the size of a small string or cord.

CORDELIER, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *cordelier*) a Franciscan or monk of the order of St. Francis, so called from the cord which they wear round their waste.

COR'DIAL, *S.* (from *cordis* genitive of *cor*, Lat. the heart) in medicine, a draught, or portion which increases the force of the heart, or that which increases the natural strength, by bringing the serum of the blood into a condition proper for circulation and nutrition. Figuratively, any thing which occasions joy, gladness, or revives the spirits.

COR'DIAL, *adj.* reviving, strengthening. Applied to the affections, sincere, hearty, without hypocrisy.

CORDIALITY, *S.* relation to the heart. "The antients "had not any such respect to cordiality, or reference to the "heart." BROWN. This sense is obsolete. Sincere affection. Freedom from hypocrisy.

COR'DIALLY, *adv.* (from *cordial* and *ly*, implying manner) in a manner free from hypocrisy; in a sincere and affectionate manner.

CORDINER, *S.* (*cordonnier*, Fr.) a shoemaker, used only in law writings, and statutes.

CORDON, *S.* (Fr.) the ribbon worn by a knight or member of any order. In fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet.

CORD'WAIN, *S.* (*korde-waen*, Belg. *cordouan*, Fr. *cordouano*, Ital. *cordouan*, Span. leather of Cordoua) Spanish leather. "Buskins of costly cordwain." F. QUEEN. Obsolete.

CORDWAINER, *S.* (*korde-wanier*, Belg. *cordonnier*, Fr. *cordouaniere*, Ital. supposed by some to be derived from *cordouan*, Spanish leather; and by others from *cord*, because shoes were formerly made of cords, as they are at present in the Spanish West-Indies) a person who makes and sells shoes.

CORE, *S.* (*coeur*, Fr. *cor*, Lat.) the heart. The inner part part of any thing. In a fruit, the inner part which contains the kernel. The part, or bag which contains the matter, of a fore. Used by Bacon for a body or collection of people from *corps*, Fr. which is pronounced *core*. "He "was in a core of people." BAC. *Hen.* vii.

COR'ACE'OUS, *adj.* (*coriaceus*) consisting of, or resembling leather.

CORIA'NDER, *S.* (*coriandrum*, Lat.) a plant with a fibrous annual root; it hath an umbellated flower. The universal umbel has no involucre, but the particular umbels have many; its proper empalement is divided into five parts; the hermaphrodite flowers which form the disk, have five equal, heart-shaped, inflexed petals; but those of the ray, five unequal ones of the same form, and five stamina. The germen is situated under the flower, and becomes a spherical fruit, divided into two parts, containing each an hemispherical concave seed, which is used in medicine, as a carminative and corrector to some cathartics.

COR'INTH, *S.* (a famous city in Greece, wherein Christianity flourished, and was propagated by St. Paul, who wrote two epistles to its inhabitants, to guard them from some heresies, that were springing up amongst them) a small fruit, commonly called a *currant*. "The chief riches of "Zant consists in *corinths*." BAC. The *Corinthian* order, in architecture, is one of the five orders, and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of them all. Vitruvius ascribes its invention to Callimachus, who accidentally hit on it, from seeing a basket covered with a tile placed over an acanthus, which encompassing the basket, and reaching the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of volute. The capital of this order is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which 16 volutes are formed, which support the abacus. See **ABACUS**.

CORK, S. (*korck*, Belg. *corcho*, Span. *korcke*, Dan. *gorek*, or *gorch*, Teut. *korek*, Pol. *korkowce*, Boh. *cortex*, Lat.) in botany, a species of oak, which is stripped of its bark every eight or ten years, and is so far from being injured thereby that it is preserved by that means to an hundred years or more. Of the bark are formed bungs for barrels, and stopples for bottles, which likewise go by the name of the tree, and are called *corks*.

CORKING-PIN, S. a pin of larger size.

CORKY, *adj.* consisting of, or resembling cork.

CORN, S. (*corn*, Sax. *kaurno*, Goth. *korn*, Isl. *goren*, Arm. *kryn*, Brit. *korna*, Ruf. *korn*, Dan. *koren*, *korne*, Belg. *kern*, *korn*, Teut.) a plant, or grain of a plant which produces bread for the food of mankind. Grain unripe. Grain in the ear. An excrescence or horny substance growing on the toes, from *cornu*, Lat. a horn. A single particle of gun-powder or salt.

To **CORN**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to form gun-powder into grains or small particles. To salt or sprinkle meat with salt, from *gecornad*, Saxon.

CORN-FLAG, S. (*gladiolus*, Lat. a little sword because its leaves resemble a sword in shape called *gladius*, Lat. *glais*, Fr.) in botany, its flowers are included in sheaths, at a distance from each other, the petal is cut into six parts, having three awl-shaped stamina, which are inserted in every other petal. The germen is situated below the flower, supports a single style, and becomes an oblong three cornered capsule, with three cells opening with three valves, and containing roundish seeds. Linnæus places it in the first section of his third class, and Tournefort in the second section of his ninth. The species are six.

CORNEL, or **CORNELIAN-TREE**, **CORNEL**, or **CORNELIAN-CHERRY**, S. (*cornus*, Lat. supposed to be derived from *cornu*, Lat. a horn, because its rind is horny) in botany, hath many flowers included in one common four leaved involucre; the flowers have each a small empalement sitting on the germen, which is indented in four parts. It has four plain petals, four erect stamina, a round germen, below the empalement, which supports a slender style, and becomes an oval roundish berry, inclosing a nut with two cells, having an oblong kernel. Its fruit is preserved for tarts, and used in medicine as an astringent and cooler. The species are eight.

CORNELIAN-STONE, S. See **CARNELIAN-STONE**.

CORNEMUSE, S. (Fr.) a kind of rustic flute or bagpipe.

CORNEOUS, *adj.* (from *corneus*, Lat.) horny or resembling horn.

CORNER, S. (*cornel*, Brit.) an angle, or space formed by the meeting of two walls. Figuratively, a secret or private place. The extremities. Every corner, is used for the whole. *Corner-stone*, is that which unites two walls together. The principal stone.

CORNER-TEETH, S. in a horse, are those which shoot forth when he is $4\frac{1}{2}$ years old on each side the jaw, they are in number four, grow two above and two below, between the middling teeth and the tusks.

CORNER-WISE, *adv.* (from *corner* and *wise*, of *ghoise*, Teut. implying manner) from one corner to another; diagonally; with the corner in front.

CORNET, S. (*cornetta*, Fr.) a horn, or musical wind instrument, used by the ancients in war. A company or troop, perhaps as many as had one *cornet*. "They discerned a body of five *cornets* of horse." An officer in the cavalry, who bears the ensign or colours in the troop, he is the third officer in the company, and commands in the absence of the captain and lieutenant. *Cornet*, in farriery, is the lowest part of the pattern of a horse, runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair which joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. A scarf antiently worn by the doctors; a woman's head dress. A *cornet* of paper, according to Skinner, is a piece of paper rolled up like a pyramid or sugar loaf and made use of by grocers, &c.

CORNETTER, S. (from *cornette* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who blows the cornet.

CORNICE, S. (*corniche*, Fr. *coronis*, Lat.) in architecture, the upper-most member of the entablature of a column, or that which crowns the order. Likewise all little projections of masonry or joinery, where there are no columns, as the *cornice* of a chimney. The crowning of pedestals. *Cornice-ring*, in gunnery, the next ring to the muzzle ring backwards.

CORNICLE, S. (a diminutive from *cornu*, Lat. a horn) a little horn. "On the long and shorter *cornicle*." BROWN. Not in use.

CORNICULATE, *adj.* (from *cornu*, Lat. a horn) in botany, applied to such plants, as after each flower, produce many

horned pods called *siliquæ*. *Corniculate* flowers are such hollow flowers, as have a kind of spur, or little horn on their upper part.

CORNIFIC, *adj.* (from *cornu*, Lat. a horn, and *facio*, Lat. to make) productive of, or making horns.

CORNIGEROUS, *adj.* (from *corniger*, Lat. *cornu*, Lat. a horn, and *gero*, Lat. to bear) horned; bearing, or having horns.

CORNU-AMMONIS, (Lat. the horn of the ram Ammon, so called by the Lybians, from its supposed resemblance with the horn of their deity) in natural history, a stone or petrified earth, formed in a little turbinated shell of a spiral figure, resembling the nautilus. When placed in vinegar or juice of lemons, it has a motion like that of an animal.

CORNU-COPIÆ, S. (from *cornu* a horn and *copia*, Lat. plenty) among the ancients a horn out of which a plenty of all things was supposed to grow. It is generally the characteristic of the goddess of plenty, and described in the form of a large horn adorned with flowers and filled with fruits.

To **CORNUTE**, *v. a.* (*cornutus*, Lat.) to confer or bestow horns: Figuratively, to cuckold.

CORNU'TED, *part.* (*cornutus*, Lat.) grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNUTO, S. a cuckold.

CORNY, *adj.* horny, strong or hard like a horn. Producing grain or corn. "Bring home the *corny* ear." PAIOR.

COROLLARY, S. (*corollarium*, Lat. from *corolla*, or from *corollair*, Fr. a surplus) an useful consequence drawn from something which is proved or demonstrated. Something abounding, or a surplus, from the French, "Bring a *corollary*,—rather than want." SHAK. Not in use in the last sense.

CORONA, S. (Lat.) in architecture, a large flat strong member of a cornice, so called from its crowning not only the cornice, but likewise the whole order; the French term it the *larmier*, and common workmen the *drip*.

CORONAL, S. (from *corona*, Lat.) a crown, or garland. "Crown ye gods Bacchus with a *coronal*." SPENS. Not in use.—Adjectively, that which belongs to the crown, or top of the head. The *coronal* suture, in anatomy, is the first of the cranium, which reaches across from one temple to the other, in young children it is open in the middle the breadth of a finger or more, and if closed too much by the officiousness of nurses, as is too generally the case, it subjects a person to the head-ach as long as he lives.

CORONARY, *adj.* (*coronarius*, Lat.) relating to, or seated on the crown of the head. In anatomy, applied to those arteries which furnish the substance of the heart with blood,

CORONATION, S. the act or solemnity of crowning a king. Figuratively, the pomp or assembly present at the crowning of a king.

CORONER, S. (from *corona*, Lat.) an officer, who is conservator of the peace in the county, where elected; in case of a violent death he is to make inquest together with 12 jurymen impannelled by him for that purpose, to enter appeals for murder, pronounce judgments for outlawries, execute the king's writs, on exception to the sheriff; and, what is remarkable, his office does not determine on the king's demise, as that of judges and all others which act by virtue of his commission.

CORONET, S. (*coronetta*, Ital. a diminutive of *corona*, Lat. a crown) an inferior crown worn by the nobility; that of duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis with leaves and pearls placed interchangeably; that of an earl with the pearls raised above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; and that of a baron has only four pearls.

CORPORAL, S. (corrupted from *caporal*, Fr. *caporale*, Ital.) in the army, an inferior, and the lowest officer in the foot, who commands one of the divisions, places and relieves sentinels, keeps good order, and receives the word of the inferiours that pass by his *corps*. On board ship, an officer, who has the charge of setting the watch and centres, and relieving them; he sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, teaches them how to use them, and has a mate under him.

CORPORAL, *adj.* (*corporal*, Fr. of *corpus*, Lat. a body) relating to the body, in divinity and philosophy, when used in opposition to spirit, or its affections, it is styled and spelt *corporeal*, and then signifies *material*.

CORPORALITY, S. the quality of consisting of body, or matter.

CORPORALLY, *adv.* in a sensible, or material manner; bodily.

CORPORATE, *adj.* (*corporis*, genitive of *corpus*) united into a body or community; applied to several persons acting as an individual.

CORPORATENESS, *S.* (from *corporate* and *ness*) the state of a body corporate, or community.

CORPORATION, *S.* a body politic, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more members; able by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing agreeable to their charter, and to sue or be sued in their common capacity, as if an individual.

CORPORATURE, *S.* (*corporis*, genitive of *corpus*, Lat.) the state of a being embodied.

CORPOREAL, *adj.* (*corporeus*, Lat.) consisting of matter or body, opposed to *spiritual*.

CORPOREITY, *S.* the quality of a thing which has a body.

CORPORIFICATION, *S.* (from *corpus*, Lat. body, and *fio*, to become) the act of giving a body to a thing, or rendering it the object of the touch or other senses. In chymistry, the act of reuniting spirits into a body resembling that which they had, before their being raised into spirits.

To **CORPORIFY**, *v. a.* to thicken or gather into a body.

CORPS, **CORPSE**, *S.* (*corps*, Fr. from *corpus*, Lat. when applied to the human body every letter is pronounced; but when applied to a body of forces only, *cor*) the body, used in contempt. A dead body, a carcase. A body or collection of soldiers. In architecture, that part which projects or stands out from a wall, and serves as a ground for some decoration, or ornament.

CORPULENCE, **CORPULENCY**, *S.* (*corpulentia*, Lat.) the state of a person over-loaded with flesh and fat. A large quantity of matter, not easily moved. "The heaviness and corpulency of the water requiring a great force to divide it." RAY.

CORPULENT, *S.* (*corpulentus*, Lat.) fleshy; abounding in fat and flesh.

CORPUSCULE, *S.* (*corpusculum*, Lat. a diminutive of *corpus*, Lat.) a small body; a particle of matter; an atom; a small fragment.

CORPUSCULAR, **CORPUSCULARIAN**, *adj.* belonging to atoms, or the small particles of bodies. The *corpuscularian*, or *corpuscular* philosophy, is that which endeavours to explain the phenomena of nature by the motion, rest, or position of the corpuscles or minute particles of which bodies consist.

COR'RACLE, *S.* see **CORRICLE**.

To **CORRADE**, *v. a.* (*corrado*) to rub off; to wear away, by rubbing two bodies together.

CORRADIA'TION, *S.* (from *con* and *radius*, Lat. a ray) the conjunction of rays in one point.

To **CORRECT**, *v. a.* (*correctum* supine of *corrigo*, Lat.) to punish a person for a fault, in order to make him amend. In printing, to note the faults of the compositor, that they may be amended before a sheet is worked off; to mend any error in writing. In medicine, to counteract or lessen the force or ill qualities of one ingredient by another. To give a person notice of his faults.

CORRECT, *adj.* (*correctus*, Lat.) that which is perfect; freed from errors or mistakes by frequent emendations or corrections.

CORRECTION, *S.* punishment for faults in order to produce amendment. The alteration or amendment of an error or mistake in writing or printing. Something put into the place of that which was erroneous; an amendment. Reprehension, censure, or notice of a fault. In medicine, the lessening any quality of an ingredient by joining it with one of opposite qualities.

CORRECTIONER, *S.* a person who has frequently been punished for offences. "You filthy, famished *correctioner*." SHAK. Not in use.

CORRECTIVE, *adj.* having the power of altering or counteracting any bad qualities.

CORRECTIVE, *S.* that which has the power of altering or counteracting any bad quality. Limitation, restriction, applied to the sense of words.

CORRECTLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be free from faults, on account of having undergone frequent amendments. Exactly.

CORRECTNESS, *S.* perfection arising from frequent and accurate alterations.

CORRECTOR, *S.* he who amends a person by means of punishment. In printing, the person who examines and alters the errors of the compositor in the proofs, that they may be amended before the sheet is worked off. In medicine, an ingredient in a composition which guards against or abates the force of another.

To **CORRELATE**, *v. n.* (from *con* and *relatus*, Lat.) to have a mutual or reciprocal relation to one another, as father and son.

CORRELATE, *S.* one that stands in an opposite relation; as father and son.

CORRELATIVE, *adj.* (from *con* and *relativus*, Lat.) having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of the one depends on the existence of another; as father and son, husband and wife.

CORREPTION, *S.* (*correptum*, supine of *corripio*, Lat.) reprehension, or friendly chiding for a fault. Seldom used.

To **CORRESPOND**, *v. n.* (from *con* and *respondeo*, Lat. to answer. See **CON**) to answer; to match; to suit; to be proportionate, or adequate to another. To keep up an acquaintance with another by sending and receiving letters from him; followed by *with*.

CORRESPONDENCE, **CORRESPONDENCY**, *S.* (from *con* and *respondeo*, Lat.) an agreement; the matching or fitting of two things together. An intercourse kept up by letter. Friendship, intercourse, or commerce.

CORRESPONDENT, *adj.* (from *con* and *respondeo*, Lat.) suiting; fitting; agreeing; answering.

CORRESPONDENT, *S.* a person with whom commerce is carried on, or intelligence kept by mutual messages or letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, *adj.* suitable to, answerable to. "Cor. responsive and fulfilling bolts." SHAK.

CORRIDOR, *S.* (Fr. and Span. *corridore*, Ital.) in fortification, a road or way, about twenty yards broad, along the edge of a ditch, without side; encompassing the whole fortification, called likewise the *covert* way. See plate III. Fig. 13. In architecture, a gallery, or long aisle, round a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.

CORRIGIBLE, *adj.* (from *corrigo*, Lat.) that which may be altered for the better. That which is a proper object of punishment. Corrective, or having the power of amending any error, fault, or bad quality.

CORRIVAL, *S.* (from *con* and *rival*, at present *rival* is only in use) a person who opposes another in his views of interest, power, wealth, or love.

CORRIVALRY, *S.* opposition to the interest of another, whether it regards wealth, power, fame, or love.

CORROBORANT, *part.* (*corroborans*, Lat.) having the power of strengthening, or giving strength.

To **CORROBORATE**, *v. a.* (from *corroboratum*, supine of *corroboro*, Lat.) to confirm or establish an assertion. To strengthen or make strong.

CORROBORATION, *S.* the act of strengthening. The confirmation or establishing a truth by some additional proof. The act of confirming. Addition of strength.

CORROBORATIVE, *adj.* having the power of increasing strength, or of service in particular bodily weaknesses.

To **CORRODE**, *v. a.* to eat away by degrees, applied to the action of a liquor on some solid body. To prey upon; to consume, or wear away by degrees.

CORRODENT, *part.* (*corrōdens*, Lat.) having the power of separating the particles of a body, applied to the effect of some menstruum, or fluid, on solid bodies.

CORRODIBLE, *adj.* that which may have its particles separated by some menstruum or fluid. That which may be consumed or wasted away by some acrid or corroding liquor.

COR'RODY, *S.* (from *corrōdo*) in law, a defalcation, or abatement of a salary, for some purpose different from its original intention.

CORROSIBILITY, *S.* the possibility of being corrosible; the possibility of having its particles divided by some menstruum or liquor.

CORROSIBLE, *adj.* (from *corrosum*, Lat.) that which may have its particles eaten, consumed, or separated by some liquor or menstruum.

CORROSI BLENESS, *S.* the quality of being liable to have its particles separated by a menstruum.

CORROSION, *S.* the dissolution, or separation of the particles of a body by an acid or saline liquor or menstruum.

CORRO'SIVE, *adj.* having the power of insinuating itself between and separating the particles of a body. Having the power of fretting, vexing, or of making a person uneasy or angry.

CORRO'SIVE, *S.* that which has the power of consuming, eating, or wasting away. That which has the power of fretting, giving pain, or rendering a person uneasy.

CORRO'SIVELY, *S. adv.* (from *corrosive* and *ly*, implying manner) in the manner of, or like a corrosive. Having the quality of a corrosive.

C O S

CORRO'SIVENESS, *S.* (from *corroscire*, and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the quality whereby a fluid insinuates itself between the pores of a solid body, separates them, or wastes it away.

CO'RRUGANT, *part.* (*corrugans*, Lat.) having the power of wrinkling, or contracting into wrinkles.

To **COR'RUGATE**, *v. a.* (*corrugatum* supine of *corrugo*, Lat.) to wrinkle.

CORRUGA'TION, *S.* the act of drawing or contracting into wrinkles.

To **CORRUPT**, *v. a.* (*corruptum*, supine of *corruptio*, Lat.) to alter the qualities of a body by putrefying. Figuratively, to engage a person to do something contrary to his inclination or conscience by bribes or money. To spoil, to vitiate, or render bad. Neuterly, to grow rotten.

CORRUPT, *adj.* (*corruptus*, Lat.) vitious, void of moral goodness; lost to piety; biassed by bribes; applied to persons. Tainted; rotten, applied to things.

CORRUPTER, *S.* (from *corrupt* and *er*, of *ver*, Sax. a man) that which putrefies, or taints, applied to things. One who by ill example, or base motives, seduces a person to vice.

CORRUPTIBILITY, *S.* the possibility of being corrupted, putrid or rendered worse.

CORRUPTIBLE, *adj.* (*corruptibilis*, Lat. accented likewise on the second syllable) that which may be putrid or grow rotten. That which may be destroyed or rendered vitious.

CORRUPTION, *S.* (*corruptio*, Lat.) the action whereby a body loses all its properties or qualities for a certain time, or whereby its form is altered, and its qualities changed from what they were before. Rottenness. In morality, a change from virtue to vice. In politics, a state wherein persons are lost to the good of their country, are bought by bribes, or act only from lucrative motives. The means by which any person may be rendered vitious, or a thing may be made rotten. In surgery, the matter contained in an ulcer or wound, called *pus* by practitioners. In law, the taint which grows to a person or his heirs on account of his having been guilty of felony or treason.

CORRUPTIVE, *adj.* having the power or quality of rendering tainted or rotten; or of making vitious.

CORRUPTLESS, *adj.* (from *corrupt* and *less*, implying negation) that which cannot be corrupted, or decay.

CORRUPTNESS, *S.* the quality or state of a corrupted body. Vice.

CORSAIR, *S.* (Fr. *corsaire*, Ital.) an armed vessel which, without any letter of marque, stops and plunders merchants vessels, especially those which are in the Mediterranean sea. A pirate.

CORSE, *S.* (*corpsé*, Fr.) a poetical word for a carcase or dead body.

CORSELET, *S.* (Fr. *corzaletto*, Ital.) a little armour for the forepart of the body.

CORTICAL, *adj.* (from *cortex*, genitive of *cortex*, Lat. bark) barky; belonging to the outward part of any thing. In anatomy, the *cortical* substance of the brain, is its exterior part. See **BRAIN**.

CORTICATED, *adj.* (*corticatus*, Lat.) resembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, *adj.* (*corticofus*, Lat.) full of bark.

CORVETTO, *S.* (Ital.) see **CURWET**.

CORUSCANT, *part.* (*coruscans*, part. of *corusco*, Lat.) glittering by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCATION, *S.* (*coruscatio*, Lat.) a quick, sudden and short darting of splendour. A flash. A glittering light.

CORYMBATED, *adj.* (from *corymbus*, Lat.) in botany, abounding or garnished with branches of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS, *adj.* (from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat. to bear) in botany, applied to such plants as have a compound discous flower, without any down adhering to their seeds; they derive their name from their bearing their flowers in clusters, and spreading round in the form of an umbrella, as onions; of this kind is the corn marigold, &c. Mr. Ray distinguishes them into such as have a radiated flower, as the sun flower, &c. and such as have a naked flower, as the lavender, cotton and tansy.

CORYMBUS, *S.* (Lat.) in botany, a round cluster of berries, like those of the ivy. Jungius uses it, for the extremity of a stalk, subdivided and laden with flowers or fruits, so as to compose a spherical figure. Modern botanists apply the term to signify a compound discous flower, which does not fly away in down, resembling an umbrella, or bunch of ivy berries, such as the chrysanthemum, daisy, &c.

COSECANT, *S.* in geometry, the secant of an arch which is the complement of another arch to 90 degrees.

C O T

CO'SIER, *S.* (*coufer*, Fr. to sew) a botcher; a low-lived person, a word of contempt. "Squeak out your *cofier* catches." SHAK.

CO'SINE, *S.* in geometry, the part of the diameter intercepted between the center and the right sine, and always equal to the sine of the complement of the arch.

COSME'TIC, *adj.* (*κοσμητικός*, *kosmetikos*, Gr.) having the power of improving the personal charms; beautifying, or heightening beauty.

COS'MICAL, *adj.* (*κοσμικός*, Gr.) relating to the world. In astronomy, rising together, or in the same degree of the ecliptic with the sun.

CO'SMICALLY, *adv.* (from *cosmical* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) at the same time with the sun.

COSMO'GONY, *S.* (from *κοσμος*, *kosmos*, Gr. and *γονη*, *gone*, Gr. making) the rise, origin, or creation of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHER, *S.* (from *κοσμος*, *kosmos*, Gr. the world, and *γραφειν*, *graphein*, Gr. a describer) one who composes a description of the relation, fitness, figure, and disposition of all the parts of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHY, *S.* (from *κοσμος*, *kosmos*, Gr. the world, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to describe) a description of the several parts of the world; or the art of delineating its several bodies according to their magnitudes, motions, relations, &c. It consists of geography and astronomy.

COSMO'POLITER, **COSMOPO'LITAN**, *S.* (from *κοσμος*, Gr. and *πολιτης*, *polites*, Gr. a citizen) a citizen of the world, opposed to one who belongs to any particular place. One who is at home in all companies, and in all countries.

CO'SSET, *S.* (from *coffa*, Sax. a kiss, thus *coffam*, Sax. signifies a favourite place) a lamb brought up without the dam; a house-lamb.

CO'ST, *S.* (*kost*, Belg. and Teut. *kofnadur*, Isl. *coflare*, Ital.) the price, or money given for the purchase of a thing. Charge, expence. Figuratively, sumptuousness, luxury. Loss, detriment. In law, that which is due to the attorney of the contrary party.

To **CO'ST**, *v. n.* (preter and participle preter *cost* of *coflare*, Ital. *kofcen*, Belg. *coufter*, Fr. *conflo*, Lat.) to be purchased or bought at a particular sum.

CO'STAL, *adj.* (from *costa*, Lat. a rib) belonging to the ribs.

CO'STARD, *S.* (from *cofter*, a head) the head or skull. "Take him over the *costard* with the beiter." SHAK. In gardening, a round bulky apple, somewhat resembling the head.

CO'STIVE, *adj.* (*constipatus*, Lat. *constipé*, Fr. or from *kost*, Belg. food, and *stijf*, Belg. hard) bound in the body; going seldom to stool. Figuratively, hardened, because the excrements of costive persons are hard. "Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, hardening with the sun." MORTIM.

CO'STIVENESS, *S.* in medicine, a preternatural detention of the excrements, attended with an unusual hardness and dryness, and, thence, with a difficulty of discharging them. The philosophical transactions mention one Thomas Philips, who, for several years, never went to stool in less than 19 or 20 days, though he drank as freely, and eat as heartily as others, did the work of a labouring man all the while, and had no sensible increase of the other evacuations.

CO'STLINESS, *S.* (from *costly* and *ness*) sumptuousness, expensiveness. The great value, or sum required for the purchase of a thing.

CO'STLY, *adj.* requiring a large sum, or much money for its purchase. Expensive. Figuratively, rare; valuable.

CO'STMARY, *S.* see **COSTUS**, Lat.

CO'STREL, *S.* (*guastada*, Span. or according to Skinner, from *cofter*, a head, from its roundness and resemblance) a bottle. Not in use.

COS'TUS, *S.* (Lat.) in botany, a sweet scented herb, whose flowers are naked, of a yellow colour, and growing in umbels at the tops of the stalks.

CO'T, **CO'TE**, **CO'AT**, at the end of names, are derived from *cote*, Sax. a cottage.

CO'T, *S.* (*cote*, Sax. *cot*, Brit. *let*, Isl. and Belg.) a small, low and mean house. A hut. Likewise an abridgment of *cotqueen*.

COTANGENT, *S.* in geometry, the complement of an arch, which is the complement of another to 90 degrees.

COTE'MPORARY, *adj.* (from *con* and *tempus*, Lat. time) living at the same time with another. See **CONTEMPORARY**.

CO'T-LAND, *S.* (from *cote*, Sax. a house, and *land*) in law, land appendant, and belonging to a cottage.

CO'T-QUEAN, *S.* (from *cote*, Sax. a house, and *quean* of *cwen* or *quena*, Sax. or *cwena*, Goth. a wife, or woman: *Johansen*,

C O U

Johnson, without attending to its analogy or signification, supposes it to be derived from *coquin*, Fr. a rogue, knave, or beggarly fellow) a person who officiously concerns himself with women's affairs. *Cot*, its abbreviation, is only in use.

CO'TTAGE, S. (see *Cot*) a little mean house or hut.

CO'TTAGER, S. (from *cottager* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who dwells in a hut, or cottage. In law, one who lives on a common without paying rent, and without any lands of his own.

CO'TTIER, S. (*cottier*, Fr. or from *cote*, Sax. a cottage, and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who lives in a cot.

COT'TON, S. (*cotton*, Brit. *cotton*, Ital. *cotton*, Fr. from *cotogni*, Ital. the fine down that adheres to the quince, or *mala cotonea*) the down of the fruit of the cotton-tree, whose flower has a double empalement, and five heart-shaped petals, a great number of stamina loose above, and joining at bottom, a round germen supporting four styles, which afterwards becomes a roundish capsule, having four cells, filled with oval seeds, wrapped up in down, which is the cotton. Cotton likewise signifies a coarse kind of cloth made of its threads, when spun. The Manchester velvet, which is made of this substance, both on account of its beauty and wear, recommends the growing of cotton in our West-Indian islands very strongly, and if it were more carefully died, might bid fair for a more general consumption at home, as well as a great export to our colonies and foreign markets on the Continent.

COTTON, (Sir Robert) descended from an antient family of that name, which flourished long before the reign of Edward III. they took their name from *Cotton*, in the county palatine of Chester. This great man was born the 22d. Jan. 1570, at Denton, near Connington, in Huntingdonshire, he studied at Trinity college, Cambridge, and took his bachelor of arts degree in 1575. The noble collection of manuscripts for which this nation is abundantly indebted to him, was begun to be collected by him in the 18th year of his age. The assiduity with which he prosecuted the study of antiquities; the great dependance that all the great personages both in queen Elizabeth's, king James's, and king Charles's reign, had on his knowledge in this branch of literature, was great, and the many curious subjects that were by them submitted to his decision, must give us a favourable and high idea of his abilities; his generous defence of liberty in religion, as well as the state, must attract him the admiration of all true Englishmen, and the noble collection of manuscripts relating to the history and antiquities of this kingdom, which were afterwards increased by his son and grand-son, is a nobler mausoleum to his memory, than the pyramids of Ægypt, are to its monarchs. To enumerate the titles of his own writings, would require too much room in this place; though it must be acknowledged that there is no history of our nation extant, which does not owe all its value either to his writings, or his collections. When living he was always ready to communicate, was caref'd by all the learned and great both at home and abroad; was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, both at its first institution, and revival, was looked on as an oracle in points of antiquity, and when he died in 1631, left all the lovers of learning, in grief for a loss which no person then living could compensate.

To COT'TON, *v. n.* to rise with a nap. To cement; to unite or join interest with another. "It will not be easy to cotton with another." SWIFT. A low word.

To CO'UCH, *v. n.* (*coucher*, Fr.) to lie down on a bed. To lie down on the knees bent under, applied to beasts. To lie in wait or ambush. To lay under as a stratum. "The deep which coucheth beneath." Deut. xxxiii. 13. To stoop or sink down, through pressure of a heavy burthen, or through pain, fear, or respect. Actively, to lay on a bed, to lay a thing in a bed or stratum, or to spread. "We couch malt about a foot thick." To bed, to hide in another body. To include, to comprise, to urge by way of implication. "The great argument for a future state, is couched in the words I have read." ATTERBURY. To include by way of analogy or indirectly, used with *under*. To incline a spear in a proper posture for attack. "Couch their spears." Par. Lost. In surgery, to depress, or take off a film, which obstructs the sight, called improperly, *couching the eye*, or *couching a patient*, instead of *couching a cataract*.

CO'UCH, S. (from the verb) a long seat furnished with a mattrafs, on which people lie down for repose, or ease. Figuratively, a bed. A layer, or one thing spread over another. "A couch, or bed of raw malt." MORTIMER. In painting, a lay of colour, wherewith a wall or waincot

C O V

is painted. "The cieling has had two couches." *i. e.* It has been painted over twice.

CO'UCHANT, *part.* (Fr.) lying down; squating. In heraldry, applied to the posture of a beast lying with his belly on the ground, his legs bent under him, and his head looking upwards.

COUCHE'E, S. (Fr.) the time of going to bed, opposed to *Levee*.

COU'CHER, S. (from *couch* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who couches persons for cataracts. An oculist.

CO'VE, S. (from *couvrir*, Fr.) a small creek or bay. A shelter, or cover.

CO'VENANT, S. (*convenant*, Fr. *conventum*, Lat.) an agreement between two persons, wherein some advantages are to accrue to either party, on their performing certain conditions. A writing, containing the terms of a contract or agreement.

To CO'VENANT, *v. n.* to bargain, to agree, or stipulate. To agree with a person on certain conditions, used with *for* before the thing bargained for, and *with* before the person with whom the agreement is made.

COVENANTE'E, S. in law, one who is a party in an agreement, or covenant.

CO'VENANTER, S. (from *covenant* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who makes an agreement with another. Applied, in the great rebellion, to those who took the solemn league or covenant.

CO'VENOUS, *adj.* (from *covin*) in law, fraudulent, with an intention to deceive or cheat. "Covenous leases." BAC.

To CO'VER, *v. a.* (the *o* pronounced like a short *u*; from *couvrir*, Fr.) to spread, or overspread with something. To conceal under something, which hides from the sight. To hide by false appearances, or specious pretexts. To overwhelm, or bury. "Raillery and wit serve only to cover nonsense with shame." WATTS. To hide; to obliterate. To conceal as in a wrapper from human sight. "Charity shall cover the multitude of sins." 1 Peter iv. 8. To copulate with the other sex, applied to horses. To wear a hat, or other covering on the head. "To be covered in the presence of the king." DRYD.

CO'VER, S. that which is spread over another. Figuratively, concealment; or that which hides from view: A specious pretence to conceal or hide a person's designs, used with *for*; "The pretence of it is a handsome cover for imperfections." COLLIER.

CO'VER, S. shelter, a place free from danger, used with *under*. "Whilst the army was under cover." CLAREND.

COVERING, S. dress, any thing spread over another.

COVERLET, S. (from *couvrir* to cover, and *lit*, Fr. a bed, *copailetto*, Ital.) the uppermost part of the bed-cloaths, or an ornamental covering thrown over the rest of the bed-cloaths.

CO'VERT, S. (*couvert*, Fr.) a shelter, or place of defence from danger; a thicket or hiding place.

CO'VERT, *adj.* (*couvert*, Fr.) sheltered, not open, or exposed. Figuratively, secret, hidden, private, concealed by some fair pretext, or specious appearance. "Open war, or covert guile." Par. Lost. In law, under protection or shelter, hence *femme couverte*, is used for a married woman. *Couvert way*, in fortification, a space of ground level with the field on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging round the half moons, or other works. See Plate III. Fig. 1. 13, and 15.

CO'VERTLY, *adj.* (from *covert* and *ly*, implying manner) in a secret, close, private, or indirect manner.

CO'VERTNESS, S. the quality of being hidden, unperceived, indirect, or insidious.

CO'VETURE, S. shelter, defence against any danger or inconvenience. Figuratively, a specious pretext or appearance to conceal a bad design. In law, the state or condition of a married woman.

To CO'VET, *v. a.* (*convoyer*, Fr. *covidiſia*, Ital. covetousness) to desire vehemently what a person is not possessed of. To prosecute, or endeavour to acquire with great eagerness. "Covet earnestly the best gifts." 1 Cor. xii. 31. Neutly, to have a strong and violent desire, followed by *after*. "Which while some coveted after." 1 Tim. vi.

CO'VETABLE, *adj.* that which is proper or fit, or worthy to be desired or wished for.

CO'VETISE, S. (*covidiſia*, Ital.) an inordinate desire after money. Not in use.

CO'VETOUS, *adj.* (*convitieux covitieux*, Fr.) excessively desirous of. Inordinately eager after the acquiring and preserving of money, avaricious. Desirous, fond, or eager to possess, used in a good sense. "Covetous of wisdom." SHAK.

COVE-

C O U

CO'VETOUSLY, *adv.* in a greedy, avaricious manner.

CO'VETOUSNESS, *S.* (from *covetous* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the quality of being inordinately fond of money, or eager after gain.

CO'VEY, *S.* (the *o* pronounced like that in *nose*, *couvée*, *Fr.*) a hatch; or an old bird with her young. A number or collection of birds near one another.

CO'UGH, *S.* (pronounced *coff*, from *kuch*, *Belg.* *kuef* of *kef*, *Isl.* to suffocate, or stop the breath) in medicine, a convulsive motion of the diaphragm, muscles of the larynx, thorax and abdomen, violently shaking and expelling the air drawn into the lungs by inspiration, with a noise like that of an explosion, intended by nature to unburden the trachea of the lymph or serous humour with which its glands are over-charged.

To **CO'UGH**, *v. n.* (*kuchen*, *Belg.* *kef*, *Isl.*) to have the diaphragm or lungs convulsed by the irritation of serous humours which they endeavour to expel, and by that means cause a noise like an explosion. To make a noise in endeavouring to discharge the trachea or lungs of the lymph with which it is over-charged, on account of the stoppage of perspiration. Actively, to eject or clear by coughing, used with *up*.

CO'UGHER, *S.* (from *cough* and *er*, of *wer*, *Sax.* a man) a person affected with a cough.

CO'VIN, **CO'VINE**, *S.* (*convenir*, or *couverir*, *Fr.* to hide) an agreement between two or more, in order to cheat a person.

CO'VING, *S.* (from *cove* or *couverir*, *Fr.* to cover) in building, applied to houses projecting over the ground-plot, or the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed, and plastered, under which people may walk dry during a shower.

CO'ULD, (pronounced *could*, the preter-imperfect of *can*) was able, or had in my power to.

CO'ULTER, *S.* (*cuker*, *Lat.*) the sharp iron, which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the plough-share.

COUNCIL, *S.* (*concilium*, *Lat.* *conseil*, *Fr.*) an assembly met together to consider, examine, or deliberate on any subject.

COUNCIL-BOARD, *S.* (see **BOARD**) a table at which matters of state are taken into consideration.

COUNSEL, *S.* (*consilium*, *Lat.* *conseille*, *Fr.* *consiglio*, *Ital.*) advice, or directions given to a person to regulate his conduct, and form his pursuits by. Used with *take*, consultation, or deliberation on measures proper for effecting any purpose. Examination or weighing the consequences of things. Used with *keep*, secrecy, or concealing the measures agreed on at a council. Figuratively, a scheme, or plan formed with care and deliberation. In law, a person who pleads at the bar, an abbreviation of the word *counsellor*.

To **COUNSEL**, *v. a.* (*conseiller*, *Fr.* *consigliare*, *Ital.* *consilior*, *Lat.*) to give advice, or inform a person of the most advantageous way of regulating any point in his conduct, or ordering any particular measures. To advise any particular measures.

COUNSELLABLE, *adj.* ready to follow the advice or persuasion of others.

COUNSELLOR, *S.* one who gives advice to, or endeavours to persuade another. A confidant. Figuratively, one whose province it is to advise in matters of state. In law, a person who is consulted on any difficulty arising in any writing, who pleads at the bar, and has been admitted as a barrister.

COUNSELLORSHIP, *S.* (from *counsellor* and *ship*, of *scyp*, *Sax.* office) the office, or post of a counsellor.

To **COUNT**, *v. a.* (*compter*, *Fr.* *computo*, *Lat.*) to number, or tell. To reckon. To esteem, to account or look upon in any particular light. To impute or charge, used with *to*. "All the impossibilities which poets count to extravagance of loose description." *Rowe*. Neuterly, to draw as a consequence from, to found or build a scheme or argument upon, used with *upon*.

COUNT, *S.* (*compte*, *Fr.*) see **COMPT**.

COUNT, *S.* (*compte*, *Fr.* *comes*, *Lat.*) a nobleman who possesses a domain erected into a county, in rank between a duke and a baron, and bears on his arms a coronet adorned with three precious stones, and surmounted with three large pearls, whereof those in the middle and extremities advance above the rest.

COUNTABLE, *adj.* that which may be numbered.

COUNTENANCE, *S.* (*contenance*, *Fr.*) the form of the face, or particular cast of the features. Figuratively, air, or look. Used with *keep*, a composure of the features and complexion wherein they undergo no change. Confidence or unchangeableness with *in*; bashfulness, blushing, or an

C O U

appearance of conscious guilt and shame with *out*. Figuratively, protection, patronage, support. "Give countenance to piety and virtue." *Atterb.* Outward show, and appearance. "Unfold the evil here wrapt up in countenance." *Shak.*

To **COUNTENANCE**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to support, favour, or protect. Figuratively, to act suitable to; to keep up the appearance of a thing. To encourage; to appear in defence of. "He did countenance the landing in his long boat." *Watts.*

COUN'TENANCER, *S.* (from *contenance* and *er*, of *wer*, *Sax.* a man.) one who appears in behalf of, or encourages a person or design.

COUN'TER, *S.* (*contoir*, *Fr.*) a false piece of money, used as a means of reckoning. Figuratively, money, used in contempt. The table or board on which goods are shown, or money told in a shop. In farriery, that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder, and under the neck.

COUN'TER, *adv.* (*contre*, *Fr.* *contra*, *Lat.*) in opposition, contrary, used with *to*. In hunting, the wrong way, contrary, or opposite ways. "This word is used in composition, and when placed before any word implies opposition."

To **COUNTERACT**, *v. a.* to destroy the power of any cause by acting contrary to it.

To **COUNTERBALLANCE**, *v. a.* to weigh one thing against another. Figuratively, to act against with an opposite effect.

To **COUNTERBUFF**, *v. n.* to beat back a thing in motion, in a direction contrary to that in which it moved at first. To strike or beat back.

COUNTERBUFF, *S.* a blow which makes a thing move in a contrary direction. A stroke which makes a thing recoil.

COUNTERCASTER, *S.* (from *counter* a false piece of money, used in reckonings, and *caster*) an arithmetician, or accountant, a word of contempt.

COUNTERCHANGE, *S.* a mutual changing of things between two or more persons.

To **COUNTERCHANGE**, *v. n.* to give and receive, to change one thing for another.

COUNTERCHARM, *S.* a spell made use of to destroy or counteract the effects of another.

To **COUNTERCHARM**, *v. a.* to destroy the effect of a charm by counteracting it.

To **COUNTERCHECK**, *v. a.* to stop by a sudden obstruction or opposition.

To **COUNTERDRAW**, *v. a.* to copy a design by means of a fine linnen cloth, oil'd paper, or other transparent substance, whereon the strokes appearing, are followed or traced with a pencil.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, *S.* a testimony or evidence opposite to a former one.

To **COUNTERFEIT**, *v. a.* (*contrefait*, from *contrefaire*, *Fr.*) to copy or imitate with an intention to make the thing pass for an original. To imitate, to resemble. Figuratively, to put on the appearance of something really excellent.

COUNTERFEIT, *S.* made or copied from another, with an intention to be passed for an original. Forged; fictitious. Figuratively, deceitful; hypocritical.

COUNTERFEIT, *S.* one who personates another, an impostor. Something made in imitation of another, with intention to be passed as an original. A forger.

COUNTERFEITER, *S.* (from *counterfeit* and *er*, of *wer*, *Sax.* a man) a forger; one who imitates a thing with intention to pass the resemblance as an original. Used in an ill sense.

COUNTERFEITLY, *adv.* with forgery; fictitiously; with dissimulation or hypocrisy.

COUNTERFERMENT, *S.* one ferment opposed to, or opposing another.

COUNTERFEISANCE, *S.* (*contrefaissance*, *Fr.*) the act of imitating with a bad intent. Forgery. Not in use.

COUNTERFORT, *S.* in building, a buttress, spur, or pillar made use of to sustain or prop walls or terraces, subject to bulge, or to be thrown down.

COUNTERGAUGE, *S.* in carpentry, a method used in measuring the joints; by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place in the timber, where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

COUNTERLIGHT, *S.* in painting, a window or light opposite to any thing which makes it appear to a disadvantage.

To **COUNTERMAND**, *v. a.* (*contremander*, *Fr.* *contra*, and *mando*, *Lat.*) to order something contrary to what has been

been commanded; to contradict, or repeal an order. Figuratively, to oppose; to set one's self in opposition to the commands of another.

To COUN'TERMARCH, *v. a.* to march in a direction opposite to that in which an army began. To march back.

COUN'TERMARCH, *S.* in war, a change of the wings and front of a battalion, whereby the men in the front, come to be in the rear. Figuratively, a change or alteration of measures or conduct opposite to those which preceded.

COUNTERM'ARK, *S.* a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several persons, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all. The mark of the goldsmiths company on a piece of silver, added to that of the maker, to shew that it is standard. An artificial cavity or hollow made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to conceal their age, and make them appear younger than they are. The mark added to medals, a long time after they are struck, by which the several changes they have undergone in value may be discovered.

To COUNTERM'ARK, *v. a.* in farriery, to make the corner teeth of a horse hollow, and mark the place in imitation of the eye of a bean, in order to conceal a horse's age.

COUNTERMINE, *S.* in war, a subterraneous passage made by the besieged in search of the enemies mine, to take out the powder, give air to it, or any other ways frustrate its effects.

To COUNTERMINE, *v. a.* (from the noun) to dig a passage into an enemy's mine by which the powder may be taken out, air given to it, or other means used to frustrate its intention. Figuratively, to frustrate a design, to counterwork, or defeat by secret measures.

COUNTERMOTION, *S.* a motion opposite or contrary to another.

COUNTERMURE, *S.* (*contremur*, Fr.) a little wall built close to another, to strengthen and secure it.

COUNTERNATURAL, *adj.* contrary to nature; preternatural. "A consumption is a *counternatural* hectic extension of the body." HARVEY. Not in use.

COUNTERNOISE, *S.* a sound or noise made in opposition to another, in order to drown it and hinder its being heard.

COUNTEROPENING, *S.* an opening, vent, or aperture, opposite to another.

COUNTERPANE, *S.* (*contrepoint*, Fr. or from *contra* and *pannus*, Lat. cloth) a cloth or ornamental covering laid over a bed.

COUNTERPART, *S.* a part opposite to, or which answers another.

COUNTERPLEA, *S.* the plea of a respondent to that of another. A reply, in order to oppose the plea of another.

To COUNTERPLO'T, *v. a.* to play one plot against another, to endeavour to hinder the effects of, by forming and carrying on one of a contrary tendency.

COUNTERPLOT, *S.* a stratagem or artifice opposed to another.

COUNTERPOINT, *S.* a coverlet woven in squares, or an ornamental covering to be laid over bed cloaths. See COUNTERPANE.

To COUNTERPOISE, *v. a.* (from *contre* and *poids*, Fr. weight) to place one weight against another. To act against with equal weight. Figuratively, to produce a contrary action by an equal weight. To act with equal power against any person or cause.

COUNTERPOISE, *S.* a weight which is heavy enough to counterbalance another. Figuratively, an equivalent, or thing of equal worth with another. The state of being placed to destroy the effects, or counterbalance another weight or cause.

COUNTERPOISON, *S.* a medicine by which the effects of poison are hindered or counteracted.

COUNTERPRESSURE, *S.* an opposite force or pressure, by which that which presses the contrary way is counterpoised, or destroyed.

COUNTERPROJECT, *S.* a correspondent part of any scheme or plan.

To COUNTERPROVE, *v. a.* to take of a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling press, with another piece of paper, both having been previously moistened with a sponge.

To COUNTER-R'OL, *v. a.* (see *CONTROL*) to detect frauds by a check, or counter-account.

COUNTER-RO'LEMENT, *S.* a counter account. See *CONTROL*.

COUN'TERSCARP, *S.* (*contrescarpe*, Fr. *contrascarpa*, Ital. from *contre* and *escarpe* a small wall within a fortification) in fortification, that part of the ditch which is next the camp, or the activity or exterior part of the ditch next the country, or field; sometimes it is taken for the whole covert way, or glacis. See *Plat. III.* facing fortification.

To COUN'TERSIGN, *v. a.* to sign an order or instrument signed before by a king or person of higher rank; thus when a charter is signed by the king, and afterwards by the secretary, the latter is said to *countersign* it.

COUNTERTE'NOR, *S.* one of the mean or middle parts of music, so called because opposite to the *tenor*.

COUNTER-TIDE, *S.* a tide contrary to another.

COUNTERTIME, *S.* (*contretemps*, Fr.) in farriery, the defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence and the measure of his manage. Figuratively, defence, opposition.

COUN'TERTURN, *S.* in dramatic poetry, the catastrophe, height, or full growth of a play, which destroys the expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves a person distant from that hope, in which it found him.

To COUNTERVA'IL, *S.* (*contra* and *valeo*, Lat.) to act with a force opposite to another. To be of equal force with another. Figuratively, to be equal to, to compensate for, to counterbalance.

COUNTERVA'IL, *S.* equal weight or force. Power or value sufficient to oppose or hinder any contrary effect, or objection. Figuratively, a compensation, or that which is of equal worth with something else.

COUNTERVIEW, *S.* opposition, or a situation in which two persons front each other. Figuratively, opposition, or a design which is contrary to that of another. In painting, a contrast, or situation in which two things illustrate or let off each other.

To COUNTERWORK, *v. a.* to endeavour to hinder another effect by acting against it. To counteract.

COUNTESS, *S.* (from *count* and *esse*, a feminine termination among the Saxons, *comtesse*, Fr. *cometissa*, low Lat.) the wife of a count or earl.

COUN'TING-HOUSE, *S.* a place or room where traders settle, and post their books, or keep their accounts.

COUN'TLESS, *adj.* (from *count* and *less*, of *lease*, implying negation) that which cannot be numbered or counted.

COUN'TRY, *S.* (the *o* is dropped in the pronunciation, from *contrée*, Fr.) a tract of land under one governor. Figuratively, those parts of a kingdom which are at a distance from cities or courts. The place of any person's birth, or dwelling. The inhabitants of any kingdom.

COUN'TRY, *adj.* rude, unpolite, uncultivated, rustic. At a distance in situation, or opposition in principles, to the court. Figuratively, rude, untaught, ignorant. *Country-dance*, seems to be derived from the French, which signifies that the partners stand opposite to each other; but not from its being a manner of dancing peculiar to the country.

COUN'TRYMAN, *S.* one born in the same kingdom or shire with another. Figuratively, a person bred at a distance from cities or courts; of rustic behaviour, and uncultivated understanding. A farmer, or husbandman.

COUN'TY, *S.* (*comte*, Fr.) a shire, or portion of the realm into which the kingdom is divided. An earldom. A count, or earl. "The gallant, young and noble gentleman, 'the county Paris.'" SHAK. Obsolete.

COU'PEE, *S.* (Fr.) in dancing, a motion made with the leg forwards, while the other is a little bent and suspended from the ground.

COUPLE, *S.* (pronounced *cupple* of *couple*, Fr. *koppel*, *koppel*, Teut. *copula*, Ital. *copula*, Lat.) a chain, or band which holds dogs together. Two. A pair. Figuratively, a male and female joined in marriage.

To COUPLE, *v. a.* (*copulo*, Lat. see the noun) to chain or fasten two or more dogs together. Figuratively, to join two or more things of the same kind together. To join two persons together in marriage. It has *with* before the thing joined to another. Neuterly, to join in embraces; or copulate.

COUPLE-BE'GGAR, *S.* one who joins beggars together in wedlock, a term of reproach.

COUPLET, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *cupplet*) two verses rhiming together. Figuratively, a pair. "E'er that her gold-ing couplets are disclosed." SHAK.

COURAGE, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *courage*) a manly bravery of mind which enables a person to run any risks, undergo any difficulties, and confront any dangers, arising from a sense of duty, and a fear of offending him that made us.

COURA'GEOUS, *adj.* (*courageux*, Fr.) resolutely bold, and undertaking any enterprize, though attended with dangers and surrounded with difficulties.

COURA'GEOUSLY, *adv.* (from *courageous* and *ly*, implying manner) in a manner free from fear, and resolutely opposing difficulties and dangers.

COURANT, **COURANTO**, *S.* (*courante*, Fr. running) a dance consisting of a nimble and quick motion. Any thing which is spread or published quickly; hence *courant* has been used for the title of a news paper, which is now dropped.

To **COURB**, *v. n.* (*courber*, Fr.) to bend; to bow; to stoop in a suppliant manner. "Courb and woo for leave." SHAK.

CO'URIER, *S.* (Fr. from *courir*, Fr. to run) a messenger sent in haste with dispatches relating to the state. An express.

CO'URSE, *S.* (the *u* is dropped and the *o* pronounced like that in *pore*) a race. Figuratively, the place where races are run. A turn, or order of succession used with *in* or *by*. "Every one in his course." "At most by three, and that by course." 1 Cor. xiv. 27. A methodical procedure; a series wherein the several parts have a mutual dependance on each other and comprise the whole of any science or system. "A course of philosophy, chemistry, &c." A method or manner of action or proceeding. Method of life, or train of action. Natural inclination. A series or consequence. In cookery, a number of dishes set at one time on a table. In architecture, a continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of a building, without any interruption or aperture. In sea affairs, the tract or line in which a ship sails; in the plural the fails by which she is enabled to keep on her course. Words of course, signify those that are merely complimentary, without any intention or idea in the mind of the person making use of them.

To **CO'URSE**, *v. a.* to hunt; to pursue game. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view. To exercise in running or galloping. Neuterly, to run, to pass, or make itself a passage; to rove.

COURSER, *S.* a swift horse. One who hunts hares in view.

COURT, *S.* (the *u* is dropped, and the *o* pronounced like *o* in *pore*, *cour*, Fr. *corte*, Ital. *koert*, Belg.) the place where a prince resides. A hall or apartment, wherein justice is administered. An open space before a house. A small place enclosed with buildings, excepting an avenue which leads to it, and having no passage at the other end. Figuratively, the retinue or persons which attend on a prince in his palace. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical. Joined to *make*; the art of pleasing or insinuating one's self into the favour of another.

To **COURT**, *v. a.* to woo, to endeavour to engage the affections of a woman, with a view of marriage. Figuratively, to solicit, to seek after with eagerness. To flatter. To endeavour to please, or to insinuate one's self into the good graces of another.

COURT-HAND, *S.* a large square character, abounding in abbreviations, in which records and law proceedings were formerly wrote.

COUR'TEOUS, *adj.* (*courtois*, Fr.) affable, polite, full of respect and civility.

COUR'TEOUSLY, *adv.* in a respectful, civil, complaisant manner.

COUR'TEOUSNESS, *S.* civil, affable, and complaisant behaviour tending to gain the affection of another.

COUR'TESAN, **COUR'TEZAN**, *S.* (*courtisane*, Fr. *corregiana*, Ital.) an unchaste woman; a prostitute.

COUR'TESY, *S.* (*courtoisie*, Fr. *cortesia*, Ital.) a genteel, affable, and polite address, whereby a person engages esteem and affection. An act of kindness, civility, or respect. Figuratively, the method in which women shew their respect of ceremony, *i. e.* by bending the knees and sinking the body. In law, a tenure, not of right, but purely by the favour and good-nature of others. *Courtesy* of England, is applied to a right which a person has to an inheritance, who marries an heiress, that has a child by him, after both she and the child are dead.

To **COUR'TESY**, *v. n.* (pronounced *curtsey*) to sink the body by bending the knees, applied to the method used by the fair sex, to shew their respect and breeding.

COUR'TIER, *S.* one who frequents the courts of princes. One who espouses the measures of the court, in opposition to those of the country; a distinction which has no existence at present, since they seem both to be concentrated. One who solicites and endeavours to engage the affections or esteem of another.

No. XXV.

COUR'TINE, *S.* see **CURTAIN**.

COUR'TLIKE, *adj.* (from *court* and *like*, of *lice*, Sax. denoting resemblance) elegant; polite; resembling the court.

COUR'TLINESS, *S.* elegance of manners, civility of behaviour, and politeness of address.

CO'URTLY, *adj.* relating to, favouring, or flattering the court. "Excuse some courtly strains." POPE. Adverbially, in the manner of courtiers; elegantly.

COUR'TSHIP, *S.* (from *court* and *ship*, of *scip*, Sax. office, employ, or state) the act of endeavouring to gain the favour of a superiour, or the affections of a woman. Civility, elegance of address; a sense now obsolete.

CO'USIN, *S.* (pronounced *cuzin*, *cousine*, Fr. *cugino*, Ital.) a title of relation, applied to those who are born of two sisters, or two brothers. Figuratively, a title given by the king to a nobleman, especially to such as form the privy council.

CO'W, *S.* (formerly *kine* or *keen* in the plural, but now *cows*, of *cu*, Sax. *ke*, Belg. *ko*, Dan. *kub* or *kube*, Teut. *korwa*, Russ. *kharu*, Perf. hence *kufe*, Isl. a calf) the female of the larger or black cattle, whose milk is used for food, as likewise for making butter or cheese; its young are called calves; the male a bull, and its flesh, when killed, beef. To **CO'W**, *v. a.* (by contraction from *coward*) to depress, to keep in great subjection, so as to render a person timorous and unable to undertake any bold and generous action.

CO'WARD, *S.* (*coward*, Fr. *cobarde* or *covarde*, Span. *codardo*, Ital. *qui ha tutto il suo ardire nella coda*, *i. e.* one who has all his courage in his heels) a person who is vitiously timorous or afraid of opposing any danger; a word of great reproach. Adjectively, timorous to a reproachful excess.

CO'WARDICE, *S.* an excessive timorousness, which renders a person the contempt of his adversaries, and the scorn of his friends.

CO'WARDLINESS, *S.* the quality of acting like a coward, or a person void of courage.

CO'WARDLY, in the manner of a person, who is afraid to shew resentment, or oppose an enemy.

CO'WARDSHIP, *S.* the qualities or character of a coward. "For his cowardship, ask Fabian." SHAK. Not in use.

To **CO'WER**, *v. n.* (*cwrrian*, Brit. *courber*, Fr. to bend) to stoop by bending the knees, applied to beasts. Figuratively, to stoop or hang over a thing, applied to the attitude of a human creature.

CO'WERED, *part.* in the West country, unskimmed, "Cow-ered milk cheese;" cheese made of milk, that has not been skimmed.

CO'WISH, *adj.* (from *to cow* to *awe*, and *ish* of *isc*, Sax. implying likeness) timorous, fearful to a vice.

CO'WL, *S.* (*cugle*, Sax. *korvel*, Belg. *cucul*, Brit. *cucullus*, Lat.) a kind of veil worn by monks. A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COW'LEY, (Abraham) one of the best poets of the 17th century, was born near the end of Chancery lane, in Fleet-street, London, in 1618. His father was a grocer, and died before he was born; his mother by the interest of friends, procured him to be admitted a king's scholar at Westminster school. Even here his genius dawned with promising rays, since in his 16th year, he published a collection of verses called *Poetical Blossoms*; 'tis remarked of him that he never could remember, even at school, the common rules of grammar, but supplied that defect by an intimate acquaintance with books. He was entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, whence, notwithstanding the purity of his morals, and the fame of his abilities, he was ejected in 1643, and immediately retired to St. John's college, Oxford. His talents were so great for public business, that they introduced him to an intimate acquaintance with the royal family, occasioned his going to France with the Q. mother, and his being sent back again in order to give them intelligence of the affairs of the kingdom; a charge he performed with so much secrecy and address, that he eluded all discovery! On the re-establishment of the royal family, he retired from business, and living in a private manner, exercised the great talents he possessed, on subjects worthy of the pen of a man, and the thoughts of a CHRISTIAN. Tho' blest with great talents, he possessed no less modesty; though employed in the most dangerous affairs, he acquitted himself with address and ease, and was accomplished with all manner of abilities adapted to the greatest employs; as a poet, he is supposed to have had rather too much, than too little wit; to have not been curious enough in the choice of his words, or in the harmony of his numbers; but for sublimity of thought,

thought, variety of style, or fertility of invention, no one ever surpassed him; he was no less admired for his compositions in Latin than those in English, and when he died at Chertsey, in 1667, deserved the stately respect which persons of the highest quality paid him by attending him to the grave, and truly merited that noble character king Charles bestowed on him: "That he had not left a better man behind him in England!"

CO'W³, S. (*cuslippe*, Sax. so called, according to some, because it resembles the breath of cows; but according to others, because its growing in pasture grounds makes it often meet a cow's lip) in botany, a small yellowish flower, a species of the *primrose*.

CO'XCOMB, S. (corrupted from *cock's-comb*) the red dentellated, or sawed substance on the top of a cock's head. Figuratively, a piece of cloth resembling a *coxcomb*, usually worn by licensed fools, on their caps. "Thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*." SHAK. The top of the head. "She rapt them o'th' *coxcombs* with a stick." SHAK. An ignorant pretender to knowledge and polite accomplishments.

COXCO'MICAL, *adj.* foppish, conceited, affecting an appearance of learning and politeness, including the idea of vanity, * * By *Johnson* censured as a low word, and unworthy of use!

CO'Y, *adj.* (*coi*, Fr. from *quietus*, Lat.) modest; reserved; not submitting to the familiarities of a lover, or testifying any approbation of his advances.

To CO'Y, *v. n.* (from the adjective) to behave with reserve and disapprobation of the familiarities of a lover. To condescend with reluctance.

CO'YLY, *adv.* with reserve; with unwillingness to admit any advances of a lover.

CO'YNESS, S. reserve. Unwillingness to admit the advances, or familiarities of a lover.

COY'STREL, S. (a diminutive of *koy*, Belg.) a degenerate kind of hawk.

COZ, a familiar word, contracted from *cousin*.

To CO'ZEN, *v. a.* (pronounced *cuzen*, *cofe*, Scot. to chop or change, and thence as frauds are often committed in such dealings to cheat. *Kofnadur*, Isl. a cost or expence) to impose on a person by feigned appearances; to cheat, trick, or defraud.

CO'ZENAGE, S. the act of imposing upon a person by false appearances, in order to deprive him of his property. A fraud, imposture, trick, or cheat.

CO'ZENER, S. one who cheats or defrauds another by means of specious pretences, or false appearances.

CRA'B, S. (*crabba*, Sax. *krabbe*, Belg. and Isl. *kreb*, Dan. and Teut.) a roundish, flat, sea shell-fish; which every year divest themselves of their shell, and repair that loss by means of a juice, with which they cover their bodies. A wild, sour, small apple, or the tree that bears it. Figuratively, a cross, sour, morose person. A wooden engine with three claws used in launching ships, or heaving them into the docks. In astronomy, one of the signs of the zodiac. See CANCER. In composition, it is used for any sour, or degenerate fruit, as a *crab-cherry*, a *crab-plumb*.

CRA'BBED, *adj.* applied to the temper and behaviour of a person, sour, morose, void of affability. Figuratively, disagreeable or unpleasing. "Three *crabbed* months." SHAK. Applied to writings, not easy to be understood; difficult, or perplexing. "Whate'er the *crabbedst* authour hath." HUDIB. It is now compared by prefixing *more* for the comparative, and *most* for the superlative.

CRA'BBEDLY, *adv.* in a peevish, morose, sour, and unfriendly manner.

CRA'BEDNESS, applied to the taste, sour, or resembling that of a crab. Applied to the looks, crossness; applied to behaviour, moroseness; and applied to writings, difficulty, or hardness to be understood.

CRA'BER, S. in natural history, an animal which preys on fish, called likewise a water-rat.

CRA'B'S-EYES, S. in pharmacy and natural history, whitish bodies, from the size of a pea to that of a horse-bean, rounded on one side and depressed on the other, whereby they resemble the figure of an eye, and thence derive their name. They are found in two separate bags on each side of the stomach of the crawfish, and are alkaline, absorbent, and in some degree diuretic.

CRA'CK, S. (*crac*, Fr. *krack*, Belg. *krach*, Teut.) a sudden bursting, by which the parts of a body are separated from each other. Figuratively, the chink, or chasm made by the separation of the parts of a body. The sound made by any body in bursting or falling. A sound made by a sudden and quick blow. A flaw. Madness. A mad

person. An immodest woman. A boast, or something beyond the truth. A boaster, or one that brags; in low and familiar discourse.

To CRA'CK, *v. a.* (*krackén*, Belg. *klecken*, Teut.) to break into chinks. To break or split. To destroy by breaking. To make a flaw in a thing. To drink, joined to *bottle*. To turn mad. Neuterly, to burst, to split, to open in chinks. To fall or run to ruin. To make a loud noise by bursting, or from a sudden blow. To boast, used with *of*.

CRA'CK-BRAINED, S. one who is disordered in his intellects, or mad.

To CRAC'KLE, *v. n.* to make a low and frequent noise, resembling that of a bay leaf when burnt.

CRAC'KNEL, S. (from *crack*, or *krack-clink*, Belg.) a hard brittle cake.

CRA'DLE, S. (*cradele*, *cradel*, Sax. *crud*, Brit.) a small moveable bedstead for children, made of wicker-work, and fitted with pieces of wood underneath, which make the segment of a circle, by means of which it is rocked to and fro. Figuratively, infancy. In surgery, a kind of case resembling a cradle, in which a limb is laid, that has been lately set. In ship building, a frame of timber raised along the out side of a ship, by the bulge, serving to launch her with greater ease and security.

To CRA'DLE, *v. a.* to lay or rock in a cradle. Figuratively, to lay or compose. "Cradled in a tomb." DRYD.

CRA'FT, S. (*craft*, Sax. *kraft*, Teut. *crefft*, Brit.) a trade, or mechanic employ. Figuratively, the carrying on and perfecting any design without the knowledge of those whom it concerns. A kind of low cunning, whereby one person out-wits or over-reaches another.

CRA'FTILY, *adv.* in a cunning manner; in a manner which includes in it more art than honesty.

CRA'FTINESS, S. cunning; or the practice of such artifices as may secure a person's designs, and hinder them from obstruction even from those who are like to be injured by them.

CRA'FTSMAN, S. an artificer, tradesman, manufacturer, or mechanick.

CRA'FTY, *adj.* cunning, full of art, whereby a person over-reaches another, or carries on a design against him without his discovery; it includes the idea of selfishness, and sometimes dishonesty.

CRA'G, S. (*kræghe*, Belg.) a neck, or the small end of the neck, applied to the joint of a butcher's meat. "A *crag* of mutton."

CRA'G, S. (*craig*, Brit.) a rough steep rock. The rugged parts of a rock.

CRA'GGED, *adj.* full of ruggednesses, or uneven parts.

CRA'GGEDNESS, S. the quality of abounding in inequalities, or ruggedness.

CRA'GGINESS, S. the state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY, *adj.* uneven, broken, rugged.

To CRA'M, *v. a.* to stuff by force; or to force more into a thing than it can conveniently contain. To fill with more food than a person can conveniently eat. To thrust down by force, applied to the method used to feed and fatten turkeys. To thrust in by force. Neuterly, to eat more than a person can well bear.

CRA'MBO, S. (a cant word) a play in which one person is obliged to find a rhyme to a word given him by another.

CRA'MP, S. (*krampe*, Dan. and Belg. *crampon*, Fr. *krampe*, Teut. *granfo*, Ital.) in medicine, a convulsive or involuntary contraction of the muscular part of the body, attended with great pain. Figuratively, any restraint which hinders a person from exerting either the faculties of his mind, or the strength of his body. A piece of iron bent at both ends, by which two bodies are held together.

CRA'MP, *adj.* attended with difficulties, not easy to be understood. A low term.

To CRA'MP, *v. a.* to contract the muscular parts, and thereby occasion great pain. Figuratively, to restrain, confine, obstruct, or hinder. To fasten together with cramping irons.

CRA'MP-FISH, S. in natural history, the torpedo, a fish which not only benumbs the hands of those that touch it, but likewise affects them in the same manner, when they take it with a line and fishing rod. This phenomenon, may be, perhaps, accounted for from the principles of electricity.

CRA'NEAGE, S. a liberty of making use of a crane, to draw up wares from vessels, in any creek or shore. Likewise the money paid for the use of a crane.

CRA'NE, S. (*crane*, *cran*, Sax. *kran*, Teut. *kraene*, Belg. *garan*, Brit.) in natural history, a bird with long feet, a long neck, and long beak, preying on fish. An engine, fitted

C R A

fitted with ropes and pulleys, used to unload ships and carts. Vulgarly, a siphon, or instrument used to draw liquor out of bottles or casks.

CRA'NIUM, S. (Lat. from *κράνιον*, *kranion*, Gr. a helmet) in anatomy, an assemblage of bones, which involve and include the cerebellum and brain, commonly called the skull. Its figure is round, by which means it is both liable to bear blows with less injury, and to contain the more in its inside. It advances out behind, is flattened on the two sides, which form the temples, which contributes to the enlarging both the sight and hearing.

CRA'NK, S. (from *onkranck*, Belg. of *krank*, Belg.) the end of an iron axis turned square down, and turned again square to the first turning down, so that on the last turning down a leather thong is slipt to tread the treddle wheel about; or, it is a contrivance of a square form projecting out from an axis or spindle, serving by its rotation to raise and fall the pistons of an engine for raising water. Any binding or winding passage. Figuratively, any pleasing conceit or pun formed by wresting a word from its original signification.

CRA'NK, *adj.* (from the noun) healthy, sprightly. Seldom used. In sea language, is it applied to a ship, which is said to be *crank-sided*, when she cannot bear her sails, or but small sail without danger of oversetting, and to be *crank by the ground*, when her floor or bottom is so narrow, that she cannot be brought on ground without danger.

To **CRA'NKLE**, *v. n.* to run in and out; to run in mazes, meanders or windings. "See how the river comes *crankling* in." SHAK. Seldom used. Actively, to break into windings, "Old Vaga's stream, *crankling* her banks." PHILIPS. Seldom used.

CRA'NKLES, S. an unequal surface; angles formed by the windings of a stream.

CRA'NKNESS, S. health; the being liable to be overset.

CRA'NNIED, *adj.* full of holes or chinks.

CRA'NNY, S. (*cran*, *cren*, Sax. *creneau* Fr. *crena*, Ital. and Lat.) a chink, cleft, or a narrow hole made in a rock or solid body.

CRA'PE, S. (*crepa*, low Lat.) a light transparent manufacture resembling gauze, made of raw silk gummed and twisted in the mill, wove without crossing, and much used in mourning.

CRA'PULENCE, S. (*crapula*, Lat. a surfeit) drunkenness, or the disorder of the head, occasioned by excessive drinking.

CRA'PULOUS, *adj.* (*crapulosus*, Lat.) drunk; sick or disordered in the head by excessive drinking.

To **CRASH**, *v. n.* (*schrantzen*, Belg. probably formed from the sound) to make a loud noise, applied to that which is occasioned by the fall of several things at once. Actively, to break or bruise by means of force. Figuratively, to drink, applied to liquor. "I pray you come and *crash* a cup of wine." SHAK. Warburton reads *crush*; Sir Thomas Hamner observes, that *crash* is the right word, and signifies to be merry, the substantive *crash* being still used in some countries for a merry bout; but if *crash* according to Hamner signifies by itself to be merry, what must be done with the remainder part of the sentence? This difficulty has induced Johnson to propose *crack* as the true reading; to *crack* a bottle, being a common phrase. But as in merry bouts it is common to make a *crash* by every one of the company's clashing the glasses together, there seems no necessity of altering the reading, as it is very expressive of the noise made by such a circumstance.

CRA'SH, S. a loud, sudden, mixed sound, occasioned by several things falling, or being dashed together.

CRA'SIS, S. (Lat.) constitution, or the habit of body formed by a due temperature of the humours of the body. Health.

CRA'SS, S. (*crassus*, Lat.) thick, gross, not easily running, applied to fluids.

CRA'SSITUDE, S. (*crassitudo*, Lat.) that state of a fluid, which enables it to support solid bodies without sinking, Grossness.

CRAS'TINATION, S. (*crastino*, Lat. to-morrow) the delaying a thing, which ought to be done immediately, to another time.

CRA'TCH, S. (*crasche*, Fr. *crates*, Lat.) the palisadoed frame in which hay is put, a manger. "I was laid in the *cratch*." HAKEWELL.

CRA'VAT, S. (*rabat*, or from *croatae* the Croations, who were supposed to be inventors of this piece of dress) a cloth worn round the neck. A neckcloth.

To **CRA'VE**, (*krafsan*, Sax. *krafte*, pret. of *kref*, Isl. *kref-fer*, Dan.) to ask a thing with earnestness and submission. Figuratively, to ask incessantly or wish for without being

C R E

being satisfied. To require as necessary; to call for or claim, applied to things. Used with *for* before the thing required. "Once one may *crave* for love." SHAK.

CRA'VEN, S. (from *crave*, according to Skinner, implying one who begs for life, or else formed from the noise made by a conquered cock) a cock that is conquered, and void of courage. "No cock of mine, you crow too like *a craven*." SHAK. Figuratively, a coward, or one afraid to encounter any danger.

To **CRA'VE**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to render inactive by fear. To render a person a coward, or affect with cowardice.

CRA'VE, S. (from *crave* and *er*, a man) a cowardly, weak-hearted, or spiritless person. One of the corruptions of the authour of *Clarissa*!

To **CRA'UNCH**, *v. a.* (*scrantsen*, Belg. whence *scrunch*, used in common discourse) to crush in the mouth. Used by SWIFT.

CRA'W, S. (*croe*, Dan. *kraeghe*, Belg.) the crop or first stomach of birds, made by the infinitely wise architect of the world to supply the want of teeth and mastication in birds.

CRA'WFISH, S. (sometimes written *crayfish*, from *ecrevise*, Fr. *kreeft*, Belg.) in natural history, a small fresh-water fish in the form of a lobster. They shed their shells every year, which being never found, are supposed by Derham to crumble away; in order to supply the want of this natural armour, they moisten their bodies with a liquor which hardens by degrees, and becomes a shell. At the time of their moulting, two stones are found included in bags, one on each side of their stomachs; improperly termed crabs-eyes by apothecaries: As these stones decrease in proportion to the perfection of the new shell, and disappear when it is perfectly formed, they are supposed to contain the liquor, which they employ to repair their shells.

To **CRA'WL**, *v. a.* (*krielen*, Belg.) to move with a slow motion along the ground, like a worm. Figuratively, to move slowly, occasioned by weakness. To move in an abject posture, hated and despised by all; alluding to the serpent at the fall, which was condemned to crawl with his belly on the ground, by way of punishment.

CRAW'LER, S. an animal, which moves with its belly on the ground. Any animal moving with a slow or creeping motion.

CRA'YFISH, S. see **CRAWFISH**.

CRA'YON, (Fr.) any colour formed into a roll or pencil with which pictures or portraits are drawn or coloured. Figuratively, any design or portrait formed with *crayons*. The method of fixing the colours of *crayons*, as delivered by Muntzche, in his essay on encaustic painting, deserves particular notice and encouragement.

To **CRA'ZE**, *v. a.* (*ecrafer*, Fr. to break to pieces) to break. Figuratively, to crush or weaken a claim, or argument. To powder. "The *craving* mill bruise it to a fine sand." CAREW. To disorder the senses or brain of a person. To make a person mad.

CRA'ZEDNESS, S. the state of a thing broken. Weakness. Madness, applied to the understanding.

CRA'ZINESS, S. the state of being mad. Weakness, owing to brokenness.

CRA'ZY, S. (*ecrasé*, Fr.) broken. Figuratively, weak with age; decrepit; feeble. Disordered in mind, lunatic, or mad.

To **CRE'AK**, *v. n.* (corrupted from *crack*) to make a harsh, shrill, and disagreeable noise, like that of a rusty hinge; applied both to things and animals.

CRE'AM, S. (*creme*, Fr. *crema*, Ital. *cremor*, Lat.) the thick fat or unctuous substance which rises on the surface of milk when it has stood some time, used in making butter. Figuratively, the best, essential, or most valuable part of any thing: "The *cream* of a jest."

To **CRE'AM**, *v. n.* to rise in cream. Figuratively, to look pale like cream. "Whole visages do *cream* and mantle." SHAK. Actively, to skim off the cream of milk. Figuratively, to take or collect the flower, best part, or quintessence of a thing.

CREA'M FACED, *adj.* pale with fear.

CREA'MY, *adj.* abounding with, or of the nature of cream.

CRE'ANCE, S. (Fr.) in falconry, a fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash, when she is first lured.

CRE'ASE, S. (*creta*, Lat. chalk, *i. e.* a mark made with chalk according to Skinner, or from *kreis*, Teut. a circle) a mark made in a thing by folding or doubling it.

To **CRE'ASE**, *v. a.* to make a mark in any thing by folding or doubling it.

To

CRE

To CREA'TE, *v. a.* (*creatum*, supine of *creo*, Lat.) to form out of nothing. Figuratively, to cause or produce. To occasion. To confer an honour or dignity. "I create you companions." SHAK. In law, to give a thing new qualities; or put it into a new state. "Power to create a manor." DAVIES.

CREA'TION, *S.* the act of forming or giving existence, in its strict sense, it implies the giving existence to a thing which had no pre-existent matter. Figuratively, the act of conferring titles and dignity. "The creation of a knight or peer." The things created, the universe.

CREA'TIVE, *adj.* having the power to form out of nothing. Exerting the act or power of creation.

CREA'TOR, *S.* (Lat.) the being that bestows existence, or forms without any preceding matter.

CREA'TURE, *S.* (pronounced *creature*) a being which owes its existence to something else. Figuratively, used for one who owes his fortune to, and is at the devotion of another.

CREA'TURELY, *adv.* having the qualities of a created thing.

CRE'BRITUDE, *S.* (from *creber*, Lat. often) frequentness, or the quality of repeating the same thing often.

CRE'DENCE, *S.* (Norm. Fr. *credens*, Lat.) belief, credit, the act of the mind whereby it assents to the truth of a person's pretensions, and places confidence in his claim to assent. Figuratively, that which gives a person right to belief or credit. "Letters of credence."

CREDE'NDA, *S.* (Lat.) things or articles which it is necessary to believe; those propositions or articles which are merely the objects of faith, opposed to *agenda*, or practical duties.

CRE'DENT, *adj.* (*credens*, Lat.) of too easy an assent; believing; claiming credit; not to be disputed. "My authority bears a *credent* bulk." SHAK. Not in use.

CREDE'NTIAL, *S.* (*credens*, Lat.) that which gives a right to belief and credit. That which warrants a person's assuming any authority, and claims the respect due to one of that character.

CREDIB'ILITY, *S.* the claim which a thing may have to be assented to or believed. The quality or evidence which renders a thing fit to be assented to; probability.

CRE'DIBLE, *adj.* (*credibilis*, Lat.) worthy of credit, assent, or belief.

CRE'DIBLENESS, *S.* worthiness, or the quality which renders a thing worthy of credit, assent, or belief.

CRE'DIBLY, *adv.* in such a manner as may be assented to; in such a manner as to claim belief.

CRE'DIT, *S.* (Fr. from *credo*, Lat. to believe or assent to) belief of a thing as a truth. Figuratively, honour, esteem, testimony, or reputation for honesty. The lending and expectation of money lent within some limited time. The faith reposed in the government by lending money at interest, which may be transferred, though not redeemable, or is promised to be repaid at a certain time. If we consider how the public credit of this nation has been supported unshaken, during the present war, and the shock or entire destruction of it in France, we must naturally conclude that a marine war is rather to the advantage than disadvantage of these kingdoms, the proper exertion of our natural strength, the surest means of humbling our enemies, and the best step that can be taken either for our security, or aggrandizing the state. In commerce, it signifies something sold upon trust, and the *credit* of a person's account, that on which his payments, whether in cash or other commodities, are registered.

To CRE'DIT, *v. a.* (*credo*, Lat.) to believe or assent to what a person says as truth. Figuratively, to reflect honour on a person or thing. To trust or confide in one. To let a person have goods on trust. In commerce, to discharge a debt by entering an article on the *credit* side of an account.

CRE'DITABLE, *adj.* that which may engage confidence, or esteem. In commerce, that which may procure trust. Honourable, estimable, above contempt.

CRE'DITABLENESS, *S.* reputation. The being generally practised and esteemed.

CRE'DITABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to keep one's reputation, or avoid disgrace.

CRE'DITOR, *S.* (Lat.) one who lets another have any thing on trust. One to whom a debt is owed. In book keeping that side of an account wherein all things which are delivered are entered, in the cash book it contains a person's payments.

CREDU'LITY, *S.* (*credulite*, Fr. *credulitas*, Lat.) belief without examining into the truth of the thing assented. Too great easiness in believing.

CRE

CRE'DULOUS, *adj.* (*credulus*, Lat.) assenting to any thing proposed, as an object of belief, without examining into its truth, used in a bad sense.

CRE'DULOUSNESS, *S.* (from *credulous* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the quality of believing or assenting to things too easily or without examination.

CRE'ED, *S.* (from the word *credo*, the first word in Latin) a brief summary of the principle articles of a person's faith; used both in a scriptural and political sense.

To CRE'EK, *v. a.* (*krecke*, Belg.) to make a harsh noise.

CRE'EK, *S.* (*crecca*, Sax. *kreke*, Belg.) in geography, a part of the sea which runs into the land, a port, or bay. A prominence, or jutting, in a winding coast. A narrow turning or winding.

CRE'EKLY, *adj.* (from *creek* and *y* of *ig*, Sax. denoting abounding) full of creeks and windings.

To CRE'EP, *v. n.* (preter *crept*; *creopan*, *crepan*, Sax. *crepian*, Brit. *krepen*, *kreöppen*, Belg. *kryp*. Ill. to go bent) to move with the belly to the ground, applied to reptiles, or animals which have no legs, such as worms, and serpents. Figuratively, to grow along the ground or upon supporters, applied to vegetables. To move slowly, through feebleness. To move unperceived into any place. Used with *along*, to proceed in a low manner, without any flights or soaring, applied to writings; to proceed without venturing into dangers. To come unexpected or steal out of a place unperceived and unheard. To behave with abjectness, or meanness of spirit; to fawn.

CRE'EPER, *S.* a plant which runs along the ground, or supports itself by means of some stronger body. An iron used to slide along a grate in kitchens. A kind of patten or clog worn by women in dirty weather.

CRE'EP-HOLE, *S.* a hole or cavity into which an animal may retire to escape danger. Figuratively, an excuse, subterfuge, or means devised to escape shame, or elude the force of a law.

CREE'INGLY, *adv.* in a slow motion. After the manner of a reptile.

CRE'MOR, *S.* (Lat.) a milky substance, or fluid resembling cream. "Reduced into a chyle, or *cremor*." RAY.

CRE'NATED, *adj.* (from *crena*, Lat.) in botany, notched, jagged, or, in *Miller's* phrase, sawed on the edges.

CRE'PANE, *S.* in farriery, an ulcer, in the midst of the fore-part of the foot, caused by a bilious sharp and biting humour that frets the skin, or by a hurt given by striking the hinder feet.

To CRE'PITATE, *v. n.* (*crepitatum*, supine of *crepito*, Lat.) to make a small crackling noise.

CREPITA'TION, *S.* a small crackling noise.

CREP'USCULE, *S.* (*crepusculum*, Lat.) in astronomy, the twilight.

CREP'USCULOUS, *adj.* (from *crepuscule*) glimmering, of a middle state between light and darkness. "A *crepusculous* obscurity." GLANV. Seldom used.

CRE'SCENT, *adj.* (*crescens* Lat.) growing, increasing, in a state of increase.

CRE'SCENT, *S.* the moon in her increasing state. In heraldry, a bearing in form of a half moon, with the ends of her horns pointed upwards.

CRE'SCIVE, *adj.* increasing, growing, improving, "Crescive in his faculty." SHAK. Not in use.

CRE'SS, *S.* (plural *creffes*, from *creasco*, Lat. because of its being a quick grower) a herb, used for salad, or eat raw, of which there are several sorts; the garden *creffs*, and the water *creffs* are the most known.

CRE'SSET, *S.* (*croissette*, Fr. because beacons had antiently *creffes* on their tops) a great light set on a light house or watch-tower; a beacon. "Burning *creffets*." SHAK. Obsolete.

CRE'ST, *S.* (*creste*, Fr. *crista*, Lat.) the plume of feathers or other ornament worn on the top of helmets. The comb of a cock. In heraldry, the upper part of an armoury, or that part over the cask or helmet next to the mantle, which contains the ornament. Any natural tuft on the head. Figuratively, pride, spirit, or courage.

CRE'STED, *adj.* (*crestatus*, Lat.) adorned with a plume, or crest. Having a comb or tuft on the head.

CREST-FA'LLEN, *adj.* dispirited; cowed; in a state of dejection, owing to some sudden accident, or fear.

CRE'STLESS, *adj.* in heraldry, not honoured with coat-armoury; not of a noble or honourable family.

CRETA'CEOUS, *adj.* (*creta*, Lat. chalk) abounding with, having the qualities of chalk.

CRE'TED, *adj.* (*creatus*, Lat.) rubbed with chalk. Wants authority.

CRE'VICE, *S.* (*crevasse*, Fr. from *crever*, Fr.) a narrow opening made in a thing by its cracking, generally applied to walls or wainscots.

CRE'W, *S.* (*cruth*, Sax. *karu*, Perf.) formerly, a company met together for any purpose. "A noble *crew* of lords and ladies." *Fairy Queen*. At present applied to a ship's company; or used to signify a company of contemptible persons, or such as herd together with some bad design.

CRE'W, the preter of **CROW**

CRE'WEL, *S.* (*klewel*, Belg.) fine worsted, or yarn twisted and made up in a knot or ball.

CRIB, *S.* (*crybble*, Sax. *krybble*, Dan. *kribble*, Belg. *krippe*, Teut.) the rack or pallisadoed frame in a stable, wherein hay is placed for feeding of cattle. A manger. Figuratively, the stall of an ox. A small habitation or hut. "Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*." *SHAK*. The cards which each party lay out of their hands, and are reckoned for the benefit of the dealer, at the game of cribbage.

CRIB'AGE, *S.* a game at cards, wherein the players endeavour to make pairs, sequents, pairs royals, and one and thirty in playing, and to hold in their hands as many fifteens, pairs, and sequences as they can.

CRIBBLE, *S.* (*crivello*, Ital. *cribrum*, Lat.) a corn-sieve.

CRIBRA'TION, *S.* (*cribro*, Lat.) the act of sifting through a sieve. Wants authority.

CRICK, *S.* (*crizzo*, Ital.) the noise made by a door when its hinges are rusty, or want oiling. A painful stiffness in the neck, from *cryce*, Sax. a flake.

CRICKET, *S.* (*krekel*, from *kreken*, Belg. to *creak*) an insect which frequents fire-places or ovens, and is remarkable for a continual chirping or creaking noise. A game which is played at with a bat and ball, from *cryce*, Sax. a flake. A low seat or stool, from *kriecken*, Teut. to creep.

CRIER, *S.* (from *cry* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) a person authorised to proclaim things that are lost, or those which are to be sold.

CRIME, *S.* (Fr. *crimen*, Lat.) a voluntary breach of any known law. An offence.

CRIMEFUL, *adj.* faulty in a high degree; wrought against the remorses of conscience, and the knowledge of a law; contrary to duty, or virtue.

CRIMELESS, *adj.* void of crime or blame; innocent.

CRIMINAL, *adj.* (from *criminis*, genitive of *crimen*, Lat.) contrary to any known law. Figuratively, faulty, worthy of blame. Guilty; subject to some punishment on account of the violation of a law. In law, that which is opposed to civil. "A *criminal* prosecution."

CRIMINAL, *S.* a man who is accused of a voluntary breach of a known law. A person who has knowingly and wilfully acted contrary to any law.

CRIMINALLY, *adv.* in a manner inconsistent with innocence. In a manner which implies guilt, or the wilful breach of some law. In a manner which deserves blame or punishment.

CRIMINA'TION, *S.* (*criminatio*, Lat.) the act of accusing a person of the breach of some law.

CRIMINOUS, *adj.* (*criminosus*, Lat.) chargeable with a wilful breach of any known law, including the idea of great perversity and enormous guilt.

CRIMINOUSNESS, *S.* enormity, or a great degree of guilt or wickedness. "I never could be convinced of any such *criminousness* in him." *K. CHARLES*.

CRIMP, *adj.* (from *crimble* or *crumble*) easily broken, crumbling with dryness; easily reduced to powder. Figuratively, not consistent; not of any force. "The evidence *is crimp*; the witnesses swear backwards and forwards." *SWIFT*. A low word.

To **CRIMPLE**, *v. a.* (from *rumple*, *crimble*, or *crumble*) to draw together in wrinkles. "Crimpled them up." *WISM*.

CRIMSON, *S.* (*cramoisie*, Fr. *carmesino*, *cremisino*, Ital. *carmesino*, Span.) a deep red colour, mixed with an appearance of blue. Figuratively, in poetical language used for a dark or any degree of a red. "The virgin *crimson* of *modesty*." *SHAK*.

To **CRIMSON**, *v. a.* to dye, or colour with a red or crimson.

CRINCUM, *S.* (a cant word, perhaps from *krinkelen*, Belg.) a cramp; or whimsy.

CRINGE, *S.* (from the verb) a low bow, carrying with it the idea of fawning and mean servility.

To **CRINGE**, *v. a.* (*kriecken*, Teut. to crawl on the ground) to form into wrinkles, or uncouth appearances. "You'll see him *cringe* his face." *SHAK*. Neuterly, to behave in a mean, servilely, complaisant manner, in order to gain a person's favour, or avert his anger. To fawn.

CRIN'GEROUS, *adj.* (*criniger*) hairy. Wants authority.

To **CRINKLE**, *v. n.* (*krinckelen*, Belg.) to go in and out. To wrinkle. Actively, to draw a thing into wrinkles; to make the surface of a thing uneven.

CRINKLE, *S.* a wrinkle.

CRINOSE, *adj.* hairy. Wants authority.

CRINO'SITY, *S.* the quality of abounding in hair. Hairy-ness.

CRIPPLE, *S.* (*crupel*, Sax. *krepel*, Belg. *crupl*, Brit. *kryp*, Ill. to walk double or stooping) a person who has not the use of his limbs, especially his legs.

To **CRIPPLE**, *v. a.* to make lame, or deprive a person of the use of his limbs.

CRIPPLENESS, the state of a person who is lame, or has not the use of his limbs.

CRISIS, *S.* (*κρίσις*, *krisis*, Gr. judgment) in medicine, a change in a disorder, which either determines a patient's death or recovery. Figuratively, in politics, a period of time, wherein an undertaking is arrived at its greatest height. Any particular period of time.

CRISP, *adj.* (*crispus*, Lat.) curled. "*Crisp* hair'd." *HALE*. Indented, winding. "Leave your *crisp* channels." *SHAK*. Dry, brittle, or easily broken. "The wood or string of *the instrument* is made more *crisp*." *BAC*.

To **CRISP**, *v. a.* (*crispo*, Lat.) to curl; or form a thing into a ring. To twist. Neuterly, to run in and out, to wind. "The *crisped* brooks." *Par. Lost*. To make a thing easy to be broken by frying or drying it.

CRISPA'TION, *S.* the act of curling. The state of being curled.

CRISPING-PIN, *S.* a curling iron.

CRISPNESS, *S.* the quality of a thing curled. Easiness to be broken, owing to dryness. In cookery, the brittleness of a thing owing to the hard incrustation formed by a brisk fire.

CRISPY, *adj.* curled; in cookery, brown and brittle.

CRITERION, *S.* (*κρίτηριον*, *kriterion*, Gr. from *κρίνω*, *krino*, Gr. to judge) a mark or standard by which the goodness or badness of a thing may be measured and judged.

CRITIC, *S.* (*κριτικός*, *kritikos*, Gr. from *κρίνω*, *krino*, Gr. to judge) a person formed by nature, and qualified by art, to point out the perfection or imperfection of any of the productions in the arts or sciences. One who is employed in distinguishing the beauties or defects of an author. Figuratively, a censurer, or person apt to find fault either with the writings or actions of another.

CRITIC, *adj.* belonging to criticism, or the art of judging of the performances of an author.

CRITIC, *S.* (*critique*, Fr.) an examination, or comment on the works of an author, wherein both taste and learning are used as guides. A criticism. The art of criticism.

To **CRITIC**, *v. n.* to play the *critic*, to write remarks on the works of an author.

CRITICAL, *adj.* able to distinguish the beauties and defects of any production. Nice, exact, accurate. With all the judgment and care of a critic. "Virgil was so *critical* in *the rites of religion*." *STILLING*. After the manner of a critic, according to the rules of criticism. "He wrote *a critical* dissertation on the shield of *Æneas*." Capacious, inclined to find fault; censorious. In medicine, and politics, that in which some crisis or important change happens. "*Critical* days." "In so *critical* a juncture." *SWIFT*.

CRITICALLY, *adv.* in a critical manner; in such a manner as to discover beauties or defects; exactly; curiously.

CRITICALNESS, *S.* exactness, nicety, accuracy. The act of exercising the judgment in order to discern the faults or perfections of any production.

To **CRITICISE**, *v. n.* to write remarks, or point out the beauties and defects of any production. Figuratively, to find fault with, used with *on* or *upon*. "To *criticise* on his *expences*." *LOCKE*. Actively, to censure, blame, or find fault with.

CRITICISM, *S.* the art or standard of judging of the merits or demerits of any production. Figuratively, a remark or observation made by a critic.

To **CROAK**, *v. n.* (*cracettan*, Sax. *crocare*, Ital. *crocitare*, Lat. *croasser*, Fr. *κράζω*, *krazo*, Gr. all which seem formed from the sound) to make a hoarse noise, applied to that made by a frog or raven. Figuratively, to covet, to crave, or make a disagreeable murmur. "The *croakings* of their *own bellies*." *LOCKE*.

CROAK, *S.* the noise made by a frog, raven, or crow.

CROCEOUS, *adj.* (*croceus*, Lat.) consisting of or resembling saffron, yellow, or of a saffron colour.

CROCK, *S.* (*krulk*, Belg. *croc*, Fr.) a cup or earthen vessel. A pot to boil victuals in. Figuratively, the smut occasioned by rubbing the outside of a pot against any thing.

C R O

- CROCKERY**, *S.* (from *kruick*, Belg.) earthen-ware.
- CROCODILE**, *S.* (*crocodilus*, Lat. from *κροκος*, *krokos*, Gr. saffron, and *δειλον*, *deilon*, Gr. fearing) in natural history, an amphibious voracious animal, resembling a lizard, covered with very hard scales, scarce vulnerable, unless under the belly, having four short legs, of incredible swiftness, but not easily turning itself; its throat is wide, its teeth growing in several rows, sharp, separating and closing between each other. Its sight is very piercing when on land, but in water very dim. Its throat is very wide, the length of its body is from 15 to 18 cubits long, its colour is of a dark brown, speckled with blackish spots. Its eggs, which are of the size of those of a goose, are laid by the female to the number of 60, and covered with sand, on the water side, where they are hatched by the Sun. The prodigious fecundity of this creature, so dreadful both to the human race and the inhabitants of the water, is counteracted by providence, in giving the male an unnatural instinct, whereby he devours his offspring as soon as hatched; and least by the care of the female, who preserves not a few from his voracious jaws, this design should be frustrated, the ichneumon, or Indian rat, which is of the species of a tame cat, breaks the eggs wherever it finds them, and is reported to get down the throat of this creature, while it is sleeping with its mouth open, and to know its way out again through its entrails. In rhetoric, the word is applied to a sophistical and captious kind of argument, contrived to seduce and ensnare the unwary.
- CROCODILINE**, *adj.* (*crocodilinus*, Lat.) like a crocodile. Captious, or ensnaring.
- CROCUS**, *S.* (Lat.) in botany, hath a spathe or sheath of one leaf; the flower hath one petal deeply cut into six long segments; it hath three stamina, and a roundish germen, at the bottom of the tube, supporting a slender style and becoming a roundish fruit with three cells filled with roundish seeds.
- CROFT**, *S.* (Sax.) a field, or close adjoining to a house, sown with corn or used for pasture. "I'th' hilly *crofts* that brow this bottom glade." MILT.
- CROISA'DE**, **CROISA'DO**, *S.* (*croisade*, Fr. from *croix*, Fr. of *crux*, Lat. a cross) an holy war, or expedition against infidels and heretics, applied to those formerly carried on by the Christian powers against the Turks, for the recovery of Palestine.
- CROISES**, *S.* (*croix*, Fr. a cross) Pilgrims bound for the Holy Land, or those who had been already there, so called from the badge, in form of a cross, which they wore on their garments. Soldiers employed in an expedition against infidels, so called from their banner, which was a cross.
- CRO'NE**, *S.* (*kronie*, Belg. *χρονος*, *chronos*, Gr. time) an old ewe. Figuratively, an old woman, "The *crone* being in bed with him on the wedding night." DRYD. A word of contempt.
- CRO'NET**, *S.* (from *crinis*, Lat. hair, or rather a contraction of *coronet*, from its crowning or covering like a coronet) in farriery, the hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.
- CRO'NY**, *S.* (from *χρονος*, Fr. time) an old and very intimate acquaintance or confidant.
- CRO'OK**, *S.* (*croc*, Fr. *crycce*, Sax. *crucca*, Brit. *krocken*, Belg. to bend) any thing bent. A sheep-hook. A meander or winding.
- To **CRO'OK**, *v. a.* (*krocken*, Belg. *crucher*, Fr.) to bend, or turn any thing so as to resemble a hook. Figuratively, to pervert, or wrest the sword of another.
- CRO'OKED**, *adj.* (*crochu*, Fr. *kroget*, Dan. *crych* Brit.) bent, opposed to strait, formed into an angle or hook. Winding. Figuratively, perverse, or bad.
- CRO'OKEDLY**, *adv.* in an untoward, perverse, or not-complying manner.
- CRO'OKEDNESS**, *S.* the bending of a body, whereby it deviates from a strait or perpendicular line. Figuratively, a deformity of the body, arising from any of its limbs being distorted or out of shape. Applied to the mind or temper, perversity, or a disposition which is not easily pleased.
- CROP**, *S.* (*crap*, Sax. *croppa*, Brit. *krop*, Belg.) the craw, or first stomach of birds, wherein their food is prepared for digestion.
- CROP**, *S.* (*croppas*, Sax. an ear of corn, *krappen*, Belg. to cut) the highest part, end, or top of a thing. Figuratively, the quantity of corn collected in a harvest. The product of a field. Any thing cut off.
- To **CROP**, *v. a.* to cut off the top or ends of any thing; to mow, reap, or lop. Figuratively, to shorten or consume in eating. "My goats *crop* the flow'ry thyme."

C R O

- DRYD**. Neuterly, to yield a harvest. Figuratively, to become prolific. "He plough'd her and she *cropt*." SHAK.
- CRO'PFUL**, *adj.* fulfilled; satiated with food.
- CROPPER**, *S.* in natural history, a kind of pigeon, remarkable for swelling its crop.
- CRO'PSICK**, *adj.* sick or disordered by intemperate eating, or drinking.
- CRO'SIER**, *S.* (*crozier*, Fr.) the pastoral staff of a bishop, so called from its having a cross on the top.
- CRO'SLET**, *S.* (*croisfelet*, Fr.) a small cross. "An unfinish'd di'mond *croislet*." GAY.
- CRO'SS**, *S.* (*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital. *cruce*, Sax. *crux*, Lat.) an instrument made of two pieces of wood cutting or crossing each other at right angles, on which malefactors were executed among the Romans; as this punishment was inflicted only on slaves and the most abject persons, our Saviour's dying in this manner must heighten his sufferings, and when duly reflected on, throw light on the expressions of its ignominy, often occurring in Scripture. The ensign of the Christian religion. The sign made by the priest on the forehead of a person when baptised, by drawing two marks, which cross each other, with his fingers dipped in water. One line drawn athwart another. Figuratively, the Christian Religion; or the doctrine of a crucified Saviour. The manner in which Christ died. Any thing which is contrary to a person's wishes, and is a trial of his patience. Money, so called because marked on the reverse with a cross.
- CR'OSS**, *adj.* that which falls athwart. Figuratively, opposite to a person's wishes and expectations. Perverse; not complying. Peevish, displeased with trifles; not easily persuaded. Reciprocal, on each side, interchanging. "A *cross* marriage." BAC.
- CRO'SS**, *prep.* athwart, so as to intersect, from one side to another. In riding, so as to have one leg on each side of a horse. "Cross his back."
- To **CROSS**, *v. a.* to lay one body or line so as to form angles with another. To sign with a cross. In commerce, to cancel an article, by drawing two black lines over each other from opposite corners. To go over a river. Figuratively, to oppose the designs of another, and thereby render him peevish. To contradict. Neuterly, to lie on one another, so as to form angles. To be inconsistent with, joined to *with*.
- CRO'SS-BAR-SHOT**, a round shot or bullet, with a bar put through it.
- CRO'SS-BITE**, *S.* a cheat, which frustrates a person's designs. "Not dreaming of a *cross-bite*." L'ESTR.
- CRO'SS-BOW**, *S.* an engine or instrument, made of a bow fixed across a piece of wood, made use of in shooting deer, pigeons, &c. it will carry a bullet at a considerable distance, and do execution.
- CROSS-BOW'ER**, *S.* (from *cross-bow* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) a person who shoots with a *cross-bow*. "The *cross-bowers* of Genoa." RALEIGH.
- CRO'SS-GRAINED**, *adj.* in joinery, applied to wood from whence a bough or branch has shot out, the grain of the branch shooting forward, and crossing that of the trunk. Figuratively, hard to please; peevish, perverse, troublesome, vexatious.
- CRO'SSLY**, *adv.* athwart, so as to intersect or form angles. Figuratively, opposite, contrary, untowardly, "And *crossly* to the reason of things." TILLOT.
- CRO'SS-ROW**, *S.* the alphabet; so named from a cross's being placed at the beginning of it.
- CROSS-STAFF**, *S.* an instrument used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars, called likewise a *fore-staff*.
- CRO'SS-WIND**, *S.* a wind blowing either from the right or left across a ship's way.
- CRO'SS-WAY**, *S.* a small path intersecting a main road.
- CROTOPHITES**, *S.* in anatomy, a muscle of the lower jaw, serving to draw it downwards.
- CROTCH**, *S.* (*croc*, Fr.) a hook. "Some called it his fork, and some his *crotch*." BACON. Obsolete.
- CROTCHET**, *S.* (*crochet*, Fr.) in music, one of the notes and marks of time, so called from its resembling a hook; it is equal to half a minim or double quaver. In printing, a line serving to bind such lines as are to be read together, before any sub-division, marked thus } likewise two opposite lines serving to include any sentence or word which may be left out without spoiling the sense of a period, marked (thus) or [thus]. In building, a support, or piece of wood fitted into another to sustain it. Figuratively, a fancy, odd conceit, or device.

C R O

To CROUCH, *v. n.* (*crochu*, Fr. crooked) to stoop low, applied to the posture of beasts, when they bend their legs, and approach with their bellies towards the ground in testimony of obedience and submission. Figuratively, to bend or stoop to a person in a fawning and servile manner, a term of reproach.

CROUP, *S.* (*crouppe*, Fr.) the rump of a fowl. The buttocks of a horse.

CROUPADES, *S.* in horsemanship, leaps, which are higher than corvets, and keep the fore and hind quarters of the horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly, without jerking or shooting his shoes.

CROW, *S.* (*craue*, Sax. *kraze*, Belg. *krae*, Teut.) a black bird, of the carnivorous kind, or feeding on carrion. To pluck a crow, is to contend with a person. "If you dispute we must even pluck a crow about it." SHAK. Sometimes it is used for a contention about some worthless thing, or trifling subject. In mechanics, a strong iron bar, used as a lever, to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, force open doors, &c. The noise made by a cock.

CROW-FOOT, *S.* in botany, the ranunculus. Its empalement is composed of five oval concave leaves; the flower has five obtuse petals, with a narrow base, having each a nectarium. It has many stamina, twin summits, numerous germen, collected into a head, without any style, which afterwards turn into irregular seeds, fastened to the receptacle, by very short foot stalks. Tournefort ranges it in the seventh section of his sixth class, and Linnæus, in the seventh section of his thirteenth. The species are eleven. In war, a coltrap or piece of iron with four points two, three, or four inches long, used for incommoding the cavalry.

To CROW, *v. n.* (preter, *I crew*, *crowed*, or *have crowed*, from *crauan*, Sax. *kraben*, Teut.) to make a loud shrill noise, applied to that made by a cock. Figuratively, to boast, bully, or assume a superiority over another.

CROWD, *S.* (*cruth*, Sax.) a great number of people squeezed or close together. A great number of any thing of the same sort, adjacent to each other. Figuratively, the vulgar or lower sort of people. A fiddle, from *cruth*, Brit.

To CROWD, *v. a.* to fill a place with a great and confused multitude of people. To force a great many things in a confused manner, into the same place. To press close together. To incumber, or oppress by multitudes. In the marine, joined to *fail*, to spread all the sails wide upon the yards for the sake of expedition, or quickening the motion of a ship. Neuterly, to go in great multitudes. To thrust among a multitude of others, used with *in*.

CROWDER, *S.* (from *crowd* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) a fidler. "Sung by a blind crowder." SIDNEY. A low word.

CROW-KEEPER, *S.* one who scares away crows. "Handles his bow like a crow-keeper." SHAK. the reading of the latter word is controverted.

CROWN, *S.* (*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Belg. *corona*, Lat.) an ornament worn on the head by monarchs. Figuratively, a garland of flowers, &c. worn on the head as a mark of mirth, or merit. A reward for some meritorious deed. Royalty. A monarchy. The top of any thing, but of the head particularly. "From toe to crown." SHAK. "The steepy crowns of the bare mountains."

DRYD. That part of a hat or cap which covers the head. A piece of money, valued at five shillings in England. Honour, ornament, completion, or accomplishment.

To CROWN, *v. a.* (from the noun) to place a crown on a person's head. To surround the head as with a crown. Figuratively, to dignify or adorn. To reward, to perfect, to complete, to finish.

CROWN-GLASS, *S.* the finest sort of window glass.

CROWN-OFFICE, *S.* a court or office under the king's-bench, so called because the crown is immediately concerned in what is transacted therein.

CROWN-POST, *S.* in building, a post, which in some buildings stands upright in the middle, between two rafters. In architecture, the uppermost member of the cornice, called also *corona*, and *larmier*.

CROWN-SCAB, *S.* in farriery, a stinking filthy scab, or cancerous and painful sore, about the corners of a horse's hoofs.

CROWN-WHEEL, *S.* the upper wheel of a watch next to, and driven by, the ballance.

CROWN-WORKS, *S.* in fortification, an out work running into the field, in order to gain some hill, and cover the other works of a place, &c. It consists of two demi-bastions at the extremes, and an entire bastion in the middle with curtains. See plate III. facing fortification, figure 10.

C R U

CROYL-STONE, in natural history, crystallized cauk, in which the crystals are small.

CRUCIAL, *adj.* (from *crucis*, genitive of *crux*, Lat. a cross) in form of a cross. *Crucial* incision, in anatomy, an incision or cut in any fleshy part, in form of a cross.

To CRUCIATE, *v. a.* (*cruciatum*, supine of *crucio*, Lat.) to torture or torment. Wants authority.

CRUCIBLE, *S.* (*crucibulum*, low Lat.) a little vessel made either of earth, or iron, without a handle, used by refiners, chemists, and others, to melt metals, &c. in. It derives its name from its being formerly marked with a cross.

CRUCIFEROUS, *adj.* (from *crux*, Lat. a cross, and *fero*, Lat. to bear) bearing the cross. Wants authority.

CRUCIFIER, *S.* (from *crucify*, and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) the person that fixes another to a cross, or assists in crucifying another.

CRUCIFIX, *S.* (*crucifixus*, Lat.) a cross whereon the crucifixion of Christ is represented.

CRUCIFIXION, *S.* the act of nailing to a cross.

CRUCIFORM, *adj.* (from *crucis*, Lat. and *forma* a shape) in the shape of a cross.

To CRUCIFY, *v. a.* (*crucifigo*) to fasten a person, by nailing his hands and feet, on a cross.

CRUCIGEROUS, (*cruciger*, Lat.) bearing the cross.

CRUD, *S.* see CURD, which is the most common spelling.

CRUDE, (*adj.* *crudus*, Lat.) raw, applied to flesh not dressed. Unchanged or unaltered by any process or preparation. Figuratively, unfinished, immature, not brought to perfection. Not reduced to order, or properly examined or modified by the mind; imperfect, unpolished, inadequate, and unrefined, applied to ideas.

CRUDELY, *adv.* without any preparation; without examination or consideration, gross, applied to ideas.

CRUDENESS, *S.* unripeness; imperfection; indigestion.

CRUDITY, *S.* rawness. Indigestion, or a thing in its indigested state. The state of a disease, wherein the morbid matter is not yet come to a head, but increases the disorder.

To CRUDLE, *v. a.* the same as CURDLE, of which it may be a corruption.

CRUDY, *adj.* curdled, coagulated, concreted or in lumps. Raw, chill. "Crudy vapours." SHAK.

CRUEL, *adj.* (Fr. from *crudelis*, Lat.) void of compassion, mercy, or pity, and delighted in the sufferings, and increasing the sufferings of others. Figuratively, implacable, inveterate, and causing the greatest degree of torture.

CRUELLY, *adv.* in an inhuman, barbarous and savage manner, wherein the sufferings and tortures of others are beheld with delight, and increased with joy.

CRUELNESS, *S.* the exercise of great barbarity towards another.

CRUELTY, *S.* a savage disposition, delighting in the misfortunes, and sufferings of another, and in increasing them.

CRUENTATE, *adj.* (*cruentatus*, Lat.) smeared with blood. "The cruentate cloth." GLANVILLE. Seldom used.

CRUET, *S.* (*kruicke*, Belg.) a phial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, *S.* (*kruicke*, Belg.) a small cup.

CRUISE, *S.* (*croise*, Fr. *kruifs*, Belg. a cross, the original cruifers bearing the cross) a voyage made by a ship up and down a coast in order to guard it from any attack, or to intercept such of the enemies vessels as are near it.

To CRUISE, *v. n.* (pronounced *cruse*) to rove about at sea in search of an enemy's vessels; to fail to and fro without any certain course or destination.

CRUISER, *S.* a vessel that fails to and fro in quest of an enemy's ships.

CRUM, CRUMB, *S.* (*cruma*, Sax. *kruyme*, Belg. *krummel*, Teut. *krumme*, Dan.) the soft part of bread. Figuratively, a small particle, or bit.

To CRUMBLE, *v. n.* (*acrumen*, Sax. *kruymelen*, Belg. *krummelen*, Teut.) to break into small particles or pieces. Neuterly, to fall into small pieces, applied to dry bodies, whose particles separate of themselves.

CRUMMY, *adj.* resembling the crum of Bread. Soft. Figuratively, plump, or fleshy. "A crummy las." SHAK.

CRUMP, *adj.* (*crump*, Sax. *crwmm*, Brit. *krom*, Belg. *krumm*, Teut.) crooked, or deformed. "Crump shouldered." L'ESTRANGE.

To CRUMBLE, *v. a.* (from *crump*, *krimpen*, Belg.) to contract, to draw into wrinkles. To squeeze together in order to discover the wrinkles.

CRUMPLING, *S.* a small degenerate apple.

To CRUNK or CRUNKLE, *v. n.* to make a noise like a crane.

CRUPPER,

CRUPPER, *S.* (from *croupe*, Fr. the buttocks of a horse) that part of horse-furniture, which reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRU'RAL, *adj.* (from *cruris*, genitive of *crus*, Lat. a leg) belonging to, or situated in the leg.

CRUSA'DE, **CRUSA'DO**, *S.* see the **CROISADE**.

CRU'SE, *S.* see **CRUISE**.

To **CRU'SH**, *v. a.* (*ecrafer*, Fr.) to break to pieces, or make the two opposite sides of a vessel meet by external violence. To press with force. To overwhelm, to beat down. Figuratively, to depress, subdue, or destroy by force. Neuterly, to thicken, to condense, by a nearer approach of the particles, and lessening the pores of the body.

CRU'SH, *S.* the destruction of a thing, by means of a force which ruins its form, dissolves the union of its parts, and forces them against each other. Collision, destruction.

CRU'ST, *S.* (*crusta*, Lat.) the hard external surface or coat of a body. A collection of matter grown hard. The case which contains the fruit or meat of a pye, or pudding. The outer, hard part of bread. A piece of the outer or hard surface of a loaf.

To **CRU'ST**, *v. a.* to cover with a hard case. To foul with soil, or dirt. Neuterly, to have its external surface hardened.

CRUSTA'CEOUS, *adj.* covered with a shell, applied to fish. "Lobsters, crabs, and others of the *crustaceous* kinds." Woodw.

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of having shells. Wants authority.

CRU'STILY, *adv.* in a morose, furly, or peevish manner.

CRU'STINESS, *S.* the hardness of the outside of bread. Figuratively, peevishness, moroseness.

CRU'STY, *adj.* covered with a hard surface, or coat. Figuratively, not easily prevailed on, morose; peevish. A low word.

CRU'TCH, *S.* (*cricce*, Sax. *croccia*, Ital. *croce*, Fr. *crucce*, Teut.) a support, composed of a round piece of wood, in which a long staff is fixed, placed under the arm-pits, and used by cripples or lame persons to walk with.

To **CRU'TCH**, *v. a.* to support, as with crutches. "Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse." Dryd.

To **CRY**, *v. n.* (*crier*, Fr.) to speak with vehemence and loudness. To speak to, with great importunity and sorrow; used with *to* or *unto*. To proclaim, or publish. To exclaim, or speak loudly against, used with *against*. To speak with a mournful tone of voice attended with tears. To make a noise or squalling, like an infant. Figuratively, to weep or shed tears. In hunting, to yelp, applied to the noise made by a hound in full scent. Joined to *out*, to scream, or make a shriek when in danger. To complain loudly. To blame or censure, used with *of*, *against*, or *upon*. To be in labour. "Is she *crying out*?" Shak. Actively, to proclaim any thing that is lost or to be sold. Joined to *down*, to depreciate, undervalue, to blame or detract from; to forbid. To overbear; "I'll to the king—and quite *cry down*—this Ipswich fellow's impudence." Shak. Joined to *up*, to praise, or increase the value of a thing by applause. To raise the price of a thing by proclamation.

CRY, *S.* (*cri*, Fr.) lamentation, a mournful shriek or scream. Clamour or outcry. An exclamation of triumph and wonder. A proclamation. The manner in which the hawkers proclaim what commodity they sell. "The *cries* of London." Figuratively, the favour of the multitude; acclamation. "The *cry* went once for thee." Shak. The method of utterance made use of by different animals to express their wants, &c. In hunting, the yelping of dogs; figuratively, a pack of hounds. A confused inarticulate noise. "The noise of a *cry*." Zeph. i. 20.

CRY'AL, *S.* the heron.

CRY'ER, *S.* (see **CRIER**) a kind of hawk called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons.

CRYPTIC, **CRYPTICAL**, *adj.* (*κρυπτός*, *krupto*, Gr. to hide) dark, obscure; secret, occult; hidden, not made public. "In a *cryptical* or hidden method." Watts.

CRYPTICALLY, *adv.* in a dark, hidden, private, or occult manner. Used by Boyle, by mistake for *critically*. "Without *cryptically* distinguishing it."

CRYPTO'GRAPHY, *S.* (from *κρυπτός*, *krupto*, Gr. to hide, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to write) the art of writing in secret characters. Figuratively, characters used in writing to hide the sense from all but the persons who have the key.

CRY'STAL, *S.* (*κρυσταλλος*, *krySTALLos*, Gr. ice) in natural history, a hard, transparent colourless stone composed of simple plates, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with

acid menstrua, calcining in a strong fire, of a regular angular figure, supposed by some to be formed of dew, coagulated by nitre. Island *crystal*, is a genuine spar, of an extreme pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom blemish'd with flaws or spots. It is always of an oblique parallelopiped of six planes, and found from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches diameter. It has the remarkable property of a double refraction, for when laid over a black line, drawn on paper, it shows two lines of the same colour and thickness, and running parallel to each other at a certain distance. This phenomenon, is very ingeniously solved by Mr. Benjamin Martin, in his experimental lectures. *Crystal* glass, is that which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass; was originally manufactured at Venice only, but introduced into this kingdom by Mr. Bowles, who has brought it to so much perfection, that it not only rivals, but even surpasses that of Venice. In chemistry, applied to express salts, or other matters shot or congealed in the manner of a *crystal*.

CRY'STAL, *adj.* consisting or made of *crystal*. Figuratively, bright, clear, transparent. "*Crystal* streams." Dryd.

CRY'STALLINE, *adj.* (*crystallinus*, Lat.) consisting of crystal. Figuratively, bright, clear, transparent. *Crystalline* humour, in anatomy, the second humour of the eye, lying immediately next the aqueous, behind the uvea. It is convex on both sides, and is covered with a fine coat called the aranea.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION, *S.* in chemistry, a combination of saline particles in the form of a crystal, variously modified according to the nature of the salts. A mass formed by congelation or concretion.

To **CRYSTALLIZE**, *v. a.* to form into a mass resembling that of crystals. Neuterly, to coagulate, or shoot into angular shapes, resembling a crystal.

CU'B, *S.* (from *cubo* or *cubus*, Lat.) the young of a bear or fox; sometimes applied to that of a whale. Figuratively, the offspring of a human creature, by way of reproach.

To **CU'B**, *v. a.* to bring forth, applied to a fox or bear. Figuratively, to be delivered, applied to a woman in contempt or reproach.

CUBA'TION, *S.* (*cubatio*, Lat.) the act of lying down. Wants authority.

CUBATORY, *S.* (from *cubo*) lying down. Wants authority.

CUBATURE, *S.* (from *cube*) the finding the solid contents of a body.

CUBE, *S.* (*κῦβος*, Gr. a die) in geometry, a solid body, consisting of six equal square sides. In arithmetic, a number arising from the multiplication of a square number by its root.

CUBIC, or **CUBICAL**, *adj.* belonging to, or having the properties of a cube.

CUBICALNESS, *S.* the state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY, *adj.* (*cubiculum*, Lat.) fitted for lying down. "Changed their *cubiculary* beds into discubitory." Brown. Not in use.

CUBIFORM, *adj.* in the shape or form of a cube.

CUBIT, *S.* (*cubitus*, Lat. an elbow) a measure in use among the ancients, which was the distance from the elbow bending inwards to the extremity of the middle finger, fixed by some to 1 foot, 9 inches, and $\frac{8}{16}$ of an inch, English measure, by others to 1 $\frac{8}{16}$ foot; the reason of this variety is, that in scripture, there were two kinds of *cubits*, one measuring according to the first computation, and the other according to the latter.

CUBITAL, *adj.* containing the length or measure of a cubit.

CU'CKING-STOOL, *S.* (from *cocu*, or *coquin*, Fr. and *stool*) a chair in which women are plunged into the water, as a punishment for scolding; it was formerly named a tumble.

CU'CKOLD, *S.* (*cocu*, Fr.) one who is married to a woman that violates the marriage bed.

To **CU'CKOLD**, *v. a.* to lay with another man's wife. To lay with another man tho' married.

CU'CKOLDLY, *adv.* (from *cuckold* and *ly*, implying manner) after the manner of a *cuckold*. Figuratively, mean, base, or sneaking.

CU'CKOLDOM, *S.* (from *cuckold* and *dom*, Sax. state or quality) the act of laying with another man's wife. The state or condition of a *cuckold*.

CU'CKOO, *S.* (*cuccoo*, Brit. *cocu*, Fr. *kuckcuck*, Teut. *gacc*, Sax. *kockcock*, Belg.) in natural history, a bird, which appears in the spring, said to seek the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their stead; hence it was usual

usual to give the husband a sign of the approach of an adulterer by crying *cuckoo*, hence in process of time it was usual to call the person whose bed was defiled, a *cuckold*. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of its note, and its name seems in most languages to be derived from it. Figuratively, used as a word of reproach, or contempt. "A horseback you *cuckoo*." SHAK.

CUCKOO-SPITTLE, S. the frothy substance or dew found about the joints of lavender and rosemary.

CU'CULATE, **CU'CLLATED**, *adj.* (*cucullatus*, Lat.) hooded; covered with a hood or cowl. Resembling a hood.

CU'CUMBER, (pronounced *concomber*, from *cucumis*, Lat. *concombre*, Fr.) in botany, hath male and female flowers, at a distance, on the same plant, with a bell-shaped empalement of one leaf, terminated with five bristles. The flowers are bell-shaped, with one petal, cut into five oval rough segments. The male flowers have three short stamens; the female flowers have none, but have three small pointed filaments without summits. The germen is situated under the flower, supports a short cylindrical style, and becomes an oblong fleshy fruit, with three cells including many oval seeds. It is ranged by Linnæus in the 10th sect. of his 21st class; and by Tournefort in the 7th sect. of his first. The species are three.

CUCURBITACEOUS, *adj.* (from *cucurbita*, Lat. a gourd) in botany, applied to those plants which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon.

CUCURBITE, S. (*cucurbita*, Lat. a gourd) a chymical vessel or glass made in the shape of a gourd, and commonly called a body.

CUD, S. (*cud*, Sax.) the inside of the throat. The food kept by a cow in the first stomach, which it chews a second time.

CUD'DEN, **CUDDY**, S. a clown, a stupid, rustic fellow. "The slav'ring *cudden* prop'd upon his staff." DRYD.

TO CUD'DLE, *v. a.* (a low word) to lye close; to squat. "She *cuddles* low behind the brake." PRIOR. Figuratively, to embrace closely.

CUD'GEL, S. (*kudse*, Belg.) a stick, made use of to strike with, lighter than a club, and shorter than a pole. *To cross the cudgels*, is to yield, alluding to the practice of cudgelers, who lay the cudgels across when they have finished their encounter.

TO CUD'GEL, *v. a.* to beat with a stick. Figuratively, to think deeply on a thing. "Cudgel thy brains no more about it." SHAK.

CUD'GEL-PROOF, *adj.* able to resist a blow given by a stick or cudgel. "His doublet, was *cudgel-proof*." HUD.

CUE, S. (*queue*, Fr. a tail) the tail, or end of any thing. The last words of a speech, which a player looks on as a sign for him to begin to speak. "Every one according to his *cue*." SHAK. A hint. "Give them their *cue* to attend." SWIFT. The part which a person is to play in his turn. "Were it my *cue* to fight." SHAK. Humour, temper, or disposition of mind. "I am not in the *cue* at present."

CUE'RPO, S. (Span. body) used with *be*, without the upper coat, or cloke, so as to discover the true shape of the *cuerpo* or body. "Exposed in *cuerpo* to the rage." HUD. Stiled at present in *buff*.

CU'FF, S. (*zuffa*, Ital. a battle, from *zuffaro* to fight) a box given on the ear, or the head with the fist. To strike with the talons, or with the wings, applied to birds.

CU'FF, S. (*coiffe*, Fr.) that part of the sleeve which is turned back again from the wrist towards the shoulder.

CUI'NAGE, S. the making up twine in peculiar forms, for carriage.

CUI'RASS, S. (*cuirasse*, Fr. from *cuir*, Fr. leather *coraccia*, Ital.) a part of defensive armour made of iron well hammered, covering the body, both before and behind, from the neck to the girdle.

CUI'RASSIER, S. (from *cuirass*, and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) a soldier dressed in his armour, or *cuirass*.

CUI'SH, S. (*cuisse*, Fr. a thigh) the armour which covers the thighs.

CULDE'ES, S. (*colidei*, Lat.) monks, formerly in Scotland.

CUL'ERAGE, S. (from *cul*, Fr.) in botany, a plant, called likewise *arfe-smart*.

CULINARY, S. (*culina*, Lat. a kitchen) belonging to the kitchen; or used in cookery.

TO CU'LL, *v. a.* (*cueillir*, Fr.) to pick or choose from a great number.

CULLER, S. (from *cull* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who chooses a thing from a great many others.

CULLION, S. (*coglione*, Ital. a fool, or perhaps from *scullion*) a low, mean, or dirty scoundrel; a word of great contempt. "Avaunt ye *cullions*." SHAK. Obsolete.

CU'LLIONLY, *adv.* in the manner of a *cullion*; mean; base. "You whoreson, *cullionly*, &c." SHAK. Not in use.

CU'LLUMBINE, see **COLUMBINE**.

CU'LLY, S. (*coglione*, Ital.) a man deceived or seduced by sharpers, or prostitutes.

TO CU'LLY, *v. a.* (from the noun) to make a fool of a person. To deceive or impose upon.

CULMI'FEROUS, *adj.* (*culmus*, Lat. straw, or haulm, and *fero*, Lat. to bear) in botany, applied to such plants as have a smooth, jointed stalk, usually hollow; are wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, and have their seeds contained in chaffy husks; such as wheat, barley, &c.

TO CU'LMINATE, *v. n.* (*culmen*, Lat. the top) in astronomy, to be at its greatest altitude; to be vertical, or in its meridian.

CULMINA'TION, S. in astronomy, the transit or passage of a star over the meridian, or that point of its orbit, wherein it is at its greatest altitude.

CULPABI'LITY, S. (from *culpable*) the quality which subjects a thing to blame, or renders it an object of blame.

CU'LPABLE, *adj.* (*culpabilis*, Lat.) worthy or deserving blame, including the idea of some voluntary fault of a slighter kind.

CU'LPABLENESS, S. (from *culpable* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) the quality which renders a person an object of blame.

CU'LPABLY, *adv.* in such a manner, as to deserve blame.

CU'LP'IT, S. (a word used by a judge at the trial of a person, who when the person arraigned pleads not guilty, answers; "Culprit, God send thee a good deliverance." Hence some imagine it to be a corruption of *qu'il parait*, Fr. I wish it may appear so; others who retain the same derivation, imagine it a calling upon the evidence, who is to prove the guilt of the person, signifying, then, *let him appear*, who is to prove to the contrary; others again hold it to be derived from *culpa* a fault or crime, and *p'it*, Fr. from *prendre* to take, or detect, implying that the person is guilty, or at least a malefactor; but as this is inconsistent with the spirit of our laws, which suppose every malefactor to be innocent of the crime laid to his charge, till it be proved against him; the two first derivations seem the most plausible) in law, a malefactor or criminal. "Then first the *culprit* answer'd." DRYD.

CU'LTR, S. (Lat.) the iron of a plough which cuts the ground perpendicular to the plough-share; commonly spelt *coulter*.

TO CU'LTIVATE, *v. a.* (*cultiver*, Fr.) to heighten the fruitfulness of the earth by manuring it, or by other methods of husbandry. Figuratively, to improve the understanding by education and study. To study any particular branch of science.

CULTIVA'TION, S. the act of improving soils by husbandry. Figuratively, the improvement of the understanding by education and study. Improvement in any science.

CU'LTURE, S. (*cultura*, Lat. from *colo*, Lat. to till the ground) the act of cultivating, or tilling the ground. Figuratively, the improvement of the mind by education and study. Improvement in any branch of learning. The eradicating any vice from the mind by instruction.

TO CU'LTURE, *v. a.* (from the noun) to cultivate; to manure, till, or improve soil by labour and other methods of husbandry. Used by Thomson, without other authority.

CU'LV'ER, S. (*culvre*, Sax.) a pigeon. "Born on liquid wing, the *culver* shoots." THOMSON. An old word, revived by the authour quoted.

CU'LV'ERIN, S. (*colouvrine*, Fr.) a slender piece of ordnance or artillery from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches bore, from 13 to 12 feet long, and carrying a shot from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter.

CU'LV'ERKEY, S. in botany, a flower which grows wild in the fields. "A girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips." WALTON.

TO CU'MBER, *v. a.* (*kommeren*, *komberen*, Belg. to disturb) to hinder a person from acting by its weight. To put a person to difficulty in managing a thing, by its weight, or length. Figuratively, to load with something useless. To disturb, distress, or involve in difficulties. To distract or perplex with a variety of employments; used with *about*. "Martha was *cumbered about* much serving." LUKE x. 40.

CU'MBER, S. (*komber*, Belg.) hindrance; unmanageableness, caused by bulk. "Of marvellous charge and fearful *cumber*." RALEIGH.

CU'MBERSOME, *adj.* (from *cumber* and *some*, of *sum*, Sax. implying very, or great degree of any thing) occasioning great trouble and vexation. Figuratively, burthensome, occasioning perplexity. Unwieldy, or not easily managed on account of its length or weight.

CUR

CUMBROUS, *adj.* troublesome, vexatious, causing uneasiness. "Cumbrous gnats." *Fairy Queen*. Figuratively, burthenfome, heavy.

CUMFREY, *S.* see **COMFREY**.

TO CUMULATE, *v. a.* (*cumulatum*, supine of *cumulo*, Lat.) to lay one thing upon another; to heap together.

CUMULATION, *S.* the act of heaping things on one another. Wants authority.

CUNCTATION, *S.* (*cunctatio*, Lat.) the act of deferring the doing of a thing to another time, which ought to be done immediately. Sometimes delay, in a good sense. "Celerity should always be tempered with cunctation." **BROWN**.

TO CUND, *v. n.* (from *kennen*, Belg. to know) to give notice. "Who discerning the course of the pilchard, cundeth, as they call it, the master of each boat." **CAREW**. See **CONDER**, or **BALKER**.

CUNEAL, *adj.* (from *cuneus*, Lat. a wedge) relating to, or having the shape of a wedge.

CUNEATED, *part.* (*cuneus*, Lat.) made in the form of a wedge.

CUN'NER, *S.* a kind of fish, less than an oyster, which sticks close to the rocks. **AINSWORTH**.

CUN'NING, *adj.* (from *connan*, Sax. *kennen*, Belg. to know) learned, knowing, or of extensive knowledge. "To cunning men I will be very kind." **SHAK**. Performed with art or skill; curious. "Thou cunning'st pattern of excell'g nature." **SHAK**. Figuratively, sly; designing; crafty; over-reaching another by superiour wit and understanding. The *cunning* man, is vulgarly used for a conjurer, or person who pretends to tell fortunes, or discover stolen goods.

CUN'NING, *S.* (*conninge*, Sax.) artifice; deceit; superiour talents of mind, employed in deceiving, or over-reaching others. Art, skill, knowledge.

CUN'NINGLY, *adv.* in a sly, crafty manner, including the idea of deceiving another.

CUN'NINGNESS, *S.* craftiness, slyness. The quality of carrying on a design against another, without his discovery, till he feels the effects of it.

CUP, *S.* (*cuppe*, Sax. *coppa*, Brit. *kop*, Belg. *coupe*, Fr. *coppa*, Ital.) a small vessel, with a foot, to drink in. Figuratively, the liquor contained in a cup. In the plural, a merry bout, or entertainment of drinking. Any thing hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn, the bell of a flower. *Cup and can*, familiar companions, the *can* being the larger vessel from whence a cup is filled. "You and he are cup and can." **SWIFT**.

TO CUP, *v. a.* to supply with liquor. "Cup us till the world grow round." **SHAK**. A sense now obsolete. To bleed a person, after having fixed a cupping glass to the place.

CUPBOARD, *S.* (from *cup* and *bord*, Sax. a case, or receptacle) a place fitted with shelves and a door, in which victuals or earthen ware are placed, distinguished from a closet, which is considerably longer.

TO CUPBOARD, *S.* to put in a cupboard. Figuratively, to hoard. "Still cupboarding the viand." **SHAK**.

CUPOLA, *S.* (Ital.) in architecture, a spherical vault, or the round of the top of a dome of a church, which resembles a cup inverted; called by some a lantern.

CUPPEL, *S.* see **COPPEL**.

CUPPER, *S.* (from *cup* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who applies a cupping glass, and scarifies a person.

CUPPING, *S.* in surgery, the applying a cupping-glass for the discharge of blood, and other humours by the skin.

CUPPING-GLASS, *S.* a glass vessel, which having its air rarified, gives room for that contained in the part to which it is applied, to expand itself, and bring with it such humours as it is involved in, which are afterwards discharged by a scarifier, or instrument fitted with the points of several lancets, which by means of a spring enter the skin at the same time.

CUPREOUS, *adj.* (*cupreus*, Lat.) coppery, or consisting of copper.

CUR, *S.* (*korre*, Belg. see **CURTAIL**) a degenerate, worthless dog. Figuratively, used as a term of reproach for a man.

CURABLE, *adj.* (from *cure*) that which may be healed.

CURABLENESS, *S.* the possibility of being healed.

CURACY, *S.* the employment of a clergyman, who does the duty of the person who has the benefice, for a certain salary.

CURATE, *S.* a clergyman who performs the duties of another for a salary. A parish priest.

CURATESHIP, *S.* (from *curate* and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. an office) see **CURACY**.

CUR

CURATIVE, *adj.* relating to the cure of a disease. Recovering or able to recover from a disorder, opposed to preservative. "Both preservative and curative." **ARBUTH**.

CURATOR, *S.* (Lat.) one who has the cure and superintendence of a thing, place or person. "The curators of Bedlam." **SWIFT**.

CURB, *S.* (*courber*, Fr. to bend) in farriery, an iron chain fastened to the upper part of the branches of a bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of a horse; used to manage a hard mouthed horse. Figuratively, a restraint put on the inclinations of a person. A hard and callous tumour, running along the inside of a horse's hoof; or that part of the hoof which is opposite to the leg of the lame side.

TO CURB, *v. a.* (from the noun) to manage, or guide a horse by means of a curb. Figuratively, to check, or restrain the passions, or inclinations, sometimes used with *from* and sometimes with *of*.

CURD, *S.* (*kruyden*, Belg.) the thickening or clotting of any liquor, generally applied to that of milk, which is occasioned by mixing runnet with it.

TO CURDLE, *v. n.* to grow into clots; to grow thick, like milk mixed with runnet. Actively, to make a thing grow thick, clot, or coagulate, by mixing some acid with it. Figuratively, used for the chill or sensation of cold arising from a stagnation of blood caused by fear.

CURDY, *adj.* coagulated; clotted; full of clots.

CURE, *S.* (*cura*, Lat.) a remedy; the healing a wound, or recovering from a disease. The benefice, or employment of a clergyman, or curate.

TO CURE, *v. a.* (*curo*, Lat.) to heal a wound; to restore to health; to recover from a disease. In cookery, to preserve from stinking, or corrupting; to salt. Figuratively, to remedy any disorder of the mind, to reform from vice.

CUR'LESS, *adj.* (from *cure* and *less*, a negative particle of *lease*, Sax. implying want, absence or negation) without cure, or remedy; not to be cured.

CUR'ER, *S.* (from *cure* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) a healer, or physician. "Our consumption curers." **HARVEY**.

CUR'FEW, *S.* (*couvre feu*, Fr. cover the fire) an evening bell, on the sound of which every man, was obliged to put out his fire, and extinguish his candle, in the time of the Conquerour. Figuratively, any bell which tolls constantly in the night time. A cover for a fire, or a fire place. "But now for pans, pots, curfewes." **BACON**.

CURIALITY, *S.* (from *curialis*, Lat.) the privileges, prerogative, or retinue of a court. "The court and curiality." **BACON**.

CURIOSITY, *S.* (from *curious*) a propensity or disposition of the soul, which inclines it to enquire after new objects, and to delight in viewing them. Figuratively, an act of curiosity, a nice experiment. An object of curiosity or a rarity.

CURIOUS, *adj.* (*curiosus*, Lat.) inquisitive, or disposed to enquire into novelties, whether they respect truths or objects of sight. Attentive to, or diligent; used with *after*, or *of*. "Very curious after things." **WOODW**. "Curious of antiquities." **DRYD**. Accurate, or careful to avoid any impropriety or mistake. "Men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used." **SHAK**. Exact; nice; artful; elegant; neat; composed with great care. Rigid, severe, strict. "Curious I cannot be with you." **SHAK**.

CURIOUSLY, *adj.* in an inquisitive, exact, accurate, elegant, laboured, or high finished manner. Captiously.

CUR'L, *S.* (from the verb.) a ringlet of hair formed into a ring, or making many concentric circles. Figuratively, a wave, undulation, or waving line.

TO CUR'L, *v. a.* (*cyrlan*, Sax. *krolen*, Belg. *cuirlerc*, Ital.) to make the hair hang in circles or ringlets. To writhe, or twist round. To dress with curls. To raise in waves or in a spiral form. Neuterly, to form itself into ringlets. To form circular lines. To twist itself.

CUR'LEW, *S.* (*courlieu*, Fr.) a water-fowl, with a large beak of a grey colour, with red and black spots. A bird of a larger size and larger legs than a partridge, which runs with incredible swiftness, and frequents corn fields in Spain, &c.

CURMU'DGEON, *S.* (a corrupt pronunciation and spelling of *cœur méchant*, Fr. a bad heart) one who is void of generosity; a niggardly or avaritious person. A miser.

CURMU'DGEONLY, *adv.* in an avaricious, niggardly, covetous manner. After the manner of a curmudgeon.

CURRANT, *S.* in botany, the tree hath prickles the leaves are long, the flower have five petals expanded in the form of a rose, the germen arises from the center of the flower, and

CUR

and becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches. Likewise a small dried grape, properly written *corinth*.

CURRENCY, *S.* (from *current*) circulation; passing from hand to hand, and acknowledged as legal, applied to coin or money; whether in metal or paper. General reception. Figuratively, fluency of speech, easiness of utterance. Constant flow, uninterrupted course. General esteem and repute.

CURRENT, *adj.* (*currens*, Lat. from *curro*, Lat. to run) passing from hand to hand, established, or legal, applied to money. Generally received, not contradicted; applied to opinions. Popular, or established by a majority; fashionable. Passable; or to be admitted. "No excuse *current*." SHAK. What is now passing, "the *current* year." In commerce, account current is that which is opened by two persons that have dealings with each other, wherein the different debts and credits of each are registered on opposite sides, in order to form a balance between them.

CURRENT, *S.* (from the adjective) in hydrography, a running stream. In navigation, a progressive motion of the water of the sea, by which a ship may be retarded in her course, or carried more swiftly, when moving in the same direction as the current.

CURRENTLY, *adv.* in a constant motion. Without opposition; generally; without ceasing.

CURRENTNESS, *S.* circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.

CURRIER, *S.* (*corriere*, Ital. *coriarius*, Lat.) one who dresses leather.

CURRISH, *adj.* (from *cur* and *ish*, of *isc*, Sax. which, when joined to a substantive, implies likeness) like a cur; snappish, quarrelsome.

To **CURRY**, *v. a.* (*conrayer*, Fr. from *corium*, Lat.) to dress leather with oil, tallow, &c. To rub a horse with a sharp-pointed instrument or comb, in order to smooth his hide, promote circulation, and increase his flesh. Figuratively, to tickle, or flatter, joined to *with*. "I would *curry with* master Shallow." SHAK. To *curry favour with*, is to endeavour to gain the esteem or friendship of another by trivial offices, and small compliances.

CURRYCOMB, *S.* an iron instrument set with iron teeth or wires, used to dress a horse.

To **CURSE**, *v. a.* (*curfian*, Sax.) to wish a person ill; to do ote to destruction. Figuratively, to afflict, or torment, "Curse 'em with such sons, as those." POPE.

CURSE, *S.* (from the verb) the action of wishing any tremendous evil to another. The act of devoting to temporal or eternal torment. Affliction, torment, or misery.

CURSED, *part.* (of *curse*) under a curse. Figuratively, hated, detestable. Unholy, impious, affected by a curse. Vexatious, troublesome. Sometimes used only to express the superlative degree.

CURSEDLY, *adv.* miserably; shamefully, prodigiously. A low and cant word.

CURSEDNESS, *S.* the state of being under a curse.

CURSHIP, *S.* dogship; meanness; the state or condition of a mean and abject person. "How durst he oppose thy *curship*?" HUDIB.

CURSITOR, *S.* (Lat.) an officer, or clerk belonging to chancery, who makes out original writs. There are 24, having each particular shires allotted them, for which they make such original writs as are required, and are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery.

CURSORY, *adj.* (from *curfus*, Lat.) cursory; hasty, careless; without long attention. "With a *curfory* eye." SHAK. Not in use.

CURSORYLY, *adv.* in a hasty manner, without care, or long attention.

CURSO'RINESS, *S.* haste, flightiness of attention.

CURSORY, *adj.* (*curforius*, Lat.) hasty; quick; careless; transient.

CURST, *adj.* (*korsel*, Belg. angry) froward; snarling; peevish; delighting in mischief.

CURSTNESS, *S.* peevishness. A disposition of mind delighting in mischief.

CURT, *adj.* (*curtus*, Lat.) short.

To **CURTAIL**, *v. a.* (*kertelen*, Belg. to cut. *Accortare*, Ital. *curto*, Lat. Johnson, who perhaps did not know the Dutch derivation, imagines that the antient word *curtal*, which he acknowledges to be the most proper, being commonly applied to dogs, who had their tails cut, and were thence called *curtal* dogs, was vulgarly conceived to mean to cut the tail, and was thence spelt *curtail*) to cut off; to shorten by cutting. Figuratively, to retrench, applied to expences. Used with *of* before the thing shortened or cut off.

CURTAIL-DOG, *S.* a dog whose tail is cut off; and was

CUT

thence rendered unfit for courfing: Perhaps the original from whence *CUR* is formed by contraction.

CURTAIN, *S.* (*courtine*, Fr. *cortina*, Ital. Span. and Lat.) a cloth hung before a window, and running on a string or iron rod, by which means it is spread, or contracted, made use of to exclude the light, air, or to hide any thing. To draw a curtain, is to spread it so before a thing that it cannot be seen, but when it is spread before, to draw, is used for to contract it, so as an object may be seen, which was before hid by it; this is more properly to undraw. In fortification, that part of a wall or rampart which lies between two bastions. See plate III. facing fortification. Figure 8. A *curtain lecture*, is a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

To **CURTAIN**, *v. a.* to furnish, or hang with curtains.

CURTATE DISTANCE, *S.* in astronomy, the distance of the sun's place, and that of a planet reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTA'TION, *S.* (*curtatum*, supine of *curto*, Lat. to shorten) in astronomy, a little part cut off from the line of a planets interval or distance from the sun.

CUR'TELASSE, **CUR'TELAX**, *S.* see **CUTLASS**.

CUR'TSY, *S.* see **COURTESY**.

CUR'VATED, *adj.* (*curvatus*, Lat.) bent.

CUR'VATION, *S.* the act of bending or crooking.

CUR'VE, *adj.* (*curvus*, Lat.) crooked, bent, formed, or forced from a perpendicular or straight surface, to an angular one.

CUR'VE, *S.* any thing bent. A bending. In geometry, a line whose points are placed, and extend different ways, running on continually in all directions, and may be cut by a right line in more points than one.

To **CUR'VE**, *S.* to bend, to crook, to bend back, or fold. "The tongue is drawn back and *curved*." HOLDER.

To **CUR'VET**, *v. n.* (*corvetare*, Ital.) to bound, or leap. Figuratively, to frisk, to grow wanton, or licentious.

CUR'VET, *S.* (see **CORVET**) in the manage, a leap, or bound. Figuratively, a frolic or prank.

CURVIL'NEAR, *adj.* (from *curvus*, Lat. crooked, and *linea*, Lat. a line) consisting of or composed of one or more crooked lines.

CUR'VITY, *S.* crookedness.

CU'SHION, *S.* (*kussen*, Belg. *couffin*, Fr. *cuscino*, Ital.) a case of silk, velvet, or worsted, stuffed with wool, or horse hair, placed on the seat of a chair to render the sitting easy.

CU'SHIONED, *adj.* supported by cushions. Seated on a cushion.

CU'SP, *S.* (*cuspis*, Lat. a point) in astronomy the horns of the moon, or any other planet.

CU'SPATED, **CU'SPIDATED**, *adj.* (from *cuspis*, Lat.) in botany, applied to the leaves or petals of a flower, which end in a point, called spear-shaped, by Miller.

CU'STARD, *S.* (*custard*, Brit.) a kind of pastry made with milk, eggs, and sugar, which are thickened into a mass either by baking in an oven, or boiling over a fire.

CU'STODY, *S.* (*custodia*, Lat.) confinement in prison; restraint of liberty. Figuratively, the charge or keeping of a person. Defence, preservation, security. "The *custody* of the narrow seas." BAC.

CU'STOM, *S.* (*coustume*, Fr.) repeated and habitual practice of any action. Fashion, or a method adopted by the majority. An established manner. A good run of trade. In law, a right or law not written, which being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been and is daily practised. A tribute or tax paid to the government on goods imported or exported. *Custom-house*, is the place where those taxes are paid.

CU'STOMABLE, *adj.* that which is frequently, or commonly practised.

CUS'TOMABLENESS, *S.* frequency; agreeableness to the practice of the majority.

CU'STOMABLY, *adv.* according to custom, or the common practice.

CU'STOMARILY, *adv.* commonly; generally.

CU'STOMARINESS, *S.* frequency of repetition, or practice.

CU'STOMARY, *adj.* agreeable to the practice of a majority. Habitual; usual.

CU'STOMED, *adj.* usual, common, generally practised.

CU'STOMER, *S.* (from *custom* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who purchases any thing of a tradesman. A common woman. "I marry her! what, a *customer*!" SHAK. This sense is now obsolete.

CU'STREL, *S.* a buckler bearer. A vessel for holding wine.

To **CU'T**, *v. a.* (preter and participle passive *cut*, from *couteau*, Fr. a knife) to penetrate, or divide with a sharp edged

edged instrument. Figuratively, to hew; to carve; to wound, or pierce with any uneasy or poignant sensation. In gaming, to separate a pack of cards, by taking off some of them from the others. To interfect. Joined to *down*, to fell, or hew. Figuratively, to excell or surpass. "He *cuts down* the finest orator." ADDIS. Joined with *off*, to separate from the other parts by a sharp instrument: Figuratively, to destroy, to put to an untimely death: To retrench: To intercept, or hinder from uniting, in a military sense: To put an end to, to withhold, to preclude, or exclude; to silence, or interrupt an evidence, to omit to drop a letter or syllable in writing. joined to *out*, to shape; to form; to contrive; to fit; to debar; to excell. Joined to *short*, to hinder from proceeding by a sudden interruption; to deprive, defraud or abridge of an usual allowance. Used with *up* to carve or divide a joint, or fowl properly; to eradicate. Neuterly, to make its way by dividing, or forcing a passage through all obstructions. To perform the operation, for extracting the stone. To interfere; "a horse that *cuts*." To cut a feather, is applied to a well-bowed ship, which presses the water, so swiftly, as to make it foam, and swell; to cut a sail, is to unfurl and let it fall down.

CUT, *part.* prepared, or fit for use, alluding to hewen timber. "A set of phrases cut and dry." SWIFT.

CUT, S. the action or effect of a sharp or edged instrument. A channel made by art. A small piece, or shred, separated by an edge tool from a larger substance. A lot. A short way, by which some winding is cut off, or avoided. A picture taken from a copper plate or carved wood. That part of a pack of cards divided from the rest. Fashion, or shape of cloaths or dress. A fool, alluding to the vulgar expression of *cutting for the simples*: Cut and long tail, a proverbial expression for people of all kinds.

CUTANEOUS, *adj.* (from *cutis*, Lat. the skin) relating to the skin.

CUTICLE, S. (*cuticula*, Lat. a diminutive of *cutis*, Lat.) the first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin, which arises on the application of a blister plaster. When examined through a microscope, it seems made up of several lays of exceeding small scales, covering one another; according to *Leuwenhoeck*, each of these scales has 500 excretory ducts, and a grain of sand will cover 250 scales and 1250000 pores, through which we perspire. Figuratively, a thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

CUTICULAR, *adj.* belonging to the cuticle, or skin.

CUTH, Sax. knowledge. Hence *Cuthwin* a knowing conqueror; *Cuthred*, a knowing counsellor; *Cuthbert*, one famous for his knowledge.

CUTLASS, S. (*coutelass*, Fr. sometimes written *cutlace*, *cutleax*, by *Shak.* *cutleaxe*, and by *Pope*, *cutlass*) a broad cutting-sword.

CUTLER, S. (*coutelier*, Fr. from *couteau*, Fr. a knife) one who makes and sells knives.

CUT-PURSE, S. one who robs a person of his money by cutting his purse, a common practice before the invention of breeches, when men then wore their purses at their girdles. A thief; a robber.

CUTTTER, S. a person, or instrument, which cuts any thing. A nimble vessel. The fore-teeth. An officer in the exchequer, who provides wood for the tallies, cuts the sum paid upon them, and casts them into the court to be written upon.

CUT-THROAT, S. a murderer.

CUT-THROAT, *adj.* cruel, barbarous. "Cut-throat and abominable dealing." CAREW.

CUTTING, S. a thread or piece separated by means of a knife, or sharp instrument.

CUTTLE-FISH, S. (*kuttel-wisch*, Belg. *kuttel-fisch*, Teut. perhaps from *cutis*, Lat. the skin, on account of its having scarce any flesh) in natural history, a fish, which, when

pursued by a fish of prey, emits a black liquor, by which it darkens the water and escapes. Figuratively, a person, who blackens the character of another by falsities. "If you play the faucy cuttle with me." SHAK.

CUT-WATER, S. the sharpness of the head of a ship under the beak.

CYCLOID, S. (*κυκλος*, *kuklos*, Gr. a circle, and *ειδος*, *eidos*, Gr. a form or shape) a geometrical curve formed by the line which a nail, in the circumference of a wheel, makes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line.

CYCLOIDAL, *adj.* relating to a cycloid; the *cycloidal* space is that contained between a cycloid and its sub-tance.

CYCLOPÆDIA, S. (from *κυκλος*, *kuklos*, Gr. a circle, and *παιδεια*, *paideia*, Gr. science, knowledge, or instruction) a circle of knowledge; a course of sciences.

CY'GNET, S. (*cycnus*, Lat. a swan) a young swan.

CYLINDER, S. (*κυλινδρον*, *kulindron*, Gr.) in geometry, a round solid, having its bases circular, equal and parallel, in the form of a rolling stone used by gardeners.

CYLINDRIC, CYLINDRICAL, *adj.* partaking of the nature, or in the form of a cylinder.

CYMA'R, S. (properly written *simar*) a slight, loose covering or scarf.

CYMA'TIUM, S. (Lat. *κυματιον*, *kumation*, Gr. a little wave) in architecture, a member or moulding of the cornice, the profile of which is waved, or concave at top, and convex at bottom.

CYMBAL, S. (*cymbalum*, Lat.) a musical instrument used by the antients, supposed to be made of brass, and in the form of a kettle-drum, though somewhat less.

CUNANTHROPY, S. (from *κυνος*, *kunos*, Gr. a dog, and *ανθρωπος*, *Gr. a man*) a species of madness, in which persons resemble a dog; the species of madness contracted by the bite of a mad dog.

CUNEG'TICS, (Gr.) the art of hunting; the art of training dogs for hunting.

CYNIC, CYNICAL, *adj.* (*κυνικος*, Gr.) snarling; brutal, or partaking of the qualities of a Cynic philosopher, who was remarkable for his contempt of riches, and his rigorous reprehension of vice.

CYNIC, S. a philosopher, who valued himself for his contempt of every thing, except morality. A sect founded by Diogenes.

CYNOSURE, S. (from *κυνος ουρα*, *kunosoura*, Gr. the dogs tail) in astronomy, the name given by the Greeks to *Ursa Minor*, or the little bear; the polar star, by which sailors steer.

CY'ON, S. see CION.

CYPRESS, S. (*cypressus*, Lat. *cypres*, Fr.) in botany, hath male and female flowers, at a distance, on the same plant, the male formed into oval catkins without petals, or stamens; the female flowers are formed in a roundish cone, containing each 8 or 10 flowers; the scales of the cones are opposite, each having a single flower, without petals; the germen is scarce visible, and becomes a globular cone, opening in angular, target shaped scales, under which are angular seeds. The wood of this tree is of so lasting a nature, that the gates of St. Peter's church at Rome, which were made of it, lasted 600 years, without any sensible decay. Figuratively used for mourning.

CYPRUS, S. (so called from the place where it was made) a thin transparent stuff, used for sieves, &c.

CYST, S. (*κυστις*, Gr.) in surgery, a bag containing some morbid matter.

CYSTIC, *adj.* in surgery, contained in a bag.

CYSTOTOMY, S. (from *κυστις* and *τομω*, Gr. to cut) the act of opening encysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZ'AR, S. (Slav. written more properly *tzar*) the title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARINA, S. (from *Czar*) the title of the empress of Russia.



D.

D A G

D, The fourth letter in the English alphabet, and the third consonant. In the Roman, Saxon, and our alphabet, it is of the same shape, and seems formed from the Δ Delta, of the Greeks; it is pronounced by applying the top of the tongue to the fore part of the palate, and then separating them by a gentle breathing, the lips being open at the same time. As a numeral it stands for 500. As an abbreviature, D stands for doctor, D. D. doctor in divinity, or *dona dedit*, gave as a present. D. C. *da capo*, (Ital. from the head or beginning) in music, implies that the beginning of a tune is to be played over again.

To DA'B, *v. a.* (*dauber*, Fr.) to touch gently with something soft, or moist.

DA'B, S. a small lump, generally applied to something moist. A blow, with something moist or soft. In low language, a person expert in any thing, but not used in writing. In natural history, a small flat fish. A *dab-wash*, is a small wash of cloaths, to answer a particular emergence, till the stated period of washing returns.

DA'B-CHICK, S. a chicken newly hatched.

To DA'BBLE, *v. a.* (*dabbelen*, Belg. *diblo*, Brit.) to smear moisten or dab with something wet. Neuterly, to play in the water. Figuratively, to do any thing in a slight or superficial manner.

DA'BBLER, S. one that plays in water. Figuratively, one who performs a thing superficially; one who never goes to the bottom of an affair; one who never makes himself a complete master of any subject or branch of science.

DA' CAPO, S. see D.

DA'CE, S. (*derceau*, Fr.) a small river fish, resembling a roach, but something less.

DA'CTYL, S. (*dactylus*, Lat.) a foot in Latin and Greek poetry, consisting of one long and two short syllables.

DA'D, DA'DDY, S. (*tad*, Brit. *atta*, Goth. *atla*, Gr. *tata*, Lat. *dadda*, Ital. *dad*, Heb.) a father.

DA'DAL, *adj.* (*daedalus*, Lat.) various, variegated, skilfull. "The *daedal* hand of nature." PHILIPS. Johnson observes that this is not the true sense of the word, and should not be imitated: Those who know the fable of *Dædalus*, are the best judges.

DA'FFODIL, DA'FFODILLY, DA'FFODOWNDILLY, S. in botany, the Narcissus. The flowers are included in an oblong spatha, or sheath, which tears open, and then withers. They have a cylindrical funnel, a shaped empalement of one leaf, spread open at the brim, six oval petals on the outside of the nectarium, and six awl-shaped stamina, a three cornered obtuse round germen, supporting a slender style, crowned with a twisted stigma. The germen turns to an obtuse three cornered capsule, with three cells, filled with globular seeds. Tournefort ranges it in the second section of his ninth class, and Linnæus in the first section of his sixth class. The species are nine.

To DA'FT, *v. a.* (contracted from *do aft*, *i. e.* to throw back, or throw off) to toss aside, with slighting and contempt; to postpone, or put off an undertaking. "I would have *daft* all other respects." SHAK.

DA'G, S. (*dague*, Fr.) a dagger. A hand gun.

To DA'G, *v. a.* (*daag*, *dag*, Sax. to hang loose) to dirt or bemire the lower parts of a garment.

DA'GGER, S. (*dague*, Fr.) a short sword. In fencing schools, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt used for defence. In printing, the obelus, used as a mark of reference, and of this form †.

DA'GGER-DRAWING, S. the act of drawing a dagger. Figuratively, quarrelsomeness, or readiness to fight. "They always are at *daggers-drawing*." HUD.

To DA'GGLE, *v. a.* (from *dag*, *dew*, derived from the Dan. according to Mr. Lye, but according to Skinner, from *daeg*, Sax. of *deagan*, Sax. to sprinkle) to wet, dirt, or daub the bottom of the cloaths, by walking in the dirt, d'w, or wet. Neuterly, to hang in the mire, dirt, or wet.

Nº. XXVI.

D A M

DA'ILY, *adj.* (*daglic*, Sax.) happening, done, or repeated every day. Adverbially, every day. Figuratively, constantly, or frequently.

DA'INTILY, *adv.* in a curious, elegant, or delicate manner. Deliciously; pleasantly.

DA'INTINESS, S. delicacy; softness. Elegance; nicety; squeamishness, or the not being easily pleased either with food, or the productions of art.

DA'INTY, *adj.* (derived by Skinner from *dain* old Fr. for delicate, which Johnson cannot find; perhaps from *dawn*, *daite*, Gr. an entertainment) pleasing to the taste, and purchased with great cost. Figuratively, of delicate, or exquisite sensibility; squeamish, not easily pleased with food. Scrupulous. Elegant; well or nicely formed. Nice, or affected. "Your *dainty* speakers." PRIOR.

DA'INTY, S. some rare food of exquisite taste. A word of fondness, now obsolete. "Why that's my *dainty*." SHAK.

DA'IRY, S. (from *dey* an old word for milk) the employment of making several kinds of food from milk. Pasturage; a milk farm, or place where milk is kept, and butter or cheese made.

DA'IRY-MAID, S. a woman servant, who has the care of the dairy, and makes butter or cheese.

DA'ISY, S. (*dæges eage* Chauc, *duis*, Fr.) in botany, the *bellis*, it hath a radiated discous flower, composed of many hermaphrodite flowers in the disk, and female flowers forming the border, or rays, which are included in a common empalement. The hermaphrodite flowers in the disk, are funnel-shaped, and cut into five parts at the brim; the female flowers are tongue-shaped, and form the border; they have no stamina, but an oval germen supporting a slender style; the hermaphrodite flowers have an oval germen, supporting a simple style, crowned by a bordered stigma, attended by five short stamina. The germen becomes a single naked seed, placed vertically. It is ranged by Linnæus in the second sect. of his 19th class. The species are three.

DA'LE, S. (*dal*, *del*, Belg. *dall*, Dan. *dæl*, Sax. *dælc*, Isl. *dæli*, Goth. *dol*, Brit. Lus, Pol. and Boh. *dolna*, Russ. *dolun*, Slav. *dulzo*, Boh. *dolik*, Pol.) a low or hollow place between hills; a vale or valley.

DA'LLIANCE, S. (from *dally*) acts of fondness between lovers. Figuratively, the carresses of a married couple. "Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian spouse." MILT. Delay, or deferring a thing. "You use this *dalliance* to excuse — your breach of promise." SHAK.

DA'LLIER, S. a trifle. A person who practises acts of fondness.

To DA'LLY, *v. n.* (*dollen*, Belg. to trifle) to trifle; to play the fool; to amuse one's self and loose time in idle play. To exchange carresses of fondness. To sport, to frolic. To delay, "Wherein he *dallied* with them." WISD. xii. 26. Actively, to put off; to amuse in expectation of a more favourable opportunity. "Dallying off the time with often *skirmishes*." KNOLLES.

DA'M, S. (from *dame*, which according to Chaucer, formerly signified a mother) the mother, applied most commonly to beasts; but figuratively, and by way of reproach, applied to human persons.

DA'M, S. (*dam*, Belg. *damn*, Teut. *demming*, Dan.) a mole, bank, or any other obstruction to confine waters.

To DAM, *v. a.* (*damman*, Fr. *foredamman*, Sax. *dammen*, Belg. and Teut.) to confine water by moles or other obstructions. Figuratively, to damp, to extinguish, obstruct, or intercept. "The more thou *damm'st* it up, the more *it burns*." SHAK. "Moon if your influence be quite *damm'd up*." MILT.

DA'MAGE, S. (*domage*, F.) mischief, hurt, detriment, loss, generally applied to that hurt, hindrance, and detriment which a person receives in his estate. Hence in law, the giving of damages to a plaintiff, is the allowing him so much

much as may be supposed to compensate for his loss or hindrance of business during a prosecution.

To **DA'MAGE**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to spoil, hurt or impair any thing. To affect a person with loss, or hinder him in the prosecution of his business. Neuterly, to impair; to lose of its worth by time.

DA'MAGEABLE, *adj.* that which may be impaired or spoiled by time: "Damageable goods." Mischievous or hurtful.

DA'MASCENE, *S.* (*damascenus*, Lat. from Damascus) in gardening, a small round black plumb, of a rough and astringent taste; it is pronounced *damson*.

DA'MASK, *S.* (*damasquin*, Fr. *damaschino*, Ital. from *Damascus*, the place where it was invented) a manufacture of linnen or silk woven with raised flowers. Likewise a very fine steel, at Damascus in Syria, used for sword and cutlafs blades, and of a very fine temper. Figuratively, a red colour, alluding to that of the damask rose. "Her *damask* late, now chang'd to purest white." FAIRFAX.

To **DA'MASK**, *v. a.* to weave linnen or silk in raised figures. Figuratively, to variegate, diversify or embellish. "Da-*masking* the ground with *flowers*." FENTON. To adorn steel-work with figures.

DA'MASK-ROSE, *S.* in botany, rises with prickly stalks 8 or 10 feet high; the leaves are composed of two pair of oval lobes, terminated by an odd one, of a dark green on the upper, and a pale green on the under side; the borders are frequently turned down, and sometimes sawed; the foot-stalks of the flowers are set with prickly hairs; the empalement of the flower is wing-pointed and hairy; the flowers are of a soft, pale red, not very double, of an agreeable odour, and the tops are long and smooth. See *ROSE*.

DAMASKE'ENING. **DA'MASKENING**, *S.* the art of adorning iron and steel, by cutting or carving holes in them, and filling them up with gold or silver wire: It is a composition of mosaic work, engraving, and carving; the mosaic work consists of pieces inlaid; the engraving, the metal which is cut out in various forms, and carving with respect to the gold and silver wrought there in *relievo*.

DA'ME, *S.* (Fr. *dama*, Ital.) originally applied to a person who was mistress of a family, and of a noble birth, as it is, at present used, in law; but commonly used now for a farmer's wife, or one of the lower sort. Used in poetry for a person of rank, and at court given to such ladies as have places there. Figuratively, women in general. "We've willing *dames* enough." SHAK.

To **DAMN**, *v. a.* (*damno*, Lat. *damner*, Fr.) to doom, devote, or curse to eternal torments. To procure eternal punishment. To explode or render any performance unpopular, by hissing or criticising.

DA'MNABLE, *adj.* deserving, or justly condemned to eternal punishment. Sometimes used, indecently, in a ludicrous sense, for pernicious, or odious.

DA'MNABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to incur eternal punishments. Indecently used for odiously, hatefully, detestably; prodigiously.

DAMNA'TION, *S.* exclusion from divine mercy; the state of a person, who is sentenced to eternal punishments.

DA'MNATORY, *adj.* (*damnatorius*, Lat.) containing the sentence to eternal punishment.

DA'MNED, *part.* hateful; detestable; abominable; doomed to everlasting punishments.

DAMNI'FIC, *adj.* procuring loss, mischievous.

To **DA'MNIFY**, *v. a.* (*damnifico*, Lat.) to cause loss to a person. To spoil, hurt, or impair.

DAM'NINGNESS, *S.* tendency to subject a person to eternal punishments.

DA'MP, *adj.* (*dampe*, Belg.) moist; inclining to wet; moistened by the air or vapours. Figuratively, dejected; full of sorrow, on account of some sudden disappointment or unexpected calamity. "With looks down cast and *damp*." Par. Lost.

DA'MP, *S.* a fog, or mist. A moist, noxious vapour. Figuratively, dejection or sorrow, arising from some unforeseen check, or sudden calamity.

To **DA'MP**, *v. a.* (from the adjective) to wet or moisten. To chill; or diminish heat by water. Figuratively, to lessen any quality. To smother, check, or depress any ardour or passion.

DA'MPISHNESS, *S.* tendency to wetness, or chilly moisture, arising from fogs, vapours, &c.

DA'MPNESS, *S.* a cold, chilly moisture, or fogginess.

DA'MPY, *adj.* moist or wet with mist, fogs, or other vapours. Figuratively, dejected; sorrowful. "The lords *did dispel dampy thoughts*." HAYW.

DA'MSEL, *S.* (*damoiselle*, Fr.) originally used for a young gentlewoman or lady of distinction; an attendant of the higher rank; but at a present for a young country lass.

DAMSON, see **DAMASCENE**.

DAN, *S.* (*don*, Span. from *dominus*, Lat.) a title of dignity or honour, formerly used, for *master*. "Pray thank *dan* *Pope*." PRIOR.

To **DA'NCE**, *v. n.* (*danser*, Fr. *danzar*, Span. *danzare*, Ital. *dansio*, Brit. *tanzen*, Teut. *tanzen*, Arab.) to move in a graceful attitude, according to an air sung, or play'd. Actively, to make a person dance, or skip. To *dance attendance*, is to wait in an humble and suppliant manner on a person. Jointed to *after*, to go frequently in order to see a person.

DA'NCE, *S.* (Fr. *dans*, Isl.) an agreeable motion of the body and feet, adjusted by art, to the measures or tune of a musical instrument, or the voice.

DA'NCER, *S.* (from *dance* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who practices the art of dancing.

DANC'ING-MASTER, *S.* one who teaches the art of dancing. The care bestowed by the French on an art, which draws so many persons to them, to qualify themselves in external behaviour, and at the same time subsists so many of their useless natives in foreign countries, may easily be conceived by turning to the article **ACADEMY OF DANCING**.

DANDEL'ION, *S.* (*dent de lion*, Fr. lion's tooth) in botany, the name of a plant, which grows in the fields, it resembles the hawk-weed, excepting that it has a single naked stalk, with flowers on the top, and is eaten as a salad.

DA'NDEPRAT, *S.* (*danden*, Fr.) a little fellow, used sometimes as a word of fondness, and sometimes as a word of reproach.

To **DA'NDLE**, *v. a.* (*dandelen*, Belg.) to keep a child in motion, either on the knee, or otherwise to quiet him. Figuratively, to treat with too much fondness; to use like a child.

DA'NDLER, *S.* a person that fondles a child.

DA'NDRUFF, *S.* (sometimes written *dendruff*, from *tan*, Sax. the itch, and *drof*, Sax. filthy) the scurf or dirt which sticks to the head.

DANE'WORT, *S.* in botany, a species of elder, called likewise the dwarf elder.

DAN'GER, *S.* (pronounced *dainger*, *danger*, Fr.) hazard, risque, or a condition which is liable to mischief, or calamity.

To **DAN'GER**, *v. a.* to expose to loss, calamity, or misery.

DAN'GERLESS, *adj.* (from *danger* and *less*, implying negation) out of a possibility of meeting with any calamity or accident.

DAN'GEROUS, *adj.* exposed to accidents, loss, harm, or mischief.

DAN'GEROUSNESS, *S.* a condition which exposes to accidents, calamity, or death.

To **DAN'GLE**, *v. n.* (from *hang*, according to Skinner, as *hang*, *hangle*, *dangle*) to hang loose, so as to be put in motion by the wind, breath, or a shake. Figuratively, to hang as a dependant upon a person.

DAN'GLER, *S.* a person who frequents the company of women purely to pass or kill time.

DAN'K, *adj.* (*tuncken*, Teut. half dry) moist, wettest.

DAN'KISH, *adj.* (from *dank* and *ish*, of *isc*, Sax. which added to an adjective, implies diminution of its quality) somewhat moist or wet.

To **DAP**, *v. a.* (from *dip*) in angling, to let fall, or put gently and gradually into the water.

DAPO'TICAL, *adj.* (from *dapes*, Lat. an entertainment) sumptuous with respect to provisions. Wants authority.

DAP'PER, *adj.* (*dapper*, Belg.) small of stature, and full of spirit and vivacity.

DAP'PERLING, *S.* a person of low stature. A dwarf.

DAPPLE, *adj.* (from *apple*, resembling it in the mark of its colour, called *pommelee*, from *pomme*, Fr. an apple) marked, variegated, or clouded with different colours.

To **DAPPLE**, *v. a.* to streak, or diversify with a different colour.

DAR, DART, *S.* a fish found in the Severn.

To **DA'RE**, *v. n.* (the E not pronounced, *preter*. I *durst*, or *have dared*, from *dearran*, *dyrran*, Sax. *gadaursta*, Goth. *derren*, Belg. *deoran*, Sax. to hurt) to undertake a thing without being discouraged by the dangers which attend it. Actively, to challenge, or provoke a person to fight.

To **DARE** Larks, is to catch them by means of a looking glass, which keeps them in a maze, till taken.

DA'RE, *S.* a provocation, or calling on a person to fight; a challenge; a defiance.

D A U

DA'REFUL, *adj.* full of defiance; without fear. "We might have met them *dareful*; beard to beard." SHAK.

DA'RING, *adj.* bold; adventurous; courageously undertaking an affair notwithstanding the dangers attending it. Attempting a thing without regarding the laws which forbid it; in a bad sense.

DA'RINGLY, *adv.* in a bold, courageous, outrageous, or impudent manner.

DA'RINGNESS, *S.* boldness.

DA'RK, *adj.* (*deorc*, Sax.) without light. Not bright; dull, applied to colours. Opaque, not to be seen through; not having light in itself. Figuratively, not easy to be understood; obscure. Ignorant, not enlightened with knowledge, or revelation. Gloomy, not cheerful, applied to the temper.

DA'RK, *S.* want of light, by which all objects become invisible. Figuratively, obscurity; the condition of a person who is not known or famous. Want-of knowledge, ignorance.

To DA'RK, *v. a.* to obscure. Not in use.

To DA'RKEN, *v. a.* (*adeorcan*, Sax.) to deprive of, or shut out the light. Figuratively, to cloud, perplex; to render the mind unable to distinguish the qualities of objects. Neuterly, to grow towards night; to grow dark or gloomy.

DARK'LING, *part.* hid; in the dark; concealed from sight.

DA'RKLY, *adj.* in a situation void of light. Obscurely.

DA'RKNESS, *S.* (from *dark* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality) a state wherein light is absent and objects which are discovered by the sight, become invisible. Opakeness. Figuratively, obscurity, or difficult to be understood, applied to books. The infernal gloom; wickedness; the empire of Satan.

DA'RK SOME, *adj.* gloomy; obscure; having but little light.

DA'RLING, *S.* (*deorling*, Sax.) a person more beloved or caressed than any other. A favourite.

To DA'RN, *v. a.* to mend holes by cross stitches, in imitation of the fabric of the stuff.

DA'RNEL, *S.* a weed growing in corn fields.

To DARRA'IGN, *v. a.* (probably from *arranger*, Fr. to set in battle array) to prepare for fight; to set in battle array. "Darrain your battle, for they are at hand." SHAK. Not in use.

DA'RT, *S.* (*dard*, Fr.) a small lance, or weapon thrown by the hand.

To DA'RT, *v. a.* to cast or throw a dart. To wound at a distance. To emit, or cast. Neuterly, to fly as a dart.

To DA'SH, *v. a.* (*gafcher*, Fr. to sprinkle) to throw one thing with violence and suddenness against another. To break by throwing with violence. To besprinkle; to wet by beating the water with a stick, or by flinging a stone, or other body into it. To mingle or mix, with another liquor. To form at once or without study, used with *out*. To obliterate, or cancel a writing by drawing a careless stroke over it with a pen. To make a person ashamed; to confound. Neuterly, to fly in waves or sparkles over the surface or brim of a vessel or bank. To fly in sparkles or sheets attended with a loud noise, applied to water.

DA'SH, *S.* the stroke occasioned by flinging one body forcibly against another. A mixture. A stroke made with a pen. A blow. A mixture of another liquor.

DA'STARD, *S.* (*adraftigan*, Sax.) a coward; a person infamously fearful.

To DA'STARD, *v. a.* to terrify; to affect with fear. "And *dastards* manly souls with hope and fear." DRYP.

To DA'STARDIZE, *v. a.* to intimidate; to deject, or render cowardly with fear.

DA'STARDY, *S.* too great an affection of, or liability to fear.

DA'TE, *S.* (*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Lat.) the time or day in which a writing is signed or written; or an event happens. The time appointed for a thing to be done. Continuance. The fruit of the palm tree.

To DA'TE, *v. a.* to set down the time in which any thing is done, or any writing performed.

DA'TELESS, *adj.* without any fixed term, or period.

DA'TIVE, *S.* (*datif*, Fr. *dativus*, Lat.) the case of a noun which signifies the person to whom any thing is given or done; as we have no cases in English, this relation is generally expressed by prefixing *to* before the noun, but after verbs of *giving* the particle is omitted; "He *gave* him *leave*." In law, such executors as are appointed by a judge's decree.

To DAUB, *v. a.* (*dauber*, Fr.) to smear with something

D E A

sticking. To soil, or make dirty. Figuratively, to paint coarsely. To cover with something which disguises. To cover with something gaudy. To flatter grossly. Neuterly, to play the hypocrite. "I cannot *daub* it further." SHAK.

DAU'BER, *S.* one who soils or smears a thing. Figuratively, a coarse painter.

DAU'BRY, *S.* something which bespeaks craftiness; artifice. "Spells, and such *daubry*" SHAK. Not in use.

DAU'GHTER, *S.* (*dahtar*, Goth. *dohter*, Sax. and Teut. *dohter*, Ill. *dotter*, Run. *dochter*, Belg. *dochter*, Perf. *dauster*, Arm. *deera*, Boh. *deula*, Slav.) the female offspring of a man or woman. Figuratively, any female. A person who confesses to a priest. "My leisure serves me, penitente *daughter*, now." SHAK.

To DAU'NT, *v. a.* (*domter*, Fr. *domite*, Lat.) to discourage; to damp a person's courage.

DAU'NTLESS, *adj.* without fear, or discouragement.

DAU'NTLESSNESS, *S.* a condition void of fear.

DA'W, *S.* (*tul*, *del*, Bav.) a small bird of a black colour.

DA'WK, *S.* among carpenters, the hollow in a work. "Observe if any hollow or *dauchs* be in the length." MOX.

To DA'WK, *v. a.* in carpentry, to cut a hollow in a work.

To DA'WN, *v. n.* (*dagian*, Sax.) to grow light; to advance towards day. Figuratively, to glimmer, or afford an obscure light to the understanding. To give some indication or token of greater and approaching splendour.

DA'WN, *S.* the first appearance of day or light, after night. Figuratively, a beginning.

DA'Y, *S.* (*dag*, Sax. *days*, Goth. *dagb*, Belg. *dag*, Dan. *degbes*, Iber.) that space of time wherein it is light; but a natural or civil day is that space of time wherein the earth performs one rotation on its axis, so as its different parts shall successively enjoy the light of the sun; this consists of a period of 24 hours. Figuratively, an indefinite period of time commencing from the action mentioned. In scripture, some particular period or remarkable incident in a person's life.

DA'Y-BED, *S.* a bed used in the day-time, for idleness and luxury. "Having come from a *day-bed*." SHAK.

DA'Y-BOOK, *S.* a book wherein tradesmen enter all the occurrences of the day, in the order they happen; called likewise a Waste-Book.

DA'Y-LABOUR, *S.* a portion of labour exacted of a person every day, and implies the idea of hardship and fatigue.

DA'Y-LABOURER, *S.* a person who is hired to work by the day. A hard-working, and toiling person.

DA'YSMAN, *S.* a person chosen to determine or decide a dispute or contest between others. "Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us." Job. ix. 33.

DA'YSPRING, *S.* the first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; the day-break. "With *day-spring* born." MILT. "And caused the *day-spring* to know its place." Job xxxviii. 12.

DA'Y-STAR, *S.* the morning-star. "So sinks the *day-star* in the ocean bed." MILT. Figuratively, the light shed by the *day-star*; the light of the gospel which is spread by Christ, the *day-star* of righteousness. "The *day-star* shall rise in your hearts." 2 Pet. i. 19.

To DA'ZE, *v. a.* (*dawes*, Sax.) to over-power with too much light or splendour.

DA'ZIED, *adj.* adorned or over-grown with dazies. "Find out the prettiest *dazied* spot we can." SHAK.

To DA'ZZLE, *v. a.* (from *daze*) to over-power the eyes, and injure the sight with too great a degree of light or splendour. To be over-powered, or lose the use of sight for a time, by too much light, or too great an application to reading. "Thy sight is young—and you shall read when mine begins to *dazzle*." SHAK.

DE'ACON, *S.* a lower degree of clergy, rather a novice or state of probation for one year, after which a person is admitted into full orders, or ordained priest.

DE'ACONNESS, *S.* a female, in the ancient church, who administered such offices to those of her own sex, which it was not decent for the men to do, such as the baptism of adult women, &c.

DE'AD, *adj.* (Sax. *dood*, Belg. *dod*, Dan. *daudur*, Ill. *daubus*, Goth.) without, or deprived of life, applied to those persons whose souls are separated from their bodies; used with *of* before the cause of death. Figuratively, without sense or motion; hence a deep sleep, which intimates the want of sense and motion in a dead body, is called a *dead* sleep. Unactive. Dull, applied to colours. Useless, joined to *lie*. Unaffecting; void of ardour or warmth. "How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear?" ADDIS.

Tattleless

D E A

Tasteless or vapid, applied to liquours. Uninhabited, or not interspersed with houses. "A dead wall." Without any force, or influence; dull. "A dead fire." Without any capacity for growing; withered. "A dead bough, or plant." Not to be influenced or seduced by: Used with *to*. "We being dead to sin." 1 Pet. ii. 24. In Scripture, generally applied to signify those whose consciences are so seared by an habitual course of sin, as to be insensible to the calls of grace and uninfluenced by the operations of the Holy Ghost.

To DE'AD, DE'ADEN, *v. a.* to deprive a thing of any quality, or sensation. Figuratively, to make liquours vapid, tasteless, or spiritless. Neuterly, to loose any force or quality.

DEAD-DOING, *part.* destructive, mischievous, having the power of killing. "Some fierce, dead-doing man." HUD.

DEAD-LIFT, *S.* a pressing necessity, call, or exigence. A last resort. "To help itself at a dead-lift." HUD.

DEADLY, *adj.* that which kills; murderous. Mortal, inveterate, not satisfied with any thing less than the death of another. "Deadly enemies to the Turks." KNOLLES.

DEADLY, *adv.* in a manner resembling the dead. "Looked deadly pale." SHAK. Mortally, or in such a manner, as to deprive of life. "The groanings of a deadly wounded man." Ez. xxx. 24. Sometimes, used in familiar discourse, only to enforce the signification of a word, implying *very much*, prodigiously, exceedingly. "Though deadly weary." ORRERY.

DEADNESS, *S.* want of warmth, and ardour. Figuratively, languour, or faintness. Vapidity, loss of spirit, applied to liquours.

DEAD-NETTLE, *S.* in botany, a weed called likewise the archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING, *S.* in navigation, the conjecture made by seamen of the place where the ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course, they have steered, by the compass, and by rectifying all with an allowance for drift or lee-way, without any observation of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

DEAF, *adj.* (Sax. *doof*, Belg. *daub*, Teut. *dow*, Dan. *dau-fur*, Ill.) wanting the sense of hearing, or having it greatly impaired. Figuratively, regardless, unattentive, used with *to*. "To counsel deaf." SHAK. Obscurely, or imperfectly heard. "A deaf noise of sounds." DRYD.

To DEAF, DE'AFEN, *v. a.* to deprive of hearing.

DEAFLY, *adv.* (*deaflic*, Sax.) without any sense of sounds, imperfectly heard.

DEAFNESS, *S.* the state of a person who has entirely lost, or has the sense of hearing greatly impaired. Figuratively, inattention, or entire disregard.

DE'AL, *S.* (*dael*, Sax. *decl*, Belg. *dail*, Goth. *dole*, Rus. *deil*, Slav. Corn. Dalm. *dil*, Boh.) a part, or portion. The office, or practice of distributing cards to those who are engaged in any game. Fir, or pine-wood, from *deyle*, Belg. *dial*, Teut. The dressing of deals, is the planing of them over with a fore-plane, for drying.

To DE'AL, *v. a.* (*dælan*, Sax. *deelen*, Belg. *dailgan*, Goth. *delate*, Rus. *deliti*, Boh. *diliti*, Slav. Pol.) to distribute, or dispose of to different persons. To scatter promiscuously. To give to several persons in order, one after another. Neuterly, to transact business; to trade. To act; Joined with *by*. To treat, used with *in*: to sell, to be conversant in, to practise; Joined to *with*. To behave towards; to treat; sometimes to contend with, or approve.

To DE'ALBATE, *v. a.* (*dealbatum*, supine of *dealbo*, Lat.) to make white; to bleach. Wants authority.

DEALBATION, the act of rendering things white, which were not so before. "It receives a manifold dealbation." BROWN. Seldom, if ever, used by moderns.

DE'ALER, *S.* one who trades in any particular commodity. One who has to do with, or practises any thing. One who distributes cards.

DE'ALING, *S.* practice, action, behaviour, treatment. Business, or trade.

DE'AN, *S.* (*doyen*, Fr. *degn*, Dan. *decanus*, Lat. from *deka*, *deka*, Gr. ten, because at first always presiding over ten prebendaries, or canons, at least) a person in collegiate churches or chapels, who is president of the chapter.

DE'ANERY, *S.* (from *dean* and *ry*, of *reiks*, Goth. dominion, or government) the office, government, authority, revenue, or residence of a dean.

DE'ANSHIP, *S.* (from *dean*, and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. office) the office of a dean.

DE'AR, *adj.* (*deore*, *dyre*, Sax. *deer*. Belg. *drud*, Brit. *drahy*, Boh.) an object of great love, and of warm affection; beloved. Figuratively, valuable, of high price, costly; scarce, not plentiful. "A dear year." used by SHAK. for

D E B

deer, of *dear*, Sax. wild, fierce, farcious, or inveterate. "Would I had met my dearest foe." SHAK.

DE'AR, *S.* a word of fondness, implying that the person is esteemed as much as the greatest rarity, valued as much as the most costly purchase, and looked on as an object of the most intense love and affection.

DE'AR-BOUGHT, *adj.* purchased at a high rate; bought at too high a price. "O fleeting joys — of paradise dear bought with so much woe." MILT.

DE'ARLING, *S.* (*deorling*, Sax. from *deore*, beloved, and *ling*, a diminutive termination, added as an expression of affection; now written, corruptly, *darling*) a person caressed with great affection. "The rest — of Venus dear-lings." SPENSER.

DE'ARLY, *adv.* with great affection; used with *pay* or *buy*, at a high price; at too great a price.

To DE'ARN, *v. a.* (*dyrnan*, Sax. to hide) to mend holes in cloaths, so as to resemble the fabric of the stuff. See DARN.

DE'ARNESS, *S.* fondness; a warm or great degree of affection. Scarcity; costliness; a high, or too high price.

DE'ARTH, *S.* (from *dear*) scarcity. Want. Need. Famine. Barrenness.

DE'ATH, *S.* (pronounced *deth* from *death*, Sax. *daude*, Ill. *dauthus*, Goth.) the departure of the soul from the body. Loss of sensibility, motion, and all the functions of animal life. Figuratively, the state of the dead. Murder, or depriving a person of life by violent and unlawful means. The cause of death. "The feather'd death." DRYD. In divinity, a state of insensibility, so as not to be seduced by allurements of any kind, used with *unto*. "A death unto sin." Church Catech. "The gates of death." Psal. ix. 13. are the grave.

DE'ATH-BED, *S.* the bed on which a person dies.

DE'ATHFULL, *adj.* pregnant with death, mortal, fatal, destructive.

DE'ATHLESS, *adj.* not subject to death; immortal.

DE'ATHLIKE, *adj.* (*deathlic*, Sax.) resembling death, either in its horrors, or its insensibility or motionless state.

DE'ATH'S-DOOR, *S.* (*πυλαι αθανασίας*, *pulai athanasias*, Gr. the gates of death) a near approach to death. On the brink or verge of dying.

DE'ATH'S-MAN, *S.* an executioner.

DE'ATH-WATCH, *S.* in natural history, a small insect, making a noise like the beating of a watch, described by Dr. Derham in the Philosophical Transactions. It very much resembles a louse both in shape and colour; but is more nimble; is common in every house in the warm months; but in the cold season, hides itself in dry, dusty places. It is hatched by the warmth of the spring, and at its first leaving its egg, is perfectly like a cheese-mite, but so exceeding small, as scarce to be discerned without a microscope. In this state it continues two months, after which it grows gradually to its more perfect state. Their ticking noise is a wooing act, or a kind of courtship, and happens commonly in July, or the beginning of August. But they do not beat alike every year, sometimes beginning it sooner, sometimes later, sometimes for a longer, and sometimes for a shorter time. It feedeth on dust of powdered bread, fruits, &c. Some have imagined this to have been a house-spider; it being customary for them, when they first come into a place to make a noise or beating on a wainscot, to which if any other of the same species answers, they settle there; but on the contrary, go further in quest of company. Often have I held converse with this creature, by imitating its sound, who would answer me as regularly with its noise, as a human creature could in discourse with his voice.

To DEBA'RK, *v. a.* (*debarquer*, Fr.) to come out of a ship, upon shore.

To DEBA'R, *v. a.* (from *de* and *bar*) to hinder or restrain a person from the enjoyment of a thing.

To DEBA'SE, *v. a.* to reduce from a higher to a lower value. To adulterate coin or liquors by the addition of something less valuable. To spoil, or render less perfect, by mean and unworthy additions.

DEBA'SEMENT, *S.* the act of debasing, degrading or rendering a thing of less value by the mixture of something mean, or worthless.

DEBA'SER, *S.* the person who lessens the value of a thing by some mixture. One who adulterates the coin or liquors.

DEBA'TABLE, *adj.* that which may be disputed, or give occasion for controversy.

DEBA'TE, *S.* (*debat*, Fr. *dibatto*, Ital.) a dispute concerning the meaning, or the truth of any proposition. Figuratively, a quarrel or contest.

To **DEBA'TE**, *v. a.* (*debattere*, Fr. *dibattere*, Ital.) to controvert, or dispute. To produce the arguments which may be brought to support any side of a question. To deliberate.

DEBA'TEFUL, *adv.* fond of dispute or contradiction; quarrelsome, applied to persons. Contested, or occasioning disputes, applied to things.

DEBA'TEMENT, *S.* contest, dispute, or opposition of opinions. "Without *debatement* further." SHAK.

DEBA'TER, *S.* a disputant, or one fond of dispute.

To **DEBAU'CH**, *v. a.* (*debaucher*, Fr. *debaucher*, Lat.) to seduce a person, or prevail on him to do something amiss. To corrupt a person's morals, so as to make him lewd. To corrupt by intemperance in meat and drink, but especially the latter.

DEBAU'CH, *S.* intemperance in meat or drink. Lewdness.

DEBAUCHE'E, *S.* (the *c* pronounced like an *s*. *debauché* Fr.) a person given to intemperance in drink, or lewdness.

DEBAU'CHMENT, *S.* the act of corrupting the morals of a person, whether it respects temperance, or chastity. "Debauchment of nations." TAYLOR.

To **DEBE'L**, **DEBELLATE**, *v. a.* (*debello*, Lat.) to conquer, or subdue by force of arms. "The extirpating or *debelling* of giants." BACON. Not in use.

DEBE'NTURE, *S.* (*debentur*, they are owed, from *debeo*, Lat. to owe) a writ or note by which a debt is claimed.

DE'BILE, *adj.* (*debilis*, Lat.) weak, feeble, faint through loss of strength or spirit. "Foiled some *debile* wretch." SHAK. Not in use.

To **DEBI'LITATE**, *v. a.* (*debilitatum*, supine of *debilito*, Lat.) to deprive of strength; to weaken, or render weak.

DEBITA'TION, *S.* the act of depriving a person of strength, or rendering him weak.

DEBI'LITY, *S.* loss of strength. Weakness. Want of strength to bear any weight, or to accomplish an undertaking.

DEBONA'IR, *adj.* (*debonnair*, Fr.) lively, affable, gentle, civil; well-bred; elegant; complaisant.

DEBONA'IRLY, *adj.* with an elegant or genteel air; civilly; sprightly.

DE'BT, *S.* (*debitum*, Lat. *dette*, Fr.) that which one person owes to another. Figuratively, that which it is a person's duty, or which he is under a necessity to do or suffer.

DEB'TED, *part.* owing; indebted; placed on the debtor side of an account.

DEB'TOR, *S.* (*debitor*, Lat.) he that owes another money; one who has taken goods of another on trust. That side of an account which contains the articles which a person has had on trust.

DEBULLI'TION, *S.* (*debullitio*, Lat.) the bubbling of water over the sides of the vessel which contains it.

DE'CADE, *S.* (*δεκα*, *deka*, ten, *decas*, Lat.) a number amounting to, or consisting of ten.

DECA'DENCY, *S.* (*decadence*, Fr.) decay.

DE'CAGON, *S.* (from *δεκα*, Gr. ten, and *γωνια*, *gonia*, Gr. a corner, or angle) in geometry, a figure having ten sides and angles.

DE'CALOGUE, *S.* (*δεκαλογος*, Gr.) the ten commandments, given by God to Moses.

To **DECA'MP**, *v. n.* (*decamper*, Fr.) to shift a camp; to remove from a place.

DECA'MPMENT, *S.* the act of moving from a place.

To **DECA'NT**, *v. a.* (*decanter*, Fr. *decanto*, Lat.) to pour liquor off gently.

DECANTA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of pouring liquor off the lees.

DECA'NTER, *S.* a bottle of white or transparent glass, used to contain liquors in, which are poured off the lees.

To **DE'CAY**, *v. n.* (*dechoir*, Fr. from *de* and *cado*, Lat.) to lose of its value, substance, strength, or perfection; to be gradually impaired. Actively, to impair, consume gradually, or waste the substance of a thing.

DE'CAY, *S.* a gradual loss of substance, qualities, value, or perfection. The effects or marks of consumption or decline. Declension from prosperity.

DECA'YER, *S.* that which causes decay.

DECE'ASE, *S.* (*decessus*, Lat.) death. Departure from life.

To **DECE'ASE**, *v. n.* (*decessum*, supine of *decedo*, Lat.) to die.

DECE'IT, *S.* (*deceptio*, Lat.) a means by which a thing is passed upon a person for what it is not, as when falsehood is made to pass for truth. A fraud; cheat. Artifice. Stratagem. In law, every subtle, wily shift or device, used to deceive, defraud, or impose on another.

DECE'ITFUL, *adj.* full of fraud or artifice; meaning different from what a person expresses; not to be confided in, opposed to *sincere*.

DECE'ITFUL, *adj.* in a fraudulent, insincere manner.

DECE'ITFULNESS, *S.* the quality of imposing on a person to his hurt.

DECEI'VABLE, *adj.* subject or exposed to fraud or imposture. Subject to, or capable of leading a person into a mistake or error.

DECEI'VABLENESS, *S.* the possibility, of being imposed upon by false pretences.

To **DECEI'VE**, *v. a.* (*decevoir*, Fr. *decipio*, Lat.) to make a person believe something false or intended to his damage or hurt. To impose on a person's credulity by false appearances. To lead into an error or mistake. Figuratively, to disappoint.

DECEI'VER, *S.* one who leads another into a mistake; one who imposes on the credulity of another. Figuratively, one who disappoints a person's expectations.

DECE'MBER, *S.* (from *decem*, Lat. ten) the last or twelfth month of the year, according to the modern computation of time; but formerly the tenth, as its name imports, the year then beginning in March.

DECE'MPEDAL, *adj.* (*decempedales*, Lat.) measuring ten feet.

DE'CENCE, **DE'CENCY**, (*decence*, Fr. *decet*, Lat. it becomes) a method of address or action proper and becoming a person's sex, character, or rank. Figuratively, modesty. "Want of *decency* is want of sense." ROSCOM.

DECE'NNIAL, *adj.* (*decennium*, from *decem*, Lat. ten and *annus*, Lat. a year) continuing the space of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL, **DECENNO'VARY**, *S.* (from *decem*, ten, and *novem*, Lat. nine) containing nineteen. "Meton counted a *decennoval* circle." HOLDER. "Decennovary" progress of the epochs." HOLD.

DE'CENT, *part.* (*decens*) becoming; fit or suitable. Neat.

DE'CENTLY, *adv.* in a proper manner. Consistent with character, rank, or the rules of good-breeding. Figuratively, modestly. Without immodesty.

DECEPTI'BILITY, *S.* (from *deceptio*, Lat.) liability to be led into an error or mistake, or liability to be imposed on. "The *deceptibility* of our decayed nature." GLANV.

DECE'PTIBLE, *adj.* liable to be deceived, imposed on, or led into an error.

DECE'PTION, *S.* (*deceptio*, Lat.) the act or means of imposing on a person, or leading him into an error. The misapplying those signs, which by compact or institution, were made the means of signifying or conveying our thoughts. The state of a person imposed on, or in a mistake. A cheat; fraud; mistake or fallacy, by which a person takes a thing to be what it is not.

DECE'PTIOUS, *adj.* apt to impose upon, or lead a person into an error.

DECE'PTORY, *adj.* containing the means of imposing on the credulity of a person; or of leading him into a mistake.

DECE'SSION, *S.* (*decessio*, Lat.) a departure.

To **DECHA'RM**, *v. a.* (*decharmer*, Fr.) to counteract a charm. To free from an enchantment. "He was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft." HARVEY.

To **DECI'DE**, *v. a.* (*decido*, Lat. *decider*, Fr.) to put an end to, or determine a dispute, or event.

DE'CIDENCE, *S.* (*decidens*, Lat.) the quality or act of falling off. "Men observing the *decidence* of their horn." BROWN. Not in use.

DECI'DER, *S.* the person who determines a quarrel, or cause.

DECI'DUOUS, *adj.* (*deciduous*) falling off; in botany, soon withering, not lasting the whole year.

DECI'DUOUSNESS, *S.* aptness to fall. In botany, the quality of fading or withering every year.

DE'CIMAL, *adj.* (*decimus*, Lat. the tenth) numbered, multiplied or increasing by tens. *Decimal* arithmetic, is that which computes by decimal fractions; a *decimal* fraction, is that whose denominator is never expressed but is always understood to be 1. with one or more ciphers.

To **DE'CIMATE**, *v. a.* (*decimatum*, supine of *decimo*, Lat.) to tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION, *S.* the act of tithing, or of taking the tenth, whether by lot or otherwise; a selection of every tenth soldier by lot, for punishment, in a general mutiny.

To **DECI'PHER**, *v. a.* (*dechifferer*, Fr.) to explain a thing written in ciphers. Figuratively, to describe, or give a characteristic representation of a thing. To unfold, to unravel. "To *decipher* a perplexed affair."

DECI'PHERER, *S.* (from *decipher*, and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who explains any thing written in ciphers.

DECI'SION, *S.* the determination of a dispute or difference. The result of an event. The narrative, or report of the proceedings of a court of justice. This sense seems peculiar to the North Britons.

DECI'SIVE, *adj.* having the power of determining a difference; or settling the result of an event that is uncertain.

DECISIVELY, *adv.* in a conclusive manner, so as to put an end to a dispute, or to determine the fate of an undertaking.

DECISIVENESS, *S.* the power of determining any difference, or settling any event.

DECISORY, *adj.* able to determine, or put beyond dispute.

TO DE'CK, *v. a.* (*decken*, Belg. and Teut.) to cover, by way of ornament. "To *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd sky." *Par. Lost.* To adorn, with dress. To embellish.

DE'CK, *S.* (*decken*, Dan. to cover) the floor of a ship. A pack of cards piled on each other. "Of parallel plates as in a *deck* of cards." *GREW.*

DE'CKER, *S.* a dresser; one who adorns; one who covers a table, or lays a cloth.

TO DECLAIM, *v. a.* (*declamer*, Fr. *declamo*, Lat.) to speak in a florid manner, like an orator or rhetorician. To speak much against a thing; to run a thing down, used with *against*.

DECLAIMER, *S.* one who makes a florid speech in order to fire the imagination, or move the passions; an orator.

DECLAMATION, *S.* (*declamatio*, Lat.) a florid or rhetorical discourse addressed to the passions. Figuratively, an ostentatious display of rhetoric, or oratory.

DECLAMATOR, *S.* (Lat.) one who speaks against a thing, person, or opinion. An orator, a rhetorician. "This generous *declamator*." *Tatler*, N^o. 56.

DECLAMATORY, *adj.* (*declamatoire*, Fr. *declamatorius*, Lat.) relating to the practice of declaiming; treated in the manner of a rhetorician. Appealing to the passions; merely rhetorical flourish.

DECLARABLE, *adj.* that which may be declared; capable of proof. "This is *declarable* from the best writers." *BROWN.*

DECLARATION, *S.* (Fr.) the discovery of a thing by words. Explanation. Affirmation. In law, the shewing forth or laying out an action personal in any suit; sometimes used both in personal and real actions.

DECLARATIVE, *adj.* explaining; making proclamation; exprefs.

DECLARATORILY, *adv.* in the form of a declaration; in a decretory form, exprefsly, opposed to promissively.

DECLARATORY, *adj.* expressive; affirmative.

TO DECLARE, *v. a.* (*declaro*, Lat. *declarer*, Fr.) to explain, or free from obscurity. "To *declare* this a little, we must assume, that, &c." *BOYLE.* To make known; to manifest. To publish, or proclaim. To espouse any cause or opinion openly.

DECLAREMENT, *S.* discovery; manifestation. "A *declarement* of very different parts." *BROWN.* Not in use.

DECLARER, *S.* one who makes any thing known.

DECLINATION, *S.* (*declinaison*, Fr. *declinatio*, Lat.) a gradual decay, or decrease from a greater degree of strength or power to a less. Descent, declination, or declivity. "The *declension* from the land from that place to the sea." *BURNET.* In grammar, the variation or change of the last syllable of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing.

DECLINABLE, *adj.* having a variety of endings according to the different relations it stands for. "A *declinable* noun."

DECLINATION, *S.* (*declinatio*, Lat.) descent; a change from a more to a less perfect state. Decay. The act of bending down. "A *declination* of the head." A variation from a perpendicular or right line; an oblique direction. Variation from a fixed point; such as that of the needle from the north. In astronomy, the distance of the sun, or a star from the equator, either north or south. In grammar, the inflexion, or declining a noun through all its various terminations. *Declination* of a plane, in dialling, is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if counted from east to west, or between the meridian and plane, if reckoned from the north or south.

DECLINATOR, **DECLINATORY**, *S.* an instrument used in dialling to determine the declination, reclinacion and inclination of planes.

TO DECLINE, *v. n.* (*declino*, Lat. *decliner*, Fr.) to bend or lean downwards. Figuratively, to go astray. To shun, or avoid to do a thing. To sink, to be impaired, to decay, either through age, disease, or external force. Actively, to bend downwards. To shun, to elude the force of an argument. To mention all the different terminations of a declinable word.

DECLINE, *S.* decay, owing either to age, time, disease, or other causes of weakness.

DECLIVITY, *S.* (*declivis*, Lat.) the gradual descent of a hill, or other eminence.

DECLIVOUS, *adj.* (*declivis*, Lat.) gradually descending.

TO DECOC'T, *v. a.* (*decoctum*, supine of *decoquo*, Lat.) to prepare for use by boiling. In pharmacy, to boil in water, so as to draw out the strength or virtue of a thing. To boil till it grows thick; to strengthen by boiling.

DECOCTIBLE, *adj.* that which may be boiled, or may be prepared by boiling.

DECOC'TION, *S.* (*decoctum*, Lat.) the act of boiling any thing to extract its virtues. Figuratively, the strained liquor of a plant, or other ingredient boiled in water.

DECOC'TURE, *S.* a preparation or substance formed from boiling ingredients in water.

DECOLLATION, *S.* (*decollatio*, Lat. of *de* and *collum*, Lat. a neck) the act of beheading. Figuratively, destruction. "He by *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy." *BROWN.* Not commonly used.

DECOMPO'SITE, *adj.* (*decompositus*, Lat.) compounded a second time, compounded of a thing already compounded.

DECOMPOSITION, *S.* (see *DECOMPOSITE*) the act of compounding things, which were compounded before.

TO DECOMPO'UND, *v. a.* (*decompono*, Lat.) to compose of things already compounded. To compound a second time. To form by a second composition.

DECOMPO'UND, *adj.* composed of words, things, or ideas already compounded. Compounded a second time.

DE'CORAMENT, *S.* (from *decoro*, Lat.) an embellishment or ornament. At Oxford, used for vinegar, mustard, salt, pepper, and other sauces, and the vessels which they are contained in.

TO DE'CORATE, *v. a.* (*decoratum*, supine of *decoro*, Lat.) to set off or adorn with ornaments.

DE'CORATION, *S.* an ornament, or a thing which by being added gives both grace and beauty to another.

DECORATER, *S.* one who adorns or embellishes.

DECO'ROUS, *adj.* (*decorus*, Lat.) suitable, or agreeable to the character, dignity, or perfections of a person or thing; becoming. "It is not so *decorous*, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself" *RAY.*

TO DECORTICATE, *v. a.* (*decorticaum*, supine of *decortico*, Lat.) to divest or strip off the bark or husk. To peel.

DECORTICATION, *S.* the act of stripping a thing of its bark or husk.

DECO'RUM, *S.* (Lat.) a behaviour proper or suitable to the character and abilities of a person, consisting likewise of a due observance of the established rules of politeness and gracefulness.

TO DECO'Y, *v. a.* (*koey*, Belg. a cage) to lure or intice into a cage. To draw into a snare. Figuratively, to seduce a person by allurements.

DECO'Y, *S.* a place adapted for drawing wild fowl into snares. Figuratively, allurements, temptation, a snare, alluding to the methods used by decoy-ducks to draw others of their species into a snare. "The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as *decoys* to ensnare others." *Government of the tongue.* A *decoy-duck*, is one that is bred or trained to draw others into a snare.

TO DECRE'ASE, *v. n.* (*decreasco*, Lat. *decoisire*, Fr.) to become less either in length, weight, force, or bulk. To diminish. Actively, to make less.

DECRE'ASE, *S.* the state of growing less; decay. In astronomy, the wain; the change made in the face of the moon from its full, till it return to full again.

TO DECRE'E, *v. n.* (*decretum*, Lat. *decret*, Fr.) to establish by law. To resolve. Actively, to assign or dispose of a thing by law.

DECRE'E, *S.* (*decret*, Fr. *decretum*, Lat.) a law. An established rule. In law, the determination of a suit. In canon law, an ordinance established by the pope, by and with the advice of the cardinals assembled in council, without application from any person.

DECREMENT, *S.* (*decrementum*, Lat.) the state of becoming less. The quantity lost by decay.

DECREPIT, *adj.* (*decrepitus*, Lat.) wasted, worn out, and enfeebled by age. In the last stage of decay.

TO DECREPITATE, *v. a.* (*decrepo*, Lat.) to calcine salts on the fire, till they cease to crackle or make a noise.

DECREPITATION, *S.* the crackling noise made by salt, when put over a fire in a crucible.

DECREPITNESS, **DECREPITUDE**, *S.* the weakness attending old age. The last stage of decay.

DECRESCENT, *part.* (*decrescens*, Lat.) becoming less. In a state of decay.

DE'CRETAL, *adj.* (*decretum*, Lat.) appertaining, belonging, or relating to a decree. A *decretal* epistle, is that which the Pope decrees either by himself, or by the advice of cardinals, on his being consulted thereon by some particular person.

DE'CRETAL, *S.* a letter or rescript of the Pope, by which some point in the ecclesiastical law is solved or determined. A book of decrees or laws. A collection of the Pope's decrees.

DE'CRETIST, *S.* one who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals. "The *decretists* had their rise, &c." *AYLIFFE*.

DE'CRETORY, *adj.* judicial, final; decisive. Critical, or that time in which some definitive event will happen.

DECRU'AL, (from *decry*) the endeavouring to lessen any thing in the esteem of the public. Censure; condemnation.

To **DECRU'Y**, *v. a.* (*descrier*, Fr.) to censure, blame, or inveigh against a thing. To endeavour to lessen the esteem the public has to a thing.

DECUM'BENCE, **DECUMBENCY**, *S.* (*decumbens* particip. of *decumbo*, Lat.) the act or posture of lying down. "They lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all." *BROWN*. "The ancient manner of *decumbency*." *BROWN*.

DECUMBITURE, *S.* the time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease. In astrology, a scheme of the heavens by which the prognostics of a person's recovery or death were discovered from the time of his first taking to his bed. "If her eye but akes or itches its *decumbiture* she takes." *DRYD*.

DE'CUPL, *adj.* (*decuplus*, Lat.) tenfold; the same number repeated ten times.

DECU'RION, *S.* (*decurio*, Lat.) an officer who had the command of ten persons.

DECURSION, *S.* (*decursus*, Lat.) the act of running or flowing down. "What is decayed by the *decursion* of waters." *DRYD*.

DECURTA'TION, *S.* the act of cutting short or shortening.

To **DECUS'SATE**, *v. a.* (*decussatum*, supine of *decussare*, Lat.) to intersect, or cross at right angles.

DECUSSA'TION, *S.* the act of crossing, or the state of being crossed at right angles. The point in which two rays or lines cross each other.

DEDENTITION, *S.* (from *de* and *dentitio*, Lat. the breeding of teeth) loss, or shedding of the teeth. "Dedentition or or falling of teeth." *BROWN*. Not in use.

To **DE'DICATE**, *v. a.* (*dedicatum*, supine of *dedico*, Lat.) to devote, appropriate, or set a thing aside for divine uses. Figuratively, to appropriate peculiarly to a design or purpose. To inscribe to a patron: "He compiled ten books, and dedicated them to lord Burleigh." *PEACH*. Used with *to*.

DE'DICATE, *adj.* (*dedicatus*, Lat.) appropriated or devoted to a particular use.

DEDICA'TION, *S.* the act of consecrating or appropriating some place or thing solely to divine uses. The address of an author to his patron, and prefixed before his work.

DEDICA'TOR, *S.* one who ascribes a work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, *adj.* composing, belonging to, or in the style of a dedication.

DEDITION, *S.* (*deditio*, Lat.) the act of surrendering to an enemy. "It was not a compleat conquest, but rather a *dedition*." *HALE*.

To **DEDU'CE**, *v. a.* (*deduco*, Lat.) to describe in a continual or connected series, so that one thing shall introduce another. To infer by reason from certain propositions, which are premised.

DEDU'CEMENT, *S.* that which is collected or inferred from any premises.

DEDU'CIBLE, *adj.* to be inferred, or discovered from principles laid down.

DEDU'CIVE, *adj.* performing the act of deduction; inferring or collecting from principles or propositions already laid down.

To **DEDU'CT**, *v. a.* (*deductum*, supine of *deduco*, Lat.) to subtract, or take away.

DEDU'CTION, *S.* a consequence or inference drawn by reason from some principles laid down. That which is subtracted, or taken away from any sum or number, &c.

DEDU'CTIVE, *adj.* that which may be deduced or inferred from any proposition laid down or premised.

DEDU'CTIVELY, *adv.* by way of inference, or collecting one truth from another.

DEED, *S.* (*daed*, Sax. *daed*, Belg.) an action, or thing done. An exploit. Figuratively, power of action, or free agency; an uncommon sense! Written evidence of any legal act. Fact, reality, opposed to fiction, preceded by *very*. "So now in *very deed* I might behold." *LEE*.

DE'EDLESS, *adj.* unactive. Without doing any thing.

To **DEE'M**, *v. n.* (part. *deemed*, formerly *dempt*, from *deman*, Sax. *domgan*, Goth. *deeman*, Belg. *ag dame*, Ill.) to judge. To think. To determine on due consideration.

DEE'M, *S.* (from the verb) judgment; decision, sentence. "What wicked *deem* is this?" *SHAK*. Not in use.

DEE'MSTER, *S.* (from *deem*) a judge, still used in Guernsey and Jersey.

DE'EP, *adj.* (*deop*, *deope*, Sax. *diep*, Belg.) that which has length measured downwards from its surface. Applied to situation, low, opposed to high. Below the surface, or measured from the surface downwards. Figuratively, piercing far. Far from the entrance. "Deep ambush'd, in her silent den." *DRYD*. Not to be discovered at first sight; not obvious. "The sense lies *deep*." *LOCKE*. Sagacious, penetrating, profound, learned. "He's meditating with two *deep* divines." *SHAK*. Artful. Grave. Dark, applied to colours. Excessive. "Deep poverty." *2 Cor. viii. 2*. Bais, or grave, applied to sounds.

DE'EP, *S.* (*diepte*, Belg. a whirlpool) the sea. Joined to *night*, the most advanced and stillest part thereof; midnight.

To **DE'EPEN**, *v. a.* to sink far below the surface. Applied to colours; to darken; to cloud; to make a shade darker. To increase the dolefulness of a sound. "Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods." *POPE*.

DEEP-MO'UTHED, *adj.* having a hoarse, loud voice, or uttering a hollow, loud sound.

DE'EPLY, *adv.* to a great distance below the surface. With great study, application and penetration, opposed to *superficially*. Sorrowfully, profoundly, with a great degree of sorrow, melancholy or sadness, when used with words expressing grief. With a tendency towards black, applied to colours. In a high degree; excessively, vastly. "He had *deeply* offended both." *BAC*.

DE'EPNESS, *S.* distance or space measured from the surface downwards.

DEE'R, *S.* (*deor*, Sax. *diur*, Dan. *dyr*, Ill. *thier*, Teut. *thier*, *theer*, Gr.) in natural history, a class of animals, the males of which have their heads adorned with branching horns, and are kept for hunting; when killed, their flesh is called venison, and their species are various.

To **DEFA'CE**, *v. a.* (*defaire*, Fr.) to destroy; to ruin; to disfigure.

DEFA'CEMENT, *S.* the act of disfiguring. "The image of God is purity, and the *defacement*, sin." *BAC*.

DEFA'CE, *S.* one who destroys, or disfigures any thing.

DEFA'ILANCE, *S.* (*defaillance*, Fr.) failure; miscarriage; disappointment. "The authours of that unhappy *defaillance*." *GLANV*. Not in use.

To **DEFA'LCATE**, *S.* (*defalquer*, Fr. from *falx*, *falcis*, Lat. a sickle) to cut, or lop off. To take away or abridge part of a person's pension or salary. Most commonly applied to money affairs.

DEFA'LCATION, *S.* diminution; abridgment, of any customary allowance.

To **DEFA'LK**, *v. a.* (from *DEFA'LCATE*) to lop or cut off, to abridge. "What he *defalks* from some insipid sin." *Dec. of Piety*. Seldom used.

DEFAMA'TION, *S.* the uttering of reproachful speeches, or reproachful language of any one, with an intent to lessen another person's character, and destroy his reputation.

DEFA'MATORY, *adj.* tending to lessen the character, or ruin the reputation of another. Tending to make a person infamous.

To **DEFA'ME**, *v. a.* (from *de* and *fama*, Lat. fame or reputation) to utter words against a person or thing, with an intent to lessen his reputation, or render him infamous. To destroy the esteem of a thing either by acts or word.

DEFA'ME, *S.* disgrace. Infamy. Obsolete.

DEFA'MER, *S.* one who asserts things injurious to the reputation of another, with an intention to render him infamous. One who speaks against a thing or person.

DEFAU'LT, *S.* (*defaut*, Fr.) omission of what ought to be done. Neglect. Fault. Defect. Want. In law, absence from court at the time, or on the day appointed.

To **DEFAU'LT**, *v. a.* to fail; or not perform something promised or contracted. To forfeit, by breaking a contract.

DEFE'ASANCE, *S.* (*defaisance*, Fr.) the act of annulling or rendering a contract void. In law, a condition annexed to an act, which when performed by the contracting party, the act is disabled or made void. The writing in which a *defeasance* is contained. A defeat, or conquest. The act of defeating or conquering. "After his foes *defeasance*." *F. Queen*. This last sense is obsolete!

DEFE'ASIBLE,

D E F

DEFEASIBLE, *adv.* (from *defaire*, Fr.) that which may be annulled; abrogated, set aside, or made void.

DEFEAT, *S.* (from *defaire*, Fr.) the overthrow of an army. An act of destruction; deprivation; murder. "Upon whose life a damn'd defeat was made." SHAK. This last sense is obsolete.

To **DEFEAT**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to beat or overthrow an army. Figuratively, to frustrate, to disappoint. To establish.

DEFEATURE, *S.* (from *de* and *feature*) the act of disfiguring, or spoiling the features of a person. "Time's deformed hand hath written strange defeatures on my face." SHAK. Not in use.

To **DEFEATE**, *v. a.* (*defecatum*, supine of *defeco*, Lat.) to purge or clear liquours from dregs, or foulnesses. Figuratively, to clear truth from any thing which renders it obscure. To purify from any gross mixture. To brighten.

DEFEATE, *adj.* (*defecatus*, Lat.) cleared, or purified from lees or foulnesses.

DEFECTION, *S.* the act of clearing or purifying from lees or foulnesses.

DEFECT, *S.* (*defectus*, Lat.) the absence of some thing, which a thing ought to have. Failing. Want. A mistake or error, applied to the understanding. A fault, applied to moral conduct.

To **DEFECT**, *v. n.* (*defectum*, supine of *deficio*, Lat.) to be deficient; to fall short off. "The enquiries of most" *defected* by the way." BROWN. Not in use.

DEFECTIBILITY, *S.* a state of failing. Deficiency. Imperfection. "The defectibility of the connection." HALE.

DEFECTIBLE, *adj.* imperfect; deficient; wanting in something, which a thing ought to have.

DEFECTION, *S.* (*defectio*, Lat.) want; failure. A falling away, or apostacy. Rebellion, or abandoning one's duty to a king or state, when its performance is claimed.

DEFECTIVE, *adj.* (*defectivus*, Lat.) not having all the qualities or powers which are requisite. Not adequate or suitable to the end or purpose for which it is designed. Imperfect. Not complying with the rules, or standard for perfecting any work; faulty, blameable. *Defective* nouns, or verbs in grammar, are such as have not some cases, numbers, persons, tenses, or moods.

DEFECTIVENESS, *S.* the state of wanting something, which a thing or person ought to have. A state of imperfection.

DEFENCE, *S.* (*defense*, Fr. *defensio*, Lat.) the method used to secure a person against the attack of an enemy. Figuratively, guard; protection, security, resistance, vindication, justification, or the reply made by a person in order to clear himself from a crime or fault laid to his charge. In fortification, any thing which serves to screen the soldiers or the place. Formerly, a prohibition, from *defense*, Fr. "Severe defences may be made against wearing any linnen." TEMPLE.

DEFENCELESS, *adj.* (from *defence* and *less*, implying a negation) without any thing to secure a person against the attacks of an enemy. Figuratively, unarmed, without making any resistance. Impotent, unable to resist.

To **DEFEND**, *v. a.* (*defendo*, Lat. *defendre*, Fr.) to protect from the attacks of an enemy. To protect, to support, to secure, to forbid. "His taste of that defended fruit." PAR. LOFT. To vindicate or justify a person from a charge brought against him.

DEFENDABLE, *adv.* that which may be maintained or secured against the attacks of an enemy. That which may be vindicated or justified.

DEFENDANT, *adj.* fit for security, or protection. That which may protect against the attack of an Enemy. "With means defendant." SHAK.

DEFENDANT, *S.* he that endeavours to beat off any enemy, or to hinder a place from falling into his hands. In law, the person who is prosecuted or sued.

DEFENDER, *S.* one who protects a place or person against an enemy. Figuratively, one who endeavours to answer the objections raised against any truth or doctrine. In law, one who espouses the cause of one person against another, in a court of justice.

DEFENSATIVE, *S.* that which is made use of to secure a person or place against the attack of an enemy. Defence. Guard. In surgery, a bandage, plaister, or other means made use of to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEFENSIBLE, *adj.* that which may be protected from an enemy. Figuratively, that which may be justified or vindicated from any crime or aspersion.

DEFENSIVE, *adj.* (*defensif*, Fr.) only proper for defence, not for attack, opposed to *offensive*. In a state or posture proper to ward off the blows of an enemy, but not to give any.

D E F

DEFENSIVE, *S.* means made use of to secure from attack or danger. Figuratively, a safe-guard. A state of defence, opposed to attacking.

DEFENSIVELY, *adv.* in such a manner as to guard against the designs, or attack of an enemy.

To **DEFER**, *v. n.* (*differo*, Lat.) to put off to another time; to delay. To pay a regard, or respect to another's opinion; seldom used in the verb. Actively, to withhold or delay the giving or performance of a thing expected. To refer or leave to the judgment of another. "The commissioners" *deferred* the matter to the earl of Northumberland." BAC.

DEFERENCE, *S.* (Fr.) regard, or respect paid to a person on account of his rank, age, or superiour talents. Complaisance; submission.

DEFERENT, *part.* (from *deferens* of *defero*, Lat.) that which carries any thing downwards.

DEFERENT, *S.* a vehicle; or that which conveys. In anatomy, applied to those vessels of the human body which convey the humours or fluids from one place to another, but most properly to such as convey them downwards.

DEFIANCE, *S.* (*deffi*, Fr.) a challenge, or a call upon a person to make good an accusation by force of arms, or by strength of evidence. Figuratively, a contemptuous challenge or disregard.

DEFICIENCE, **DEFICIENCY**, *S.* (*deficio*, Lat.) the want of something which a person or thing should have; an imperfection; failure, or defect.

DEFICIENT, *adj.* (*deficiens*, Lat.) imperfect; wanting something to make it perfect.

DEFICIENT *verbs* or *nouns*. See **DEFECTIVE**. *Deficient* numbers, in arithmetic, are those whose aliquot parts, being added together, make less than the integer or number itself, thus, 1, 2, 4, which are parts of 8, make only 7.

DEFIER, *S.* a challenger; a contemner; one who dares a person to make good a charge, either by arms or proof.

To **DEFILE**, *v. a.* (*afylan*, Sax. from *ful*, Sax. foul) to render a thing foul, unclean, or impure. Figuratively, to pollute, or render either legally, or ritually impure. To be guilty of any sin against the purity of the marriage bed, or the chastity of a virgin. To commit any crime, that shall sully our character either as men, citizens, or Christians.

To **DEFYLE**, *v. n.* (*deffiler*, Fr.) to march or separate in files, applied to an army.

DEFILE, *S.* (*deffile*, Fr. from *file*, a single row or thread of soldiers, the *filum*, Lat. a thread) a narrow pass, or passage, where few, if any men can march a-breast.

DEFILEMENT, *S.* that which renders a thing foul or nasty. Figuratively, that which pollutes or corrupts the virtue of a person.

DEFILER, *S.* one who pollutes the chastity of a person; one who acts inconsistent with the purity or sacredness of a person or thing.

DEFINABLE, *adj.* (from *define*) that which may be defined. That which may be ascertained.

To **DEFINE**, *v. a.* (*definier*, Fr. *definio*, Lat.) to explain a thing or word by the enumeration of its properties or qualities, so as to distinguish it from every thing of the same kind. Neuterly, in law, to determine, or ascertain the property of a thing.

DEFINER, *S.* a person who explains the nature of a thing or word by enumerating all its properties, so as to distinguish it from all others of the same kind.

DEFINITION, *S.* (Fr. *definitio*, Lat.) an enumeration of all the simple ideas of which a complex word or idea consists, in order to distinguish, ascertain, or explain its nature. A *nominal* definition is that which explains the sense or signification of a word; a *real* definition, is an enumeration of the principal attributes of a thing, in order to explain its nature. In rhetoric, a short explanation of a thing.

DEFINITIVE, *adj.* (*definitivus*, Lat.) express, positive; decisive; making a thing free from any ambiguity, doubt, or uncertainty.

DEFINITIVELY, *adv.* in a positive, express, decisive manner.

DEFINITIVENESS, *S.* decisiveness; or a state free from ambiguity or doubt.

DEFLAGRABILITY, *S.* (from *deflagro*, Lat.) the quality of taking fire and burning entirely away.

DEFLAGRATION, *S.* (*deflagratio*, Lat.) in chemistry, the act of setting fire to a thing, which will burn till it is entirely consumed.

To **DEFLECT**, *v. n.* (*deflecto*, Lat.) to turn aside from its true course or direction. To bend a thing from a straight line or direction.

DEFLECTION, *S.* (from *deflecto*, Lat.) the act of deviating, or turning aside from its proper course, point or direction.

direction. In navigation, the departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLEXURE, *S.* (from *deflecto*, Lat.) a bending downwards; the act or state of a thing turned aside, or from its right way and direction.

DEFLORATION, *S.* (Fr. *defloratus*, Lat.) the act of deflowering, or violating the chastity of a virgin. Figuratively, a selection of the flowers or most valuable parts of a thing or collection. "The laws of Normandy, are in a great measure the defloration of the English laws." HALE.

To DEFLOUR, *v. a.* (*deflorer*, Fr.) to violate a virgin by acts of immodesty. Figuratively, to take away the beauty or grace of a thing.

DEFLOURER, *S.* a ravisher; or one who violates the chastity of a virgin.

DEFLUXION, *S.* (*defluxio*, Lat. from *defluo*, Lat.) the act of flowing down.

DE'FLY, *adv.* nimbly; elegantly. "They dauncin deffy." SPENS. Obsolete.

DEFECATION, *S.* (*defecatus*, Lat.) the act of rendering foul or filthy. The corrupting of the sense of an author. "The defecation of so many parts by a bad printer." BENTLEY. Seldom used.

DEFORCEMENT (from *de* and *force*) in law, the act of withholding land or tenements from the right owner.

To DEFORM, *v. a.* (*deformo*, Lat.) to disfigure, or spoil the beauty or shape of any thing. To render unseemly; to deprive of its cleanliness, or make disagreeable to the sight.

DEFORM, *adj.* (*deformis*, Lat.) void of symmetry of parts, straightness of shape, or pleasingness of appearance. Disfigured.

DEFORMATION, *S.* (*deformatio*, Lat.) the act of spoiling the shape of a thing, or making it ugly, or disagreeable to the sight. The state of a thing which has lost its beauty.

DEFORMEDLY, *adv.* in an ugly manner.

DEFORMITY, *S.* (*deformatas*, Lat.) the state or appearance of a thing which has lost its beauty, gracefulness, regularity of shape, or other quality, which rendered it pleasing to the sight. Figuratively, any irregularity, or deviation from some fixed rule and standard of moral perfection and obedience. Dishonour; disgrace.

DEFORSOR, *S.* (*forſeur*, Fr.) in law, one that overcomes or drives out by force.

To DEFRAUDE, *v. a.* (*defraudo*, Lat.) to deprive a person of his property by some false appearance, fraud, or trick; used with *of* before the thing lost by the cheat.

DEFRAUDER, *S.* a person who deprives another of what belongs to him by some trick, or false appearance.

To DEFRAUD, *v. a.* (*defrauder*, Fr.) to pay or repay the charges of a thing, or the expences a person has been at for us.

DEFRAUDER, *S.* one who discharges an expence.

DEFRAUDMENT, *S.* the discharge or payment of expences.

DEFT, *adj.* (*dæft*, Sax.) neat, handsome, spruce. Proper. "That's the deffest way." SHAK. Dextrous. "So deff

"at his new ministry." DRYD. Sprightly, nimble, active. "My cur, Tray, play deffest feats." GAY.

DEFTLY, *adv.* in a neat, or skillful manner. "Deffly

"tune the reed." GAY.

DEFUNCT, *adj.* (*defunctus*, Lat.) dead; expired.

DEFUNCT, *S.* one who is dead.

DEFUNCTION, *S.* death or decease. "Four hundred

"one and twenty years — after defunction of king Phara-

"mond." SHAK.

To DEFY, *v. a.* (*defier*, Fr.) to challenge or call upon a person to fight. To treat with disdain and contempt.

DEFY, *S.* (*deffi*, Fr.) a provocation, challenge, or call upon a person to fight. "At this the challenger with

"fierce defy." SHAK.

DEFYER, *S.* a person who gives another a challenge or invitation to fight. Figuratively, one who treats a person or thing with disdain.

DEGENERACY, *S.* (*degeneratio*, Lat.) the acting unworthy of one's ancestors. Figuratively, the leaving of a moral conduct for an immoral one, or quitting a life of godliness for one of impiety. Meanness, whereby a person loses all sense of the dignity of his nature.

To DEGENERATE, *v. n.* (*degeneratum* of *degenero*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerar*, Span.) to fall from or act inconsistent with the reputation or virtues of one's ancestors.

To sink from a noble to a base state. To fall from or loose the character or properties of its kind. To grow wild or base, applied to vegetables.

DEGENERATE, *adj.* (*degener*, Lat.) unlike one's ancestors in virtues. Below the character of the merits and

virtue of one's ancestors. Unworthy, corrupted; having lost its value, or the distinguishing properties of its species.

DEGENERATENESS, *S.* corruption, whereby a person is below the dignity or virtues of his ancestors, or a thing has lost its excellencies, or the characteristics of its kind. Depraved.

DEGENERATION, *S.* a deviation from or acting beneath, the virtues of one's ancestors. A sinking from a state of excellence, to one of less worth. Figuratively, the thing which has changed, or lost the properties of its kind.

DEGENEROUS, *adj.* (*degener*, Lat.) depraved, or unworthy of one's ancestors. Figuratively, base, mean, infamous, unworthy.

DEGENEROUSLY, *adv.* in a degenerate, base, mean, or unworthy manner.

DEGLUTITION, *S.* (Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.) the act or power of swallowing.

DEGRADATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of depriving a man of any office, employ, or dignity. Figuratively, depravation, or a change from a more perfect and honourable to a low and mean state. In painting, the lessening and confusing of the figures in a picture or landscape, as they would appear to the eye, at the supposed distance.

To DEGRADE, *v. a.* (*degrader*, Fr.) to deprive a person of any post, office, or dignity. Figuratively, to lessen or diminish the value of a thing.

DEGREE, *S.* (*degré*, Fr. from *gradus*, Lat.) quality, rank, condition, or dignity. State or condition of a thing, which may be either heightened or lowered, increased or diminished. Measure, proportion, or quantity. In geometry, the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. The space of one degree, has been variously determined by different persons, in different times, but that of the French Missionaries is the most exact. In chemistry, a greater or less intenseness of heat. In canon law, an interval in kinship, from whence nearness or remoteness of blood are computed. In music, the little intervals which compose the concords, or musical intervals. The different orders or classes of the angelic bodies. In the university, a dignity or title conferred on persons who are of a certain standing, and have performed the exercises required by the statutes, which entitles them to certain privileges, precedence, &c.

By DEGREE'S, *adv.* gradually; by little and little.

To DEHORT, *v. a.* (*dehortor*, Lat.) to dissuade or prevail on a person not to do something.

DEHORTATION, *S.* a dissuasion. Arguments, counsel, or advice, made use of to keep a person from assenting to any doctrine, or from committing any action.

DEHORTATORY, *adj.* belonging to dissuasion, intended to hinder a person from acting or assenting.

DEHORTER, *S.* one who uses arguments to dissuade a person from giving assent, or acting.

DEICIDE, *S.* (from *deus*, Lat. God, and *cædo*, Lat. to slay) the crime of murdering a Deity or God, applied only to the death of our blessed Saviour.

To DEJECT, *v. a.* (*dejectum*, supine of *deicio*, Lat.) to cast down, or render sorrowful, or melancholy. Figuratively, to change the form of a person's countenance by grief.

DEJECT, *part.* (*dejectus*, Lat.) cast down; afflicted with some disappointment; mournful; melancholy.

DEJECTLEDLY, *adv.* in a dull, sorrowful, or mournful manner, occasioned by loss, or disappointment.

DEJECTEDNESS, *S.* the state of a person who grieves and is cast down, on account of some great loss or disappointment.

DEJECTION, *S.* a lowness of spirits occasioned by some loss, disappointment, approaching calamity, or bad news. Loss or an impaired state. "Dejection of appetite."

ARBUTH. The voiding of the excrements, or the going to stool. "To provoke dejection." RAY.

DEJECTURE, *S.* excrements, ordure voided by stool. "Urine, liquid dejections." ARBUTH. Seldom used.

DEIFICATION, *S.* the act of ascribing divine honours to a person and worshiping him as a God.

DEIFORM, *adj.* (from *deus*, Lat. a God, and *forma*, Lat. a shape) of a God-like form.

To DEIFY, *v. a.* (*deifier*, Fr. of *deus*, Lat. and *fo*, Lat. to be made) to make a God. To adore as a God. To rank among the deities. Figuratively, to praise too much.

To extol a person in such a manner as is unbecoming a mortal, and proper only for a God.

To DEIGN, *v. n.* (pronounced *dain*, from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Lat.) to condescend, to vouchsafe. Actively, to grant a favour, to permit. "We deign him burial of his

"men." SHAK.

DEIGNING,

D E L

DEIGNING, *S.* a condescension, permission, granting a favour.

DEIPAROUS, *adj.* (from *deus*, Lat. a god, and *pario*, Lat. to bring forth) the bringing forth a god; an epithet applied to the blessed Virgin, the mother of our Saviour.

DEISM, *S.* (*deisme*, Fr.) the doctrine or opinion of those, who own the belief of a God, but deny his having ever given, or the probability of his ever giving a revelation.

DEIST, *S.* (*deiste*, Fr.) a person who believes the existence of God, but denies all revelation in general.

DEISTICAL, *adj.* belonging to the opinion of one who denies all revealed religion.

DEITY, *S.* (*deité*, Fr. from *deitas*, Lat.) divinity. The nature and essence of God. An idol or supposed divinity, an heathen god.

DELA'PSED, *part.* (*dilapsus*, part. of *dilabor*, Lat.) in physic, bearing or falling down, applied to the womb.

To DELA'TE, *v. a.* (*delatus*, Lat.) to carry or convey. "The time wherein sound is *delated*." BAC. Not in use.

DELA'TION, *S.* the act of carrying, or conveying. "The *delation* of sounds." BAC. An accusation, charge, impeachment, or information.

DELA'TOR, *S.* (Lat.) an accuser, or informer. "Men have proved their own *dilators*." *Government of the Tongue*.

To DELA'Y, *v. a.* (*delay*, Fr.) to defer, or put off the doing of a thing till another time. To keep a person long in suspense, or expectation, by not doing a thing. Figuratively, to frustrate by hindering. Neuterly, to stop; to cease from action.

DELA'Y, *S.* the act of deferring or putting off the performance of an act for some other time. Figuratively, a stay; a stop.

DELA'YER, *S.* one who defers the doing a thing, which might be performed immediately to some other time. A putter-off.

DELEC'TABLE, *adj.* (*delectabilis*, Lat.) affording pleasure either to the sight, ear, taste, or mind.

DELEC'TABLENESS, *S.* pleasantness.

DELEC'TABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to afford pleasure.

DELECTA'TION, *S.* (*delectatio*, Lat.) pleasure; delight. Wants authority.

DE'LEGATE, *v. a.* (*delegatum*, supine of *delego*, Lat.) to send away. To send in the character of an ambassador. To intrust; or give a person authority to exercise a power; to communicate authority. In law, to appoint judges to determine a particular cause.

DE'LEGATE, *S.* (*delegatus*, Lat.) any person sent or authorized to act for another. In law, applied to persons appointed by the king's commission to sit on an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery. The *court of Delegates*, is that wherein all causes, of appeal by way of devolution from either of the arch-bishops, are decided.

DE'LEGATE, *adj.* (*delegatus*, Lat.) deputed; or authorized to judge, or transact business for another.

DELEGA'TION, *S.* (*delegatio*, Lat.) the act of sending away; the assignment of a debt to another. In law, an extraordinary commission given a judge to take cognisance of and determine some cause, which would not otherwise come before him.

DELETERIOUS, *adj.* (*deleterius*, Lat. *δηλεω*, *deleo*, Gr. to hurt) noxious, deadly, fatal, applied, by naturalists, to such things as are of a poisonous or pernicious nature.

DELE'TERY, *adj.* (*deleterius*, Lat.) destructive; deadly; having the power to kill; poisonous. "Well-stored with *deletory* medicines." HUD.

DELE'TION, *S.* (*deletio*, Lat.) destruction. "If there be a *total deletion* of every person." HALE. Not in use.

DE'LF, **DE'LF**, (*delfan*, Sax. do dig) a mine, a quarry, or large cavity formed by digging. "The *delfs* would be *overflown*. RAY." A *delf* of coal is that which lies in veins under ground, before it is dug up. In heraldry, one of the abatements in honour, being a square in the middle of an escutcheon, likewise named a *delf-ten*, and is used to denote cowardice. Glazed earthen ware, poorly imitating china, so called from being made at *Delf*.

DELIBA'TION, *S.* (*delibatio*, Lat.) a taste; a smack. Figuratively, an essay.

To DELIBERATE, *v. n.* (*deliberatum*, supine of *delibero*, Lat.) to think on in order to choose; Figuratively, to hesitate.

DELIBERATE, *part.* (*deliberatus*, Lat.) circumspect; discreet; wary; thinking on or considering the nature of a thing, before the making a choice. Figuratively, slow; tedious.

D E L

DELIBERATELY, *adv.* in a circumspect, wary, or discreet manner; with due consideration.

DELIBERATENESS, *S.* circumspection. Coolness; caution.

DELIBERA'TION, *S.* (*deliberatio*, Lat.) the act of considering things before the making a choice.

DELIBERATIVE, *adj.* (*deliberativus*, Lat.) relating to consideration; or premeditation.

DELIBERATIVE, *S.* the object of deliberation.

DELICACY, *S.* (*delicateffe*, Fr. of *delicie*, Lat.) daintiness; or taste shown in eating. Any thing which affects the senses with great pleasure. Elegant softness of form. Nicety, or minute accuracy. Genteel neatness, applied to dress. Politeness of behaviour. Indulgence, which produces weakness. Tendernefs, weakness of constitution. A disposition which is shocked with any excess, whether it respect the finer arts, and accomplishments of life; or the minuter and coarser efforts of mechanics and labourers.

DE'LICATE, *adj.* (*delicat*, Fr.) fine, or consisting of minute parts, opposed to coarse. Beautiful or pleasing to the eye. Nice or pleasant to the taste. Dainty, or nice in the choice of food. Choice; select, polite, or rigorously observant of the maxims of good breeding. Soft, effeminate, or unable to bear hardships. Pure; free from foulness; clear. "The air is *delicate*." SHAK.

DE'LICATELY, *adv.* in a beautiful manner. "Fine by *defect*, and *delicately* weak." POPE. Finely, opposed to coarsely. Daintily; luxuriously. "Eat not *delicately* or nicely." TAYLOR. Choicely; politely; effeminately.

DELICATENESS, *S.* softness; effeminacy. Too great an affectation of elegance.

DE'LICATES, *S.* niceties, rarities, applied to food.

DELICIOUS, *adj.* (*delicieux*, Fr.) giving exquisite pleasure either to the senses or the mind.

DELICIOUSLY, *adv.* in an elegant, or luxurious manner, applied to food or dress. In such a manner as to convey a rapturous pleasure.

DELICIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of affording exquisite pleasure to the senses, or to the mind.

DELIGA'TION, *S.* (*deligatio*, Lat.) the confining the parts of a thing together by binding.

DELIGHT, *S.* (*deleite*, Span. *delice*, Fr. *delector*, Lat.) that which affords an agreeable pleasure or satisfaction to the mind or the senses.

To DELIGHT, *v. a.* (*delector*, Lat. *dilettare*, Ital.) to take pleasure in the frequent repetition or enjoyment of a thing. To satisfy; to repeat any action with pleasure; used with *in*. Neuterly, to be pleased, satisfied or contented, used with *in*.

DELIGHTFUL, *adj.* that which affords great pleasure to the senses or mind.

DELIGHTFULLY, *adv.* in such a manner, as to charm or afford pleasure, satisfaction, and content.

DELIGHTFULNESS, *S.* pleasure, satisfaction, gratification, arising from the frequent repetition, sight or enjoyment of a thing. The quality of communicating pleasure either to the senses or mind.

DELIGHTSOME, *adj.* (from *delight* and *some*, of *sum*, Sax. implying *much*) affording great pleasure.

DELIGHTSOMELY, *adv.* in such a manner as to afford great pleasure.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, *S.* the quality of affecting the senses or mind with great pleasure.

To DELINEATE, *v. a.* (*delineatum*, supine of *delineo*, Lat.) to draw the first sketch, or draught; to design. To paint a picture, or the resemblance of a thing. Figuratively, to describe in a lively and accurate manner.

DELINEA'TION, *S.* the first draught of a thing. Figuratively, a description.

DELINQUENCY, *S.* (*delinquentia*, Lat.) a failure, or the omission of a duty. A thing done wilfully against any known law.

DELINQUENT, *S.* (*delinquens*, Lat.) one who has committed some crime or fault. An offender.

To DELIQUATE, *v. n.* (*deliqueo*, Lat.) to melt. To be dissolved.

DELIQUA'TION, *S.* (*deliquatio*, Lat.) the act of melting or dissolving. Figuratively, a solution, or the state of a thing dissolved or melted.

DELI'QUIUM, *S.* (Lat.) in chemistry, the act of distilling by means of fire; but more properly the dissolving, or melting a salt or calx, by suspending it in a moist place.

DELIRIOUS, *adj.* (*delirius*, Lat.) light-headed; raving, from the violence of some disorder. Figuratively, doting.

DELIRIUM, *S.* (Lat.) in physic, a kind of phrensy, or madness, caused generally in fevers, by the too impetuous motion

motion of the blood, so far altering the secretion of the brain, as to disorder the whole nervous system.

To DELIVER, *v. a.* (*deliverer*, Fr.) to give a person a thing which was given for that purpose by another. To call off. Joined with *into*, to surrender or give up. Joined to *from*, to free from any danger or calamity. To pronounce, to relate, applied to discourse or reading. To bring into the world, used with *of*. Actively, to surrender, to put into a person's hands, or leave to his discretion, used with *over*. Used with *down*, or *over*, to transmit or convey any transaction by means of writing. Joined to *up*, to surrender, to give up, or expose.

DELIVERANCE, *S.* (*deliverance*, Fr.) the act of giving or surrendering a thing to another. The act of freeing a person from captivity, imprisonment, danger, or distress. The act or manner of pronouncing or speaking. The act of bringing children into the world.

DELIVERER, *S.* one who gives a thing into the hands of another, or conveys it to the place ordered. One who frees another from danger, distress, captivity, or imprisonment. One who pronounces a set speech, or relates a thing.

DELIVERY, *S.* the act of giving or surrendering a thing to another. A release from danger, bondage, imprisonment, or distress. Speech, pronunciation, or manner of speaking. The bringing a foetus or child from the womb.

DELL, *S.* (*dal*, Belg. see DELF) a pit, valley, or any hollow made in the ground. "Bushy dell in this wild wood." *Par. Lost*. Obsolete.

DELPH, *S.* (from *delft*, the capital of *Delft-land*) a glazed sort of earthen ware.

DELTOIDE, *S.* (from *δελτα*, *delta*, Gr. the name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, and *ειδος*, *eidōs*, Gr. shape, so called from its resembling that letter) in anatomy, applied to the triangular muscle of the shoulder, which resembles the greek capital Δ.

DELU'DABLE, *adj.* liable to be deceived, imposed on, or drawn aside.

To DELUDE, *v. a.* (*deludo*, Lat.) to beguile; to deceive or seduce by false pretences. Figuratively, to disappoint.

DELU'DER, *S.* one who deceives, imposes on, beguiles, or seduces another by false appearances or pretences.

To DE'LVE, *v. a.* (*delven*, Belg. see DELF) to dig, or open the ground with a spade. Figuratively, to sound one's opinion, to fathom, to get to the bottom of an affair. "I cannot *delve* him to the root." SHAK.

DE'LVE, *S.* see DELF.

DE'LVER, *S.* a digger, or one who opens the ground with a spade, or pick-ax, &c.

DE'LUGE, *S.* (Fr. from *diluvium*, Lat.) in natural history, a flood or inundation of water covering the earth, either in the whole, or in part. Figuratively, the over-flowing of a river beyond its natural bounds. Any sudden and irresistible calamity. Any corruption, or depravation, which spreads far and quickly.

To DE'LUGE, *v. a.* to drown, or lay entirely under water. To over-flow with water. Figuratively, to over-whelm, with any great and encreasing calamity.

DELU'SION, *S.* (*delusio*, Lat.) the act of imposing on a person by some false appearance. Figuratively, a false appearance, or illusion, which leads a person into an error or mistake.

DELU'SIVE, *adj.* (*delusus*, Lat.) apt to have the power to deceive or impose on.

DELU'SORY, *adj.* (from *delusus*, Lat.) apt to deceive.

DEMAGOGUE, *S.* (from *δημος*, *demos*, Gr. the people, and *αγω*, *ago*, Gr. to lead) the ring-leader or head of a faction or tumult of the common people.

DEMA'IN, DEME'AN, DEME'SNE, *S.* (*domain*, Fr.) in law, that land which a man holds originally of himself, opposed to fee, or that which is held of a superiour lord.

DEMA'ND, *S.* (*demande*, Fr. *demandare*, Ital.) the asking of a thing with authority, sometimes implying a right in the person asking, and a necessity of granting in the person applied to. Enquiry after in order to buy. "The demand for these my papers encreases daily." *Spec.* In law, the asking of what is due.

To DEMAND, *v. a.* (*demandar*, Fr.) to claim; to ask for with authority; to ask or question. In law, to prosecute in a real action.

DEMAN'DABLE, *adj.* that which may be claimed as a due, or asked for with authority.

DEMA'NDANT, *S.* in law, the person who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, so named because he *demandeth* or claims lands.

DEMA'NDER, *S.* one who claims a thing. One who asks with authority. One that asks for a thing in order to pur-

chase it. Figuratively, a dun, or one who asks for a debt.

To DEME'AN, (*demeaner*, Fr. *dimenre*, Ital.) to behave. Figuratively, to lessen, debase, or undervalue. To do any thing below one's character or rank.

DEME'ANOUR, *S.* (*demener*, Fr.) behaviour, carriage. The manner of a person's acting.

DEME'ANS, *S.* (*plural*) in law, an estate in goods or lands, which a man possesses in his own right.

DEME'RIT, *S.* (*demerite*, Fr.) the want of merit, ensuing from a person's not performing, or acting contrary to his duty. Used formerly, instead of merit or defect. "My *demerits* may speak unbonnetting." SHAK.

To DEME'RIT, *v. a.* (*demeriter*, Fr.) to act contrary to one's duty, and thereby deserve both blame and disgrace.

DEMER'SION, *S.* (*demersio*, Lat.) the action of plunging under the water, or drowning. In chemistry, the putting any thing into a dissolving liquor or menstruum.

DEME'SNE, *S.* see DEMEAN.

DE'MI, an inseparable particle (Fr. from *dimidium*, Lat.) half; one part of a thing, which is divided equally in two; a word used only in composition.

DE'MI-AIR, *S.* in horsemanship, a motion in which the fore parts of the horse are more raised, but his legs are not in so quick a motion as in *terra a terra*.

DE'MI-BASTION, *S.* in fortification, that which has only one face and one flank.

DE'MI-CANNON, in fortification, is of three sizes; first, that that which carries a ball of thirty pound weight, the diameter of its bore is $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Second, the demi-cannon ordinary is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches bore, 12 feet long, and carries a shot $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter, and 32 lb. weight. Third, the *demi-cannon* of the of the largest size is $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter in the bore, 12 feet long, and carries a ball of $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter, and 30 lb. weight.

DE'MI-CULVERIN, *S.* in gunnery, is from 4 to $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches bore, from 10, to $10\frac{1}{4}$ feet long, and from 2000 to 3000 lb. weight; its charge is from 6 lb. 4 oz. to 8 lb. 8 oz. of powder, the ball is from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, and weighs from 9 to 12 lb. 11 oz. and shoots point blank from 174, to 178 paces.

DE'MI-GOD, *S.* a person, who was mortal by birth from one of his parents, but had a deity for the other; and was raised to cohabit with the deities on account of his exploits, or heroic actions.

DEMI'SE, *S.* (*demis*, *demise*, Fr. from *demeter*, Fr.) death, decease. Seldom used but in law writings, and formal or ceremonious language.

To DEMI'SE, *v. a.* (*demis demise*, Fr.) to leave, bequeath, grant, or dispose of by will. "My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands." SWIFT.

DEMI'SSION, *S.* (*demissio*, Lat.) degradation. Diminution of dignity; lessening the value of a thing by some mean action. "Worse than a lachre *demission* of sovereign authority." L'ESTRANGE. Not in use.

To DEM'IT, *v. a.* (*demitto*, Lat.) to depress, to hang or bend down; to let fall. "They presently *demit* and let fall the same." BROWN. Not in use.

DEMO'CRACY, *S.* (*δημοκρατία*, from *δημος*, *demos*, Gr. the people, and *κρατω*, *krato*, Gr. to command or govern) a form of government wherein the supreme power or authority is lodged in the people.

DEMOCRATICAL, *adj.* (from *democracy*) belonging to that sort of government wherein the supreme power is lodged in the people.

To DEMO'LISH, *v. a.* (*demolir*, Fr. *demolior*, Lat.) to pull down, raze or destroy buildings. Figuratively, to destroy the fame of a work by remarks or criticism. "I expected the fabric of my book would, long since, have been *demolished*." TILLOT.

DEMO'LISHER, *S.* one who destroys or pulls down buildings.

DEMOLI'TION, *S.* the act of pulling down or destroying buildings; destruction.

DE'MON, *S.* (*dæmon*, Lat. *δαίμων*, *demon*, Gr.) a spirit. An evil spirit.

DEMO'NIAC, DEMONI'ACAL, *adj.* belonging to the devil, devilish. Possessed by the devil; produced by the devil or some evil spirit.

DEMO'NIAC, *S.* a person possessed by the devil, or some evil spirit.

DEMO'NIAN, *adj.* (from *demon*) devilish; belonging to the devil. "Demonian spirits." *Par. Lost*.

DEMONO'LOGY, *S.* (from *δαίμων*, *duimone*, Gr. a demon, and *λογος*, a discourse) a discourse on the nature and practices of evil spirits; a title given by king James I. to his book concerning witches.

DEMON'STRABLE, *adj.* (*demonstrabilis*, Lat.) that which may admit of demonstration, or be proved beyond a contradiction.

To **DEMON'STRATE**, *v. a.* (*demonstratum*, supine of *demonstro*, Lat.) to prove in such a manner as to convince the most prejudiced, to stop the mouth of contradiction, and render in the highest manner certain.

DEMONSTRATION, *S.* (Fr. *demonstratio*, Lat.) an argument containing a clear and invincible proof of the truth of a proposition. The shewing the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of one or more proofs which have a constant, immutable and visible connection one with another. Figuratively, indubitable evidence or proof of a thing by means of the senses.

DEMONSTRATIVE, *adj.* (*demonstrativus*, Lat.) applied to such proofs, as being proposed and understood, cannot honestly be denied.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, *adv.* in such a clear and evident manner as to oblige a person to yield his assent. Figuratively, clearly, plainly, certainly.

DEMONSTRATOR, *S.* one who proves a thing by demonstration. One who explains, teaches, or renders a thing plain to the meanest capacity. A lecturer. "Demonstrator of anatomy."

DEMONSTRATORY, *adj.* having the power of a demonstration.

DEMULCENT, *part.* (*demulcens*, Lat.) in physic, softening, mollifying. "Peas, being deprived of any aromatic parts are mild and demulcent in the highest degree."

ARBUTH.

To **DEMUR**, *v. n.* (*demeurer*, Fr. *dimorare*, Ital. *dimoror*, Lat.) to delay a process in law by doubts and objections. To pause through uncertainty. To hesitate; to doubt; to deliberate; to suspend one's assent, choice, or judgment. Actively, to doubt, or question the truth of a proposition, or assertion.

DEMUR, *S.* doubt, arising from uncertainty or want of sufficient proof. Hesitation. Suspense of judgment, choice, or opinion.

DEMURE, *adj.* (*des mœurs*, Fr. mannerly, *demuth*, Teut. modesty) looking and behaving in a sober, precise, or modest manner. Grave, or affectedly modest, generally used as a word implying something blameable.

To **DEMURE**, *v. n.* (from the noun) to look precisely; to behave with affected modesty. "Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes — demuring upon me." SHAK. Not in use.

DEMURELY, *adv.* in an affected, grave, precise or modest manner.

DEMURENESS, *S.* formerly used for real modesty, soberness or gravity of aspect. "Her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty demureness." SIDNEY. At present used for affected modesty or gravity. Preciseness, and used for conveying the secondary idea of blame.

DEMURAGE, *S.* (*demurer*, Fr. to stay) in commerce, an allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time prescribed or appointed.

DEMURRER, *S.* (from *demurer*) in law, a kind of pause made in an action, for a court to take time, to consider of some point of difficulty.

DEM'Y, *S.* (*demi*, Fr. of *demidium*, Lat.) the title of a person on the foundation at Magdalen College, Oxford, who does not enjoy either the privileges, or the salary of a fellow, and is of the same import, as a *scholar* at other colleges. Applied likewise to signify a larger sized paper.

DE'N, *S.* (*den*, Sax. *denne*, Belg.) a cavern or hollow place, running horizontally under ground. The cave of a wild beast. Figuratively, a dark retired place of a prison. In composition, a valley or woody place, for the Saxon implies both.

DENAY, *S.* (from *deny* or *nay*) denial, refusal. "My love can give no place, bide no denay." SHAK. Not in use.

DENDRITIS, *S.* (from *δένδρον*, *dendron*, Gr. a tree) in natural history, a stone whereon trees or shrubs are represented in miniature, in blackish or yellowish colours.

DENDRO'LOGY, *S.* (from *δένδρον*, *dendron*, Gr. a tree, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. a discourse) a discourse or natural history of trees.

DENHAM (Sir John) an eminent poet in the XVIIth century, was the only son of Sir John Denham, Knt. of little Horsey in Essex, some time chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, and one of the lords justices of that kingdom. He was born at Dublin in 1615, and on his father's being made one of the barons of the exchequer in England, was brought over in 1617. He was educated at London,

and entered in 1631, at the age of 16, a gentleman commoner of Trinity College, Oxford; but here as he was more addicted to gaming than study; he was looked on as a person of slow and unpromising parts: At his removal from hence to Lincoln's-Inn, he still continued his practice of gaming, not only to the ruining of his fortune, but to the displeasure of his father, who threatened to disinherit him. The great trust reposed in him by the unfortunate martyr and his queen; the part he is supposed to have born in conveying away the duke of York; his being sent ambassador by Charles II. to the king of Poland; his being employed as surveyor of his majesty's buildings on the death of Inigo Jones, and being created a knight of the Bath, by king Charles II. at his restoration, are sufficient indications of his talents for public employments. His poetical abilities were certainly very great, his diction and sentiments sublime, his expressions strong, and his numbers harmonious. The *Sophy*, which he published in 1641, was so much admired, that even Mr. Waller could not help saying on its publication, that he broke out like the Irish rebellion, threescore thousand strong, and when no body was aware, or in the least suspected it. His *Cooper's Hill* has been celebrated by the best writers in our language. As a poet he has few faults, and if he had any in his life, let those only censure, who have none in theirs.

DENI'ABLE, *adj.* that which may be refused to be granted, when asked, or to be believed, when proposed.

DENI'AL, *S.* (from *deny*) the refusing to give, or believe. The persisting in one's innocence, opposed to the confession of guilt. Abjuration, or renouncing.

DENI'ER, *S.* one who refuses to grant a thing requested, or to assent to a truth proposed for his assent. One who will not acknowledge or own.

DE'NIER, *S.* (Fr. from *denarius*, Lat.) in commerce, a small piece of copper coin formerly current in France, and at present in the provinces beyond the Loire. They have seldom been struck since 1649, those coined towards the end of Lewis XIII reign, were the work of the famous Varin, and are kept amongst the most rare medals by the curious, as master pieces in coining.

To **DENI'GRATE**, *v. a.* (*denigratum*, supine of *denigro*, Lat.) to make black, or to blacken. "Bodies will be denigrated by heat." BOYLE.

DENIGRA'TION, *S.* (*denigratio*, Lat.) the act of blackening, or making a thing black.

DENIZA'TION, *S.* (from *denizen*) the act of enfranchising a stranger or foreigner, by which means he enjoys a great many privileges as a natural subject, such as the power of purchasing lands, enjoying offices, &c.

DENIZEN, **DENISON**, *S.* (*dinasdydd*, Brit. a man of the city, *dinasdydd*, *dinasdydd*, Brit. free of a city, from *dinas*, Brit. a city) in law, an alien enfranchised or made free by the king's charter and donation; and thereby enabled in many respects to do as the king's subjects do; namely, to purchase and possess lands, to hold any office or dignity, &c.

To **DE'NIZEN**, *v. a.* to enfranchise, to make free. Figuratively, to protect or encourage. "Falshood is denizen'd." DONNE.

To **DENO'MINATE**, *v. a.* (*denominatum*, supine of *denomino*, Lat.) to name, to give a name to.

DENOMINA'TION, *S.* (*denominatio*, Lat.) a name given to a thing arising from, or pointing out, some peculiar quality belonging to it.

DENO'MINATIVE, *adj.* that which gives a particular name or appellation. That which obtains a distinct or peculiar name or appellation. "The least denominative part of time is a minute." COCKER.

DENOMINA'TOR, *S.* the giver, person, or thing, which affixes a particular name or appellation to a thing. In fractions, the number below the line, shewing the number of parts, which any integer is supposed to be divided into, thus in $\frac{6}{8}$; 8 the denominator, shews that the integer is divided into 8 parts, and 6 the numerator, that you take 6 of those 8 parts.

DENOTA'TION, *S.* (*denotatio*, Lat.) the act of ascertaining that a particular thing is to be signified, or understood by a certain sign, or that a thing belongs to a particular person.

To **DENO'TE**, *v. a.* (*denoto*, Lat.) to mark; to be a sign of; to imply; signify, or betoken. "A quick pulse denotes a fever."

To **DENOU'NCE**, *v. a.* (*denoncer*, Fr. *denuncio*, Lat.) to threaten by proclamation, or some external sign. Figuratively, in law, to inform, or give information against. "And denounce such as are negligent." AYLIFFE.

DENOU'NCEMENT, *S.* the act of proclaiming any threat, or future and impending evil.

DENOU'NCER,

DENOUNCER, S. (from *denounce* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who declares some menace, or impending calamity, or punishment.

DENSE, *adj.* (*densus*, Lat.) close, compact, thick, containing a great deal of matter in a small compass. Having few or very small pores between its particles.

To DENSHIRE, *v. a.* (from *Devonshire*, or *Denbighshire*, because mostly practised in those parts) in husbandry, to burn land in order to render it fertile, or free it from insects, or weeds.

DENSITY, S. (*densitas*, Lat.) a property of bodies arising from the closeness of their particles, and the smallness of their pores, whereby they contain such a quantity of matter under such a bulk; so that a body which contains more matter under the same or a less bulk than another, is said to be *denser* than the other. Thickness; solidity; compactness. The closeness or near approach, or adhesion of the parts of a body.

DENT, S. (Fr.) a notch, or piece cut out of a thing, or the defect made by breaking a piece out of the edge of a thing. A mark made in the surface of a thing, by thrusting the parts of it inwards with a blow.

DENTAL, *adj.* (*dentalis*, Lat. from *dentis*, Genit. of *dens*, Lat. a tooth) belonging, or relating to the teeth. In grammar, applied to those letters which are pronounced principally by means of the teeth. In natural history, a small shell-fish.

DENTELLATED, *adj.* in botany, notched, jagged, formed like the teeth of a saw on the edges; named *sawed* by Miller.

DENTE'LLI, S. (Ital.) in architecture, the same as Modillions. "The modillions, or *dentelli*." *SpeE. N^o. 415.*

DENTICULA'TION, S. (*denticulatus*, Lat.) in natural history, set with small teeth, notched, or jagged. "He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill." GREW.

DENTY'LATED, *part.* (*denticulatus*, Lat.) set with small teeth.

DE'NTRIFICE, S. (from *dens*, Lat. a tooth, and *frico*, Lat. to rub) in medicine, a powder made use of to cleanse or fasten the teeth, by rubbing them with it.

DENTITION, S. (*dentitio*, Lat.) the act, or time, of breeding teeth.

To DENU'DATE, *v. a.* (*denudatum*, supine of *denudo*, Lat.) to strip or make naked. Figuratively, to divest, used with *of*. "Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances." *Decay of Piety*. Seldom used.

DENU'DATION, S. the act of stripping, or making naked. Figuratively, the act of divesting or freeing one's self from incumbrances.

To DENU'DE, *v. a.* (*denudo*, Lat.) to make naked; to pull off a person's cloths. Figuratively, to strip or divest a thing of its natural covering. "If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves." RAY. Seldom used, unless by technical writers.

DENUNCIA'TION, S. (*denunciatio*, Lat.) the act of publishing any menace; or threatening any calamity or punishment.

DENUNCIA'TOR, S. (from *denuncio*, Lat.) the person who proclaims any threat. In law, one who lodges an information against another. "The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment." AYLIFFE.

To DENY, *v. a.* (*denier*, Fr. *denego*, Lat.) to contradict an accusation, opposed to *confess*. To refuse to grant a thing requested. To disown. To renounce. To disregard. Used in Scripture with the personal pronouns, to forego all prejudices, and advantages, that nothing may obstruct the work of grace, or hinder our growth in piety.

To DEOBSTRU'CT, *v. a.* (*deobstructum*, supine of *deobstruo*, Lat.) to clear from impediments; to free a passage from such things as stop it up.

DEO'BSTRUENT, S. (*deobstruens*, Lat.) in pharmacy, a medicine which, by its dissolving viscidities, opens the pores or passages of the human body.

DEODAND, S. (*deodandum*, Lat. to be given by God) in law, a thing devoted or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of a Christian's coming to a violent end, without the fault of a reasonable creature; thus if a horse should strike its keeper and kill him, the horse is to be a *deodand*, i. e. forfeited, sold, and the money given to the poor.

To DEOP'PILATE, *v. a.* (from *de* and *oppilo*, Lat.) to clear a passage from any obstructions.

DEOP'PILATION, S. (from DEOP'PILATE) the act of opening the passages or clearing them from obstructions. "It becomes effectual in *deoppilations*." BROWN.

DEOP'PILATIVE, *adj.* having the power to clear the pas-

sages from obstructions. "A physician prescribed him a "*deoppilative* and purgative apozem." HARVEY.

To DEPA'INT, *v. a.* (*depeint*, particip. of *depeindre*, Fr.) to form the resemblance of a thing by colours or painting. To describe.

To DEPA'RT, *v. n.* (*depart* from *departer*, Fr.) to go away from a place. Figuratively, to cease from practising a thing. To revolt; to quit; to leave, or apostatize; joined to, *away from*. To perish; to be lost; used with *away*. To die. Actively to quit, or leave a person or place.

To DEPA'RT, *v. a.* (*partir*, Fr.) to divide, or separate.

DEPA'RT, S. (*depart*, Fr.) the act of going away, or quitting a place or person. Figuratively, death. "Tidings were brought me of your loss and his *depart*." Among refiners, a method of separating gold from silver, silver from copper, copper from iron, iron from calaminaris, and calaminaris from fixed nitre by means of aqua fortis. The silver and gold are at first incorporated together in a crucible by means of fire, then cast into cold water; afterwards the particles thus produced are put into a stone vessel with aqua fortis over a fire for an hour, after which the gold will be found precipitated in a calx, to the bottom of the vessel, and the silver will be imbibed by the aqua fortis; this silver may again be precipitated in the same manner, by adding water to the aqua fortis in which the gold was precipitated, and adding a piece of copper, which will be dissolved in the same manner as the silver was, and the silver will then be found precipitated in the same manner as the gold was at the first experiment.

DEPA'RTER, S. a refiner, or one who purifies metals by aqua fortis, &c.

DEPA'RTMENT, S. (*departement*, Fr.) a peculiar province or employment allotted to particular persons.

DEPA'RTURE, S. (from DEPART) the act of going away from a person or place. Figuratively, death; the act of forsaking, or quitting, used with *from*. "Departure from evil." TILLOTS.

To DEPA'STURE, *v. a.* (*departus* from *depaſcor*, Lat.) to graze, to eat up or consume by feeding. "Removing to fresh land, as they have *depaſtured* the former." SPENCER.

To DEPAU'PERATE, *v. a.* (*depauperatum*, supine of *depaupero*, Lat.) to make poor, to render ground barren; to impoverish liquours.

DEPE'CTIBLE, *adj.* (from *depecto*, Lat.) tough, clammy, viscid, thick or tenacious. "Some bodies are of a more "*depectible* nature than oil." BOYLE. Not in use.

To DEPE'ND, *v. n.* (*dependeo*, Lat.) to hang, used with *from*. "To proceed *from* as a necessary cause." To be in a state of subjection, or servitude; to live subject to the will of another. To be supported, subsisted or maintained by another. To be in suspense; to be yet undetermined. Joined to *upon*; to confide in, rely on, trust to. To be certain of, when used with *it*. "Depend upon it — he'll remain." ADDIS.

DEPE'NDANCE, S. (Fr.) the state of a thing hanging from a supporter. Something hanging on or from another. Relation, or connexion of one thing to another. The state of being subject to or at the disposal of another. Figuratively, the things or persons which are subject to, and at the disposal of another. Figuratively, reliance, trust, confidence. An accident, or that whose existence implies the existence of something else.

DEPE'NDANT, *adj.* (Fr.) subject to, or in the power and disposal of another.

DEPE'NDANT, S. (Fr.) one who is subject to, at the disposal of, or maintained by another.

DEPE'NDENCE, DEPE'NDENCY, S. (from *depend*. This word with many others of the same ending, are indifferently written, with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*, as they are intended to be derived, either from the Latin or French) a person who is subject to the will and discretion of another. That which is subordinate to, or has a connexion with a thing, as something appendant and inferior to it. Connexion or a series wherein things or ideas have a mutual relation to each other. Figuratively, trust, reliance, confidence.

DEPE'NDENT, *adj.* (*dependens*, Lat. this, and other words of the same ending, are written either *ent* or *ant*, according to their supposed derivation from the Latin or French) hanging down. "The whole furs in the tails were *dependent*." PEACHAM.

DEPE'NDENT, S. relying on and indebted to another for protection, safety, maintenance, or support.

DEPE'NDER, S. one who confides in another.

DEPERDIT'ION, S. (*deperditus*, Lat.) loss; entire destruction. "Deperdition of any ponderous particles." BROWN.

DEPHLEGMA'TION, S. (from DEPHLEGMA) in chemistry, the act of purifying, or clearing a fluid of its phlegm or water.

To DEPHLE'GM, DEPHLE'GMATE, *v. a.* (*dephlegmo*, low Lat.) to clear a fluid from its phlegm or water.

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS, S. (from *dephlegmed* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of being cleared from phlegm, or water.

To DEPICT, *v. a.* (*depictum*, supine of *depingo*, Lat.) to paint, or represent the likeness of any thing in colours. Figuratively, to describe in words, or convey the idea of a person or thing to the mind by an accurate or elegant description thereof.

DEPIL'ATORY, S. (from *de* and *pilus*, Lat. the hair) in medicine, a plaster or other application made use of to take away hair.

DEPILOUS, *adj.* (see DEPILATORY) without hair or fur. "Corticated and *depilous*." BROWN. Not in use.

DEPLE'TION, S. (*depletus* of *depleo*, Lat.) in physic, the act of emptying. "Depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself." ARBUTH.

DEPLO'RABLE, *adj.* (*deploro*, Lat.) that which causes or demands sorrow, or lamentation. Figuratively, used only to increase the signification of a word, implying sometimes *very great*, despicable or contemptible. "Deplorable non-sense." "Deplorable stupidity."

DEPLO'RABLENESS, S. the state of being an object of grief; misery; wretchedness.

DEPLO'RABLY, *adv.* lamentably; miserably; in such a manner, as to occasion, or demand sorrow.

DEPLO'RATE, *adj.* (*deploratus*, Lat.) wretched, occasioning sorrow; lamentable. "The case or thing is then most *deplorate*, when reward goes over to the wrong side." L'ESTRAN. Not in use.

To DEPLO'RE, *v. a.* (*deploro*, Lat.) to lament, mourn, or express sorrow for any calamity, loss, or misfortune.

DEPLO'RER, S. one who laments, or grieves for a loss or calamity.

DEPLUMA'TION, S. (*deplumatio*, Lat.) the act of plucking off feathers. In surgery, the swelling of the eyelids, attended with the falling off the hairs from the eyebrows.

To DEPONE, *v. a.* (*depono*, Lat.) to lay down as a pledge or security. To lay a wager; to risque, or hazard upon the success of an undertaking or adventure. "On this I would *depone* as much." HUDIB. Not in use.

DEPONENT, S. (*deponens*, Lat.) in law, one who gives his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence, or witness. In grammar, such verbs as have an active signification, though they have no active voice; so called, because *deponunt*, i. e. they lay aside the force of a verb passive.

To DEPO'PULATE, *v. n.* (*depopulatus*, Lat. from *depopulo*, Lat.) to unpeople; or to deprive an inhabited country of its people. To lay waste a country.

DEPOPULA'TION, S. the act of unpeopling, or rendering a country waste, desolate, or uninhabited, by destroying the inhabitants.

DEPOPULA'TOR, S. one who kills or destroys the inhabitants of a country. A destroyer of mankind.

To DEPORT, *v. a.* (*deporter*, Fr.) to carry, or behave, used with the reciprocal pronouns, *myself*, *himself*, &c. "Let an embassadour *deport himself* in the most graceful manner."

DEPORT, S. demeanour; behaviour. Carriage. "In wife *deport*." MILT.

DEPORTA'TION, S. (*deportatio*, Lat.) transportation, whereby a person had some remote place assigned for his residence, with a prohibition of stirring from it, on pain of death. Figuratively, exile, or banishment of any kind. "Abjuration, which is a *deportation* into a foreign land."

DEPORTMENT, S. (*deportment*, Fr.) conduct, demeanour; the manner of a person's behaviour.

To DEPO'SE, *v. a.* (*depositum*, supine of *depono*, Lat.) to lay down, used with *upon*. To deprive a person of a post, or dignity. To give testimony in a court of justice. To examine a person on his oath. "According to our law *depose* him." SHAK. Neuterly, to give in evidence on oath. "Love straight stood up and *deposed*." SIDNEY.

DEPO'SITARY, S. (*depositaire*, Fr. *depositarius*, Lat.) one who is intrusted with the charge or keeping of a thing.

To DEPO'SITE, *v. a.* (*depositum*, Lat.) to lay up or lodge in any place. To lay up as a pledge or security. To place at interest. To quit, leave, or lay aside. "To *deposit* these busts." Dec. of Piety.

DEPO'SITE, S. (*depositum*, Lat.) any thing committed to the care, charge, or trust of another, applied to things of

value, which are expected to be returned, when demanded. A pledge, a pawn, or security given for the performance of any contract. The state of a thing pledged, or pawned. "And have now put in *deposite*." BAC.

DEPOSITION, S. the act of giving testimony in an action, suit of law, or trial, on oath. The act of dethroning a prince. In cannon law, the solemn depriving a clergyman of his orders, for some crime.

DEPO'SITORY, S. the place where things which are intrusted with a person, or given in charge to him are laid up. *Depository*, is properly applied to the place where a thing is kept, and *Depositary* to the person who keeps it, though sometimes this distinction is not observed. "The Jews themselves are the *depositories* of those prophecies." ADDIS.

DEPRAVA'TION, S. (*depravatio*, Lat.) the act of spoiling, corrupting, or rendering a thing less perfect, valuable, or worthy than it was. The state of a thing which is corrupted, made bad, or hath lost any good quality or virtue. Figuratively, defamation, whereby the esteem of a person or thing is destroyed. "Without a theme for *depravation*." SHAK. An unusual sense.

To DEPRA'VE, *v. a.* (*depravo*, Lat.) to corrupt, to spoil, to rob a thing of its perfections, to seduce from goodness; to adulterate, or corrupt writings, or the works of another.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, S. a state of corruption, applied both to persons or things, loss of purity, goodness, or perfection.

DEPRA'VEMENT, S. that which renders a thing bad or corrupted.

DEPRA'VER, S. a corrupter or one who makes either a person or thing bad.

DEPRA'VITY, S. corruption; a change from perfection to imperfection, or from virtue to vice.

To DEPRECATE, *v. n.* (*deprecatus*, of *deprecor*, Lat.) to pray earnestly for the averting some imminent punishment; to ask pardon for a crime. To request or petition with importunity and humility. Actively, to pray for mercy; to pray in order to avert punishment; to beg off, or pray for deliverance from.

DEPRECA'TION, S. (*deprecatio*) prayer, or the act of petitioning. A begging pardon, or prayer against any evil, or for the averting some imminent punishment.

DE'PRECATIVE, DE'PRECATORY, *adj.* that which is used as an apology; excuse, or means of averting some mischief, calamity, or punishment.

DEPRECA'TOR, S. (Lat.) one who sues for another. An intercessor. One who apologizes for the faults of another, in order to free him from the punishment due to him.

To DEPRE'CIATE, *v. a.* (*de* and *pretium*, Lat. a price) to speak meanly of a thing in order to lessen its esteem or value. To under-value.

To DE'PREDATE, *v. a.* (*deprædatus*, of *deprædor*, Lat.) to rob, plunder, or pillage. To seize as prey, or booty. To consume, devour, or destroy. "Less subject to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits." BACON. Not in use.

DEPREDA'TION, S. (*deprædatio*) the act of spoiling, robbing, or seizing on as a prey or plunder. Waste, consumption. "The speedy *depredation* of air upon watry moisture." BAC.

DEPREDA'TOR, S. (*deprædator*, Lat.) a robber, a spoiler. Figuratively, a devourer, or consumer. "They be both great *depredators* of the earth." BAC.

To DEPREHE'ND, *v. a.* (*deprehendo*, Lat.) to detect, to catch unawares, to take in the fact. Figuratively, to discover, or find out something difficult, or not obvious. "They are to be *deprehended* by experience." BAC. Seldom used.

DEPREHEN'SIBLE, *adj.* (from *deprehensus*, Lat.) that which may be detected, that which may be apprehended, discovered, perceived, or understood.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS, S. possibility of being detected, discovered; or understood. Seldom used.

DEPREHE'NSION, S. (*deprehensio*, Lat.) detection; the act of taking in the fact, or a taking unawares. A discovery.

To DEPRESS, *v. a.* (*depressum*, supine of *deprimo*, Lat.) to press down, to look downwards. "Raising, or *depressing* the eyes or otherwise moving it." NEWT. Opt. Figuratively, to humble, abase, or deject, applied to the mind.

DEPRE'SSION, S. (*depressio*, Lat.) the act of pressing down. The sinking, or falling in of a surface. Figuratively, grading, abasement, or humbling. Depression, in algebra, applied to equations, is the bringing them to their lowest terms by division. In astronomy, the distance of a star from

from the horizon, measured from the horizon downwards. In geography, the depression of the pole, is the travelling or sailing so much from the pole, nearer to the horizon. Depression of the sensible horizon, is its sinking so much below the real horizontal plane, owing either to the variation of the atmosphere, or the different situation of an observer's eye, above the surface of the sea.

DEPRESSOR, *S.* (Lat.) one that keeps or presses down. An oppressor. In anatomy, applied to such muscles as bring or press down those parts, which they are fastened to.

DEPRIMENT, *part.* (*deprimens* of *deprimo*, Lat.) pressing downwards; the same as *depressor*.

DEPRIVATION, *S.* (from *de* and *privatio*, Lat.) the act of taking away a quality, or existence of a thing. In law, the deposing or taking away the preferment of a clergyman for some crime.

To DEPRIVE, *v. a.* (from *de* and *privo*, Lat.) to take away; that which is enjoyed by another; to hinder a person from enjoying or making use of a thing. Figuratively, to free from, an unusual sense. In law to turn a clergyman out of a benefice for some crime.

DEPTH, *S.* (see *DEEP*, *diep*, Belg.) the measure of a thing, or space measured from the surface of a thing, downwards. Quantity of water opposed to a shoal. The sea. The abyss. Figuratively, the height, or middle of a season, or night. Profoundness; difficulty, obscurity; applied to learning. In war, the *depth* of a squadron is the number of men in a file.

To DEPTHEN, *v. a.* (*diepen*, Belg.) to deepen or make deep. To increase the space of a thing downwards.

DEPULSION, *S.* (*depulsio*, Lat.) the act of beating, or driving away.

DEPULSORY, *adj.* (*depulsus*, Lat.) thrusting away.

To DEPURATE, *v. a.* (*depurer*, Fr.) to purify, to cleanse from any impurities.

DEPURATE, *adj.* (from the verb) cleansed, or freed from dregs or foulness. Figuratively, pure, not tainted, or corrupted. "Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the contrary." GLANV.

DEPURATION, *S.* (*depuratio*, Lat.) the act of separating the impure or foul parts of any thing from the pure ones. In surgery, the cleansing a wound from its matter, or foulness.

To DEPURRE, *v. a.* (*depurer*, Fr.) to cleanse from dregs, or foulness. To purge, or cleanse a thing from any noxious or hurtful qualities. "Of such harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or *de-pure*." RALLEIGH.

DEPUTATION, *S.* (Fr.) the sending some select persons out of a body, to a prince or solemn assembly, to treat of matters in their behalf or name. The commission of treating in behalf of others.

To DEPUTE, *v. a.* (*deputer*, Fr.) to send with a special commission; to select or appoint one or more persons to negotiate a public or private affair with a prince, state, or private person.

DEPUTY, *S.* (*deputé*, Fr.) one that is commissioned to transact an affair or discharge the duties of another. A vice-gerent. Any one who transacts business for another. An officer of a ward, who is chosen by the alderman, from the body of common council, of that ward, to transact business relating to it, in his absence. In law, a person who exercises an office in the right of another, which is accountable for his mistakes or misbehaviour.

To DEQUANTITATE, *v. a.* (from *de* and *quantitas*, Lat.) to lessen the quantity of a thing. "Actually *dequantitated* by fire." BROWN.

DE'R, *S.* in composition is generally derived from *deor*, Sax. a wild beast, and implies that the place was formerly woody, and infested with those animals, but if it stand upon a river, it alludes to its signification, and is derived from *dur*, Brit. water.

To DERA'CINATE, *v. a.* (*deraciner*) to pluck up by the roots. To abolish or extirpate. "The cutter rusts—which should *deracinate* savagery." SHAK. Not in use.

To DERA'IGN or DERA'IN, *v. a.* (*deranger*, Fr.) in law, to prove. In its primary signification, to disorder, or confuse.

DERA'IGNMENT, DERA'INMENT, *S.* in law, the act of proving. A discharge from an office; a departure out of religion. Seldom used.

DERA'Y, *v. a.* (*deranger*, *derayer*, Fr.) a confusion, tumult, disorder. Merriment. Wants authority.

DERELICTION, *S.* (*derelictio*, Lat.) the utter forsaking or abandoning a person.

DERELICTS, *S.* (plural *derelicta*, Lat.) in law, such goods as are wilfully thrown away and disowned by a person.

DE'RHAM, (William) a most excellent Christian philosopher and divine, was born at Stowton near Worcester in 1657. In 1675 he was entered at Trinity College, Oxon, where his tutor was the learned Dr. Willes, father of the present Lord Chief Justice of the Common-pleas. In 1678-9 he took his bachelor's degree, by which time he had so distinguished himself by his learning, and other eminent qualifications, that Dr. R. Bathurst, then president of Trinity College, earnestly recommended him to Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, by whose interest he was, when he entered into holy orders in 1681, made chaplain to the lady dowager Grey of Warke: In 1689 he was presented by Mrs. Jane Bray, to the rectory of Upminster in Essex, worth 200 l. and not more than 15 miles from London. His proximity to the metropolis was subservient to the highest purposes of a scholar and a divine, and his retirement was employed in studying both the volumes of his Creator, the Scriptures and the book of nature. As a natural historian, no person ever made a greater figure; but as his studies in this branch had always the honour of God, the promotion of religion, and the good of mankind for their guide, he richly deserved all the honours which they prepared for him, and the notice taken of him by the Royal Society, the archbishop of Canterbury, his present Majesty, and the university of Oxford, who presented him with his Doctor's Degree, were rather so many evidences of his merit, than marks of honour. While true, masculine and rational piety, unspotted reputation, or extensive learning, have any advocates, this gentleman's name must be had in veneration. As his private life was no less beneficial than his writings, as he was not only the teacher, but the example of his parishioners; and as he was not only a physician to their souls, but their bodies likewise; he deserves no less praise as a man, than as an author, and as an author his *Physico Theology*, *Astro Theology*, and curious pieces in the Philosophical Transactions, will show, that he is, in that character, inferior to none.

To DERIDE, *v. a.* to laugh at, mock, or turn to scorn with great contempt.

DERIDER, *S.* a person who makes a mock, or ridicules a thing with great contempt.

DERISION, *S.* the act of ridiculing, mocking, or laughing at with great contempt. The object of ridicule; or the state of a thing treated with contemptuous ridicule.

DERISIVE, *adj.* ridiculing; mocking.

DERISORY, *adj.* (*derisorius*, Lat.) mocking, ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, *adj.* (from *DERIVE*) that which may be obtained by descent, or communicated from one to another.

DERIVATION, *S.* (*derivatio*, Lat.) the draining water from its course or channel. In grammar, the tracing a word from its original. In genealogy, descent. Figuratively, the tracing any thing from its source. In medicine, the drawing a humour from one part of the body to another, which is near it.

DERIVATIVE, *adj.* (*derivativus*, Lat.) derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVE, *S.* the thing or word which is derived from another.

DERIVATIVELY, *adv.* (from *derivative* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) after a derivative manner; not originally.

To DERIVE, *v. a.* (*deriver*, Fr. *derivo*, Lat.) to drain, let out water, or turn its course. Figuratively, to divide, or separate. To deduce or trace from its original or source. To communicate, as the source of a river to one of its branches, or a cause to an effect. To descend to a person, or to communicate by descent of blood. To divide; to diffuse over a large extent gradually, and in separate branches. "The streams of public justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom." SPENS. In grammar, to trace a word from its origin. Neuterly, to proceed, come, or descend from.

DERIVER, *S.* one who partakes of a thing by descent, pedigree, or communication.

DE'RN, *adj.* (*dearn*, Sax.) sad, solitary. Barbarous, wild, cruel. Obsolete.

DE'RNIER, *adj.* (Fr.) last, adopted as a common word in law writings, as well as by those, who by travelling had corrupted their own language, and used with *resort*. "This being the *dernier resort*." AYLIFF.

To DE'ROGATE, *v. a.* (*derogatum*, supine of *derogo*, Lat.) to lessen the value of a family or profession, by acting contrary or inconsistent with the dignity of the one, or the precepts of the other. To degenerate. To undervalue; or lessen the esteem or worth of a thing.

DE'ROGATE,

DE'ROGATE, *adj.* (*derogatus*, Lat.) degenerated; depraved; lessened in value or fertility. "And from her *derogate* body." SHAK. Not in use.

DEROGA'TION, *S.* (*derogatio*, Lat.) an act done contrary to, or inconsistent with any law, by which means its force and value is lessened. The act of disparaging, or lessening the value of a thing. Used with *to*, and sometimes though not so properly, with *from*.

DEROGATIVE, *adj.* lessening the value of a thing, or the esteem and reputation of a person.

DEROGATORILY, *adv.* in a distracting manner. In such a manner as to lessen the value of a thing, or the esteem and reputation of a person.

DEROGATORINESS, *S.* the quality of lessening the value of a thing.

DEROGATORY, *adj.* (*derogatorius*, Lat.) that which lessens or takes away from the value of a person or thing.

DER'VIS, or **DER'VISE**, *S.* (from *دریویش*, *der-vish*, Pers.) a kind of monks among the Turks, who profess extreme poverty, and lead a very austere life. Their order was instituted by Mevelava; they affect an uncommon degree of patience, humility, and charity; are itinerant preachers, and deliver their doctrines even in coffee-houses; they always go bare-legged, and open breasted; fast every Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, during which they eat nothing till sun set. At their meeting one of them plays on the flute, while the rest dance, turning themselves round with incredible swiftness, in commemoration of Mevelava's turning miraculously round for the space of four days. But we have said enough of them to raise pity; for their folly is of so great importance, with respect to its consequence, that it would be inhuman to laugh at them.

DESC'ANT, *S.* (accented on both the first and last syllables by Shakespear, in different parts of his works, and by Milton, on the first syllable, from *descanto*, Ital.) a song or tune composed in parts. Figuratively, a discourse, or treatise branched out into several parts, sometimes used in contempt, and sometimes in a good sense. "A *descant* on the creation." In music, the art of composing several parts. Plain *descant*, consists in the orderly placing many concords, and relates to simple counter-point, as in psalmody. Figurative or florid *descant*, is that wherein discords may be concerned as well, though not as much, as concords, in it are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, diversity of measures, and whatever else is capable of adorning a composition. Double *descant*, is when the parts are so contrived that the treble may be made the bass, and the bass the treble.

To **DE'SCANT**, *v. n.* (from the noun) to sing in parts. In music, to compose in *descant*. Figuratively, to discourse at large, or to criticize minutely and find fault with the actions of another. To point out faults with great minuteness. To censure.

To **DESCEND**, *v. a.* (*descendre*, Fr. *descendo*, Lat.) to come or go from a higher to a lower place. To go gradually downwards, or below the surface of a thing, to sink. To invade an enemy's country. To proceed as from a successor, or as a cause does from an effect. To change a discourse from a general and superficial view, to a more accurate, minute, and particular one. Actively, to walk, or roll downwards from a higher place or situation.

DESCENDANT, *S.* (Fr. *descendens*, Lat.) one who belongs to another as a relation. The offspring or posterity of a person.

DESCENDENT, *part.* (*descendens*, Lat. ** It is the general custom to write the substantive as if derived from the French, and the participle as if derived from the Latin) coming or moving from a higher to a lower situation or place. Sinking. Proceeding, as from an ancestor, or from a cause. In astronomy, it is divided into right or oblique. Right ascension, is a point or arch of the equator, which descends with a star, or sign, in a right sphere: Oblique descension, is that which descends in an oblique sphere.

DESCENSIONAL, *adj.* relating to descent. In astronomy, *descensional* difference, is the difference between the oblique and right descension of a star.

DESCENT, *S.* (*descente*, Fr. *descensus*, Lat.) the act of passing from a higher to a lower place; or towards the centre of the earth. A slope, or sloping situation. "The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, or inclining plane." WOODW. Invasion, or attack on an enemy's country or coasts. Birth, extraction. Lineal *descent*, is that which is conveyed down in a right line from the grand-father, to the father, from the father, to the son, &c. Collateral *descent*, is that which springs out of the side of the line or blood, as from a man to his brother, nephew, &c. Figuratively, one step or generation in the

line of a family. "No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself." HOOKER. A rank, or degree in the scale of beings.

To **DESCRIBE**, *v. a.* (*describo*, Lat.) in painting, to form the resemblance of a thing. In logic, to convey an idea of a thing in a loose manner, without enumerating all its properties. In geometry, to draw or make a figure. Figuratively, to delineate, or convey some notion of a thing by words.

DESCRIBER, *S.* one who relates a matter of fact, the manner of performing an action, a battle, &c.

DESCRIER, (from *descrier*) one who discovers or descries a thing at a distance.

DESCRIPTION, *S.* (*descriptio*, Lat.) the act of conveying the idea of a person or thing by mentioning some of their properties. In logic, a collection of the most remarkable properties of a thing, without including the essential difference and the general nature, or genus. The sentence or passage in which a thing is described. The qualities expressed in representing a thing.

To **DESCR'Y**, *v. a.* (*descrier*, Fr.) in its primary sense it implied the giving notice, by calling out, on the sudden discovery or sight of a thing or person. In its secondary sense, the other being obsolete, it implies, to reconnoitre, to examine or view at a distance. To discover, or discern by the sight a thing hidden, or concealed.

DESCR'Y, *S.* (from the verb) discovery, or the thing discovered.

To **DE'SECRATE**, *v. a.* (*desecratum* from *desecro*, Lat.) to divert from its original intention; to convert a thing to an use different from that to which it was originally consecrated.

DESCERA'TION, *S.* the converting of a thing consecrated, to some common use.

DE'SERT, *S.* (*desertum*, Lat.) a place not inhabited or built. A waste place; a solitude. In scripture, a place at some distance from any city, thinly built and scarcely inhabited.

DE'SERT, *adj.* (*desertum*, Lat.) wild, waste, uncultivated, uninhabited.

To **DESE'RT**, *v. a.* (*deserter*, Fr. *desertum* from *desero*, Lat.) to quit, to forsake; to abandon a person who has a reliance on one, used as a word of reproach. To leave a station or place. To run away from an army or company, applied to soldiers.

DESE'RT, *S.* (Fr. properly spelt *deffert*, it being originally a French word) the last course of an entertainment; consisting in fruits or sweetmeats. Figuratively, the fruits or sweetmeats of which the last course is composed.

DESE'RT, *S.* (from *deserve*) the behaviour, conduct, or actions of a person considered with respect to reward or punishments. A claim to praise or reward. Figuratively, excellence, or virtue. Degree of merit.

DESE'RTER, *S.* (*desertus*, Lat.) one who leaves or abandons a person, who can claim his assistance. One who abandons, quits, or leaves his post, or the army to which he belongs.

DESE'RTION, *S.* the act of abandoning or forsaking a person, cause, post, or place in an army. In divinity, a persuasion, that a person is abandoned by divine grace or mercy.

DESER'TLESS, *adj.* (from *desert* and *less*, implying a negation) want of merit; without those qualifications which can entitle a person to, or render him a proper object of approbation and reward.

To **DESE'RV**, *v. a.* (*deservir*, Fr.) to be an object of approbation or disapprobation, reward or punishment, on account of one's actions or behaviour. To be worthy, or a proper object of reward.

DESE'RVEDLY, *adj.* not without reason, or foundation; according to a person's behaviour, whether good or ill.

DESE'RV, *S.* a man who is a proper object of approbation and reward. ** This and other words of the same derivation, are most properly used in a good sense, or that which implies merit.

DESHABI'LL, *S.* (Fr.) an undress. Not dressed in a proper manner for receiving company. "He is in *deshabille*."

DESIC'CANT, *part.* (*desiccans*, Lat.) in medicine such applications as dry up the humours.

To **DE'SICCATE**, *v. a.* (*desiccatum*, supine of *desicco*, Lat.) to dry up any moisture.

DESICCA'TION, *S.* the act of drying up moisture.

DESIC'CATIVE, *adj.* that which has the power of drying.

To **DESI'DERATE**, *v. a.* (*desiderationem*, supine of *desidero*, Lat.) to long for a thing not discovered; to desire a thing absent. "So desired and so much *desiderated* problem." CHENEY. Seldom used.

To **DESIGN**, *v. a.* (pronounced *define*, as if the *g* was omitted. *Deffiner*, Fr. *designo*, Lat.) to purpose or intend. To form or order for a particular purpose, used with *for*. To intend or set apart in the mind to a certain use or end, used with *to*. To plan, project, contrive or form an idea of in the mind. To sketch the plan or scheme of a work, or the out-lines of a picture.

DESIGN, *S.* an intention or purpose. A plan of action. A scheme, or contrivance formed for the prejudice or hurt of another. The plan or representation of the order, general distribution and construction of a painting, poem, books, building, &c. In weaving, the figures the workman endeavours to express in his stuff, which are copied from some painting.

DESIGNABLE, *adj.* that which can be ascertained, described, or expressed.

DESIGNATION, *S.* (*designatio*, Lat.) the describing a person or thing by some remote sign. Appointment, or direction. Import or signification. Intention.

DESIGNEDLY, *adv.* purposely. In a manner agreeable to the intention or previous purpose of a person, opposed to accidentally.

DESIGNER, *S.* a person who premeditates or contrives something ill. A person who invents a draught, or original, for some artist to copy by.

DESIGNING, *part.* contriving, meditating, or intending something amiss, or prejudicial to the interest of another.

DESIGNLESS, *adj.* without intending; without any bad intention.

DESIGNLESSLY, *adv.* without any bad intention. Ignorantly; without premeditation; inadvertently.

DESIGNMENT, *S.* an intended expedition against an enemy. A plot. The idea, or sketch of a work.

DESIRABLE, *adj.* an object of desire, or longing.

To **DESIRE**, *v. a.* (*desirer*, Fr.) to wish for or covet some absent good. To appear to long for a thing. "A *desiring* look." *DRYD.* To ask, to entreat.

DESIRER, *S.* one who covets an absent good.

DESIROUS, *adj.* full of longing; coveting something absent, or not in possession.

DESIROUSNESS, *S.* the quality of longing for some absent good. Figuratively, the quality which renders a thing the object of desire.

DESIROUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to covet, or long for something unpossessed or unenjoyed.

To **DESIST**, *v. n.* (*desisto*, Lat.) to cease from doing a thing which is begun. To stop, used with *from*.

DESISTANCE, *S.* the act of stopping or ceasing from some action begun.

DESISTIVE, *adj.* (*desitus* of *desino*, Lat.) ending or concluded. A *desistive* proposition, is that which implies the ending or conclusion of something.

DESK, *S.* (*disch*, Belg. *tisch*, Teut. *desco*, Ital.) an inclining or sloping board or table, made use of by writers or readers.

DESOLATE, *adj.* (*desolatus*, Lat.) without inhabitants; laid waste. Solitary; or unfrequented.

To **DESOLATE**, *v. a.* (*desolatus*, Lat.) to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste.

DESOLATELY, *adv.* in an unfrequented manner; in a desolate manner.

DESOLATION, *S.* the act of destroying or removing the inhabitants from a place. The act of laying a place waste. Figuratively, melancholy or grief, arising from a want of comforters, and rendering a person unfit for company. A place wasted and forsaken. "How is Babylon become 'a desolation?'" *Jer. i. 23.*

DESPAIR, *S.* (*desespoir*, Fr.) an utter abandoning of the hopes of any future good. Loss of hope. That which deprives a person of hope. A passion excited by imagining that the object or subject of desire is not to be attained, or that a thing to be undertaken is beyond our abilities to perform. In divinity, loss of confidence in the divine mercy.

To **DESPAIR**, *v. n.* (*despero*, Lat. *desperer*, Fr.) to abandon, relinquish or give a thing over as unattainable. To cease to hope, used with *of*.

DESPAIRER, *S.* (from *despair* and *er*, of *over*, Sax. a man) one who looks on a thing as unattainable; one who is without hope.

DESPAIRFUL, *adj.* without hope; deep in despair. "That 'sweet but sour *despairful* care.'" *SIDNEY.* Obsolete.

DESPAIRINGLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to discover no hope.

To **DESPATCH**, *v. a.* (*depecher*, Fr.) to send a person or thing away hastily. Figuratively, to send out of the world

by a violent death; to murder. To perform business quickly, or expeditiously. To conclude a business or affair with another, joined to *with*. "They have *despatch'd* with 'Pompey.'" *SHAK.* This last sense is obsolete.

DESPATCH, *S.* quickness or expedition in performing. Figuratively, conduct, management. "You shall put — 'this night's great business into my *despatch*.'" *SHAK.* A message or messenger sent in haste; an express, "*despatches* were sent away."

DESPATCHFUL, *adj.* full of haste, expedition, or quickness in the performance of business.

DESPERATE, *adj.* (*desperatus*, Lat.) without hope, or looking on a thing as impossible or unattainable. Without any regard to safety, arising from despair. Figuratively, not to be retrieved or surmounted, applied to things. Mad, furious with despair, applied to persons. Sometimes used for persons habituated to something bad, whose reformation is despaired of. "Mere *desperate* fots and fools." *POPE.* Violent, applied to things. "*Desperate* remedies must be used."

DESPERATELY, *adv.* in a manner of a person grown furious by despair. Madly, in a great degree.

DESPERATENESS, *S.* madness, fury, acting without any regard to safety or security.

DESPERATION, *S.* a state void of all hope.

DESPICABLE, *adj.* (*despicabilis*, Lat.) deserving contempt on account of something sordid, mean, base, and vile, applied both to persons and things.

DESPICABLENESS, *S.* the quality which renders a thing or person, the object of contempt.

DESPICABLY, *adv.* in a mean, sordid, vile, or contemptible manner.

DESPICABLE, *adj.* (from *despise*) worthy of contempt on account of its vileness, or worthlessness, applied both to persons or things. "The most *despicable* thing in the 'world.'" *ARBUTH.* A low word.

To **DESPISE**, *v. a.* (*despiser*, old Fr. according to Skinner, *despicio*, Lat.) to scorn or contemn, with some degree of pride and disdain, on account of its worthlessness, or meanness, applied both to persons and things. To disregard, or to look down on as an object of terror, or abhorrence, from *despettare*, Ital. "Let not you ears *despise* my tongue for ever." *SHAK.*

DESPISER, *S.* one who regards a thing with scorn or contempt, either through wickedness and pride, or on account of its real meanness and worthlessness.

DESPITE, *S.* (*despite*, Fr. *dispetto*, Ital. *spijt*, Belg.) malice, anger on account of some real, or supposed injury. Joined with *in*, defiance. "In *despite* of heat by day." *BLACKM.* An act of malice, or resentment; something done in order to counteract the designs of another, through malice, revenge, resentment, and in order to make him uneasy. "A *despite* done against the most high." *Par. Lost.*

To **DESPITE**, *v. n.* to counter-act or endeavour to frustrate the designs of another, through a principle of malice, or resentment, and in order to vex or tease him.

DESPITEFUL, *adj.* full of malice or spleen, acting contrary to the designs of another, purely to render them abortive, and to make him uneasy, or unhappy. Malignant, used both of persons and things.

DESPITEFULNESS, *S.* malice, or an endeavour to render a person extremely miserable through malice, and resentment.

To **DESPOIL**, *v. a.* (*despoiller*, Fr. *spogliare*, Ital. *despolio*, Lat.) to rob, to deprive a person of what he is in possession of, by some act of violence. Figuratively, to deprive a person of some post or honour. Used with *of*, before the thing taken away.

DESPOILATION, *S.* the act of depriving or stripping a person of something in his possession.

To **DESPOIND**, *v. a.* (*despondeo*, Lat.) to become melancholy, through a persuasion that something desired is unattainable; or that something to be done is impossible. In divinity, to lose all hope of the divine mercy.

DESPONDENCY, *S.* the state of a person who imagines a thing desired cannot be attained, or that a thing to be done is impossible.

DESPONDENT, *adj.* (*despondens*, Lat.) without any hopes of succeeding in what one undertakes, or of attaining what is ardently desired.

DESPOT, *S.* (*despotēs*, *despotes*, Gr.) an absolute, uncontrollable prince, only used when applied to those of Dacia. "The *despot* of Servia."

DESPO TIC, **DESPO TICAL**, *adj.* of unlimited or absolute power. Figuratively, unaccountable.

DESPO TICALNESS, *S.* the quality of exercising power or authority, without any restraint or controul.

DET

DES'POTISM, *S.* (*despotisme*, Fr.) absolute power, applied to such governments, wherein the power of the prince is absolute, unlimited, uncontroled, or arbitrary.

DESPO'UILLE, *S.* (Fr.) the spoil. In heraldry, the head, feet, tail, or whole flough or skin of a beast with its appurtenances, which when stuffed will resemble the real creature.

TO DESPU'MATE, *v. a.* (*despumatum*, supine of *despumo*, Lat.) to skim the froth off.

DESPUMA'TION, *S.* in pharmacy, the act of clearing any liquor by skimming off the froth or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION, *S.* (from *de* and *squama*, a scale) in surgery, the act of scaling carious bones.

DESSERT, *S.* (*desserte*, Fr.) the last course of an entertainment, consisting of fruits and sweetmeats.

TO DESTINATE, *v. a.* (*destinatum*, supine of *destino*, Lat.) to design or form for any particular purpose or end. "Birds are *destinated* to fly." RAY.

DESTINA'TION, *S.* (from *destinate*) the purpose or ultimate end for which any thing is formed or designed.

TO DESTINE, *v. a.* (*destino*, Lat.) to doom; to appoint to any state or condition, without any alteration or by an absolute necessity. To appoint or order to any end or purpose. To devote, or doom to punishment or misery. To fix an event unalterably.

DESTINY, *S.* (*destinie*, Fr.) in mythology, the power who fixes or determines the lot of mortals. Fate, or the order of second causes fixed by some unalterable degree. Doom; fortune; the prediction of the future condition of a person which must necessarily happen.

DE'STITUTE, *adj.* (*destitutas*, Lat.) deprived of; in want of; forsaken or abandoned by.

DE'STITUTION, *S.* (from *destitute*) want; defect; or a state wherein something is deficient, or wanting.

TO DESTROY, *v. a.* (*destruire*, Fr. *destruo*, Lat.) to demolish, or reduce to ruins. To kill, applied to persons. To lay waste; or make desolate. To ruin, put an end to, reduce to nothing, or deprive a thing of its present qualities, or properties.

DESTROYER, *S.* one who lays a town waste. One who deprives animals of life. One who defaces a thing by some act of violence.

DESTRU'CTIBLE, *adj.* (from *destruendum*, supine of *destruo*, Lat.) possible or liable to be destroyed, defaced or demolished.

DESTRUCTIBILITY, *S.* possibility or liableness to be destroyed.

DESTRU'CTION, *S.* (*destruatio*, Lat.) the act of ruining, destroying, demolishing or laying waste. Murder. The state of a thing ruined, demolished, or destroyed. The cause of destruction. In divinity, a state wherein a person is cut off from all hopes of divine mercy, or intercourse with the deity, sometimes termed eternal death, or a state of incessant torment.

DESTRU'CTIVE, *S.* (*destruativus*, low Lat.) that which demolishes, reduces to ruins, or lays waste. Used with *to*.

DESTRU'CTIVELY, *adv.* in such a manner as to destroy, demolish or ruin both persons and things.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS, *S.* the quality which destroys, ruins or lays waste.

DESTRU'CTOR, *S.* a consumer, or demolisher.

DESU'ETUDE, *S.* (*desuetudo*, Lat.) want of action. The given over the practice or habit of any thing.

DESU'LTRY, **DESULTORIOUS**, *adj.* (*desultorius*, Lat.) unfixed; unsettled; removing from one thing or idea to another, as it were by leaps without any connection or method.

TO DESUME, *v. a.* (*desumo*, Lat.) to take from any thing. To borrow. "Desumed or taken from the laws of other countries." HALE.

TO DETA'CH, *v. a.* (*detacher*, Fr.) to separate or part something, which was joined before. To send out or draw off a part of a greater body of forces.

DETA'CHED, *part.* drawn off, separated from, disengaged. In painting, well *detached*, is applied to such figures which appear free, not entangled with each other, and having a good relieve. In fortifications, *detached* pieces, are any works which are at a distance from the main-works.

DETA'CHMENT, *S.* a body of troops separated and sent from the main army.

TO DETA'IL, *v. a.* (*detailler*, Fr.) to relate a fact with its minute and particular circumstances.

DETA'IL, *S.* an account containing all the minute circumstances of an action, or subject.

TO DETA'IN, *v. a.* (*detenir*, Fr. *detineo*, Lat.) to keep that which is due to another. To keep a person, or hinder

DET

him, from departing, or going further. To keep a person in custody.

DETA'INDER, *S.* in law, a writ for holding or keeping a person in custody.

DETA'INER, *S.* he that does not pay a thing due, or withholds another person's right. He that hinders the departure, or progress of a person or thing.

TO DETE'CT, (*detectus*, Lat.) to discover, or find out any secret crime or artifice. To find out, or surprize a person in the commission or after the commission of a crime. To lay open the artifices of a person, or sophistry of an argument.

DETE'CTOR, *S.* a discoverer of some criminal or hider. One who lays open the sophistry or subterfuges of an author.

DETE'CTION, *S.* the discovery of a criminal, crime, or fault. The discovery of something hidden, or concealed. "Rivers and rains are instrumental to the *detection* of amber." WOODWARD.

DETE'NTION, *S.* the keeping or with-holding what is due, or belongs to another. Figuratively, confinement, or restraint.

TO DETE'R, *v. a.* (*deterreo*, Lat.) to discourage, or keep a person from doing a thing either by frightening him, by menaces, or by laying its consequences before him.

DETER'MENT, *S.* that which discourages a person from doing or undertaking a thing. The cause or obstacle which hinders a person from undertaking a thing.

TO DETE'RGE, *v. a.* (*detergo*, Lat.) to cleanse a sore from its pus, matter, or foulness. To cleanse the body by purges.

DETE'RGENT, *adj.* (*detergens*, Lat.) in medicine, having the power of cleansing.

DETE'RMINABLE, *adj.* (from **DETERMINE**) that which may be ascertained, or decided.

TO DETER'MINATE, *v. n.* (*determiner*, Fr.) to limit; to settle; to fix; to determine.

DETER'MINATE, *S.* (*determinatus*, Lat.) limited; determined; fixed; settled; established; decisive, resolved.

DETER'MINATELY, *adv.* resolutely fixed; firmly resolved.

DETE'RMINATION, *S.* absolute direction to a certain end. Figuratively, a resolution formed after mature deliberation. The decision of some contested point, or dispute.

DETE'RMINATIVE, *adj.* having the power to direct to a certain end. That which restrains the signification of a word.

DETERMINA'TOR, *S.* one who determines, ascertains, or decides a controversy.

TO DETER'MINE, *v. a.* (*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Lat.) to fix or settle a thing or point in debate or dispute. To conclude; to decide; to confine, or restrain within limits. To ascertain the sense of an expression, or use a word invariably to signify the same thing. To fix. To direct to a certain point; to influence the choice; to resolve. To decide. To put an end to. To destroy. "Till sickness has *determin'd* me." SHAK. Neuterly, to conclude; to end. To come to a decision. To resolve, or come to a resolution.

DETERRA'TION, *S.* (*deterrer*, Fr. from *de* and *terra*, Lat. the earth) the discovery of a thing, by removing the earth which conceals it. The rolling or breaking of earth from the tops of mountains. "Deterrations, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys."

DETE'RSION, *S.* (from *detersum*, supine of *deterge*, Lat.) in surgery, the act of cleansing a wound.

DETER'SIVE, *adj.* (*deterfif*, Fr.) having the power to cleanse.

DETER'SIVE, *S.* in medicine, that which cleanses a wound, or frees the body from humours by purging.

TO DETES'T, *v. a.* (*detester*, Fr. *detestor*, Lat.) to hate a thing with some vehemence, on account of its evil and pernicious qualities.

DETE'STABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) that which is hated with great vehemence, on account of its vileness or perniciousness.

DETE'STABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as shows or deserves the greatest loathing, abhorrence, aversion or hatred.

DETESTA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of abhorring, disliking, or hating a thing on account of its evil, and perniciousness. Used with *of*, and sometimes, but improperly, with *for*. "The *detestation* you can express for vice." SWIFT.

DETE'STER, *S.* one who has a very great hatred, aversion, or loathing.

TO DETHRO'NE, *v. a.* (*detroner*, Fr. from *de* and *thronus*, Lat. a throne) to depose a king; to deprive of royalty.

DETINUE,

DETINUE, *S.* (*detenue*, Fr.) a writ lying against a person, who refuses to deliver a thing up, which was given him to keep for another.

DETONATION, *S.* (*detonatum*, supine of *detono*, Lat.) the loud noise made by some bodies which begin to heat in a crucible, somewhat resembling the explosion of gunpowder. In chemistry, the operation of expelling the impure, volatile and sulphureous parts from antimony.

To **DETONIZE**, *v. a.* (*detono*, Lat.) in chemistry, to calcine with detonation.

To **DETORT**, *v. a.* (*detortus*, Lat. from *detorqueo*, Lat.) to wrest a word or expression from its original meaning or design. "Detorted text of scripture to sedition." **DRYD.**

To **DETRACT**, *v. a.* (*detractum*, supine of *detrabo*, Lat.) to lessen the reputation of another by calumny, or speaking ill of him. To lessen the value of a thing. To under-value. Used with *from*.

DETRACTER, *S.* one who lessens the reputation of another, or the value of a thing by speaking ill of them.

DETRACTION, *S.* (Fr. *detractio*, Lat.) the impairing or lessening the reputation or esteem of another, by speaking ill of him.

DETRACTORY, *adj.* lessening the value of a thing, or reputation of a person. Used with *from*, and sometimes, but not so properly, with *to*.

DETRACTRESS, *S.* a woman who lessens the reputation of another by speaking ill.

DETRIMENT, *S.* (*detrimentum*, Lat.) that which affects a thing or person with loss, disadvantage, or damage.

DETRIMENTAL, *adj.* causing harm, mischief, loss, or damage.

To **DETRUDE**, *v. a.* (*detrudo*, Lat.) to thrust down. To force into a lower place. "Detruded to the root." **THOMSON.**

DETRUSION, *S.* the act of forcing a thing downwards. "From this detrusion of the waters towards the side." **KEIL.**

DEVASTATION, *S.* (from *devastatum*, supine of *devasto*, Lat.) the act of laying waste, demolishing, building, or unpeopling towns.

DEUCE, *S.* (*duex*, Fr. *duo*, Lat. *duo*, *duo*, or *duas*, *duas*, Gr.) in gaming, a card with two marks, or a die with two spots. The Devil. See **DEUSE**.

To **DEVELOP**, *v. a.* (*develope*, Fr.) to take off any covering which conceals a thing. To lay open any stratagem or artifice.

To **DEVEST**, *v. a.* (*devester*, Fr. from *de* and *vestis*, Lat. a garment) to make a person naked, or take off his cloaths. Figuratively, to deprive of an advantage, or some good. To free from any thing bad.

To **DEVIATE**, *v. n.* (of *de*, Lat. from, or out of, or to wander, and *via*, a road or common path) to leave the right or common way. Figuratively, to err, to go astray. In divinity, to sin by not walking in the way prescribed by the divine commandments. Used with *from*.

DEVIACTION, *S.* the act of quitting the right way. Figuratively, the acting contrary to some established rule. Sin. Offence. A wandering.

DEVISE, *S.* (*devise*, Fr. *divisa*, Ital.) a contrivance, or stratagem. A project. A scheme or plan. In heraldry, an emblem, which has some resemblance to a person's name. The representation of some natural body, with a motto or sentence, applied in a figurative sense to the advantage of some person.

DEVIL, *S.* (*deofl*, *deofle*, *deofol*, *diobule*, Sax. *diafl*, *diafol*, *diafeul*, Brit. *diable*, Fr. *diable*, Span. *diabolo*, Ital. *duyvel*, Belg. *teuffel*, Teut. *διαβολος*, *diabolos*, Gr.) in its primary signification a calumniator, or false accuser; but peculiarly applied to signify the fallen angel, who was the tempter and seducer of mankind. Figuratively, a wicked person. In scripture, an idol, an emissary, or one of the wicked spirits subject to Satan. "The condemnation of the Devil." 1 *Tim.* iii. 6. signifies the being guilty of the same crime, and suffering the same punishment with the Devil.

DEVILISH, *adj.* (*diolfice*, Sax. or from *devilish* and *ife*, Sax. implying resemblance) partaking of the malicious, mischievous, or other wicked qualities of the Devil. Figuratively, holding commerce with the Devil. Vulgarly, used to express the superlative degree. "Devilish hot."

DEVILISHLY, *adv.* in an entirely wicked or mischievous manner. In a manner suitable to the wickedness of the Devil. Diabolically.

DEVILKIN, *S.* (from *devil* and *kin*, a diminutive ending) a little Devil. A word used and invented by the author of *Clarissa*.

DEVIOUS, *adj.* (*devius*, Lat.) out of the common track. Figuratively, erring or going astray.

To **DEVISE**, *v. a.* (*deviser*, Fr.) to invent or contrive, implying a great deal of art. Neuterly, to plan, contrive, or form schemes. In law, to bequeath or leave by will.

DEVISE, *S.* (*old*, Fr. a will) in law, the act of giving or bequeathing by will. Contrivance.

DEVISER, *S.* one who projects, or contrives. One who leaves or bequeaths by will.

DEVVOID, *adj.* (*vuide*, Fr.) empty, vacant. Figuratively, destitute, or free from any quality, either good or bad.

DEVVOIR, *S.* (Fr.) in its primary sense a duty, or act of service, but now obsolete. At present used to signify some act of civility, or ceremony due to a person either on account of rank, office, or relation.

To **DEVOLVE**, *v. a.* (*devolve*, Lat.) to roll from a higher to a lower place. "The matter which devolves from the hills." To remove from one person to another. Used with *into* or *upon*. "They devolved their whole authority into the hands of the council." **ADDIS.** "The whole was devolved upon that family." **SWIFT.** Neuterly, to fall or descend to order of succession. Used with *to*.

DEVOLUTION, *S.* (*devolutio*, Lat.) the rolling of a thing from a higher to a lower place. "Devolutions of earth down upon the vallies." Removal, or succession from one person or order to another.

DEVORATION, *S.* (*devoratus*, Lat. of *devoro*, Lat.) the act of devouring.

To **DEVOTE**, *v. a.* (*devotum*, supine of *devo-veo*, Lat.) to dedicate, to dedicate or set apart to a religious, or any other particular purpose. To abandon or addict to evil. To doom to destruction.

DEVOTEDNESS, *S.* the state of a thing devoted, dedicated, set apart, or destined to a particular end or purpose.

DEVOTE, *S.* (*devot*, Fr.) one extravagantly, or erroneously religious. A bigot.

DEVOTION, *S.* (Fr. of *devotio*, Lat.) the state of a thing consecrated or dedicated. A religious and fervent exercise of some public act of religion, or a temper or disposition of the mind rightly affected with such exercises. Figuratively, prayer. A strong and fervent affection for a person. Disposal; used with *at*. "At his majesty's devotion." **CLAREND.**

DEVOTIONAL, *adj.* relating to religious worship. Pious. Zealous.

DEVOTIONALIST, *S.* a person who is superstitiously religious.

To **DEVOUR**, *v. a.* (*devorer*, Fr. *devora*, Lat.) to eat up ravenously. Figuratively, to destroy with rapidity, or quickness. To swallow up, or reduce to nothing.

DEVOURER, *S.* (from *devoeur* and *er* of *wer*, Sax.) one that consumes or eats up ravenously.

DEVOUT, *adj.* (*devot*, Fr. *devotus*, Lat.) pious, religious, fervent in performing acts of worship. Filled with pious thoughts. Full of zeal, or expressive of ardent piety. "With eyes devout." **Par. Lost.**

DEVOUTLY, *adv.* (from *devout* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a pious manner; with fervent zeal and piety.

DEUSE, *S.* (derived by Junius from *Deusius*, the name of a species of evil spirits) the Devil, used in ludicrous language. "Well the deuse take me." **CONG.**

DEUTERONOMY, *S.* (from *δεύτερος*, *deuteros*, Gr. the second, and *νομος*, *nomos*, Gr. law) the last book of the Pentateuch, or five books written by Moses, so called by the Greek translators, because there is a kind of recapitulation of the law in it. The Jewish rabbins on this account title it *חזקוני*, *Mishneh*, or the repetition. It is generally named *אלה הדברים*, *Elleh-Haddebarim*, which is one of the first words in the Hebrew. It was written, all but the last chapter, by Moses in the 120th year of his age, the last chapter being supposed by some to have been added by Joshua immediately after Moses's death; but by some it is supposed to have been written by Ezra.

DEUTEROSCOPY, *S.* (from *δεύτερος*, *deuteros*, Gr. the second and *σκοπεω*, *skopeo*, Gr. to enquire) the second intention of words beyond their original meaning. "Not attaining the deuteroscopy, or second intention of words." **BROWN.**

DEW, *S.* (*deawe*, Sax. *dauwe*, Belg. *tauwe*, Teut.) in natural history, a light, thin, insensible mist, or rain, raised from the earth after the sun has descended below the horizon, by the heat it has communicated to the earth during the day; which mist meeting with the cold in the atmosphere is condensed and precipitated on the earth again. Not but we must take notice it is the opinion that dews do not descend at all. The quantity of dew falling or evaporated throughout the year, is ingeniously calculated by the Rev. Dr. Hale, in his *Vegetable Statics*, and the great benefit this

this meteor is to the vegetable creation, and its sufficiency to answer all the purposes it is designed for by the great architect of the world, may from thence be inferred with all that force, which can strike a reasonable mind with conviction, or elevate a devout disposition to rapture.

To DE'W, *v. a.* to wet or moisten as with dew.

DE'W-BERRY, *S.* in natural history, supposed by Sir Thomas Hanmer to be the same as the raspberry. "Feed him with apricots and dewberries."

DE'W-BESPARENT, *part.* sprinkled with dew. The savoury herb. "Of knot-grafs dew-besparent." MILT.

DE'WLAP, *S.* (*dog-lep*, Dan. *deop læpe*, Sax. so called from its *lapping* or brushing off the dew) the flesh which hangs down from the throat of cows, bulls, or oxen. Figuratively, a large hanging lip, used by way of contempt. "And on the wither'd dew-lap pour the ale."

DE'W-LAPT, *adj.* having a dewlap.

DE'W-WORM, *S.* in natural history, a worm found in dew, called likewise the lob-worm.

DEW'Y, *adj.* resembling, or partaking of the nature of dew. Moist with dew.

DE'XTER, *adj.* (Lat.) in heraldry, the right side.

DEXTE'RITY, *S.* (*dexteritas*, Lat.) readiness, activity, applied to the use of the limbs. Quickness of contrivance, readiness or fertility of invention, applied to the mind.

DE'XTEROUS, *adj.* (*dexter*, Lat.) expert; active, or quick at any manual exercise, or trade which consists in the use of the limbs. Subtle, full of expedients, skillful in management; fertile in invention, applied to the mind.

DE'XTEROUSLY, *adv.* expertly, readily, quickly, skillfully.

DE'XTRAL, *adj.* (*dexter*, Lat.) on the right side.

DEXTRA'LITY, *S.* the state of being on the right side.

DIABE'TES, *S.* (*διαβήτης*, *diabaites*, Gr.) in physic, the discharge of any liquor through the urinary passages almost as soon as it is drank, without any or little alteration, and under the appearance of water, attended with insatiable thirst.

DIABO'LIC, DIABO'LICAL, (from *diabolus*, Lat. the devil) partaking of the qualities of the devil; extremely impious and wicked.

DIA'COUSTICS, *S.* (from *δια*, *dia*, Gr. through, and *ακουω*, *akouo*, Gr. to hear) in philosophy, the consideration or doctrine of refracted sounds as they pass through different mediums, *i. e.* either through a dense into a rare, or through a rare into a dense one.

DI'ADEM, *S.* (*diadema*, Lat. from *διαδω*, *diadeo*, Gr. to gird) formerly a bandage of silk encompassing the heads of kings, and tied behind. It was sometimes enriched with pearls, and sometimes with the leaves of some ever-greens. In heraldry, certain circles, or rims binding or inclosing the crowns of princes, and to bear the globes, crosses or flower de luces for their crests.

DI'ADEMED, *part.* adorned with a diadem; wearing a crown; crowned.

DI'ADROM, *S.* (from *διαδρεμω*, *diadremo*, Gr.) the time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs a single vibration. "Whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of 45 deg. are equal to one second." LOCKE.

DIERE'SIS, *S.* (*διαρεσις*, *diarefes*, Gr. division) in grammar, the division of a diphthongue, or one syllable into two. In surgery, the division of such parts which are united contrary to nature, and obstruct a cure. In medicine, the destroying or consuming of the vessels or canals of an animal body, by some corroding humour's forcing itself a passage, or by the extravasation of the juices.

DIAGNO'STIC, *S.* (*δια*, *dia*, Gr. through, and *γινωσκω*, *ginosko*, Gr. to know) in medicine, a sign by which the present state, nature and cause of a disease may be discovered.

DIA'GONAL, *adj.* (from *διαγωνος*, *diagonios*, Gr.) drawn across a figure from one corner or angle to another.

DIA'GONAL, *S.* a right line drawn across a parallelogram or other figure, from one angle or corner to another, so as to divide it into equal parts.

DIA'GONALLY, *adv.* in a cross direction, or reaching from one corner to another.

DI'AGRAM, *S.* (*διαγραμμα*, *diagramma*, Gr.) in geometry, a scheme drawn for explaining any figure or its properties. In music, the antient gammut, whose extent was a disdiapason or two octaves, in the 1:4. in which space they have 18 chords, though they had not all different sounds.

DIAGRY'DIATES, *S.* (from *diagrydium*, Lat.) in medicine, strong purges made of *diagrydium*.

DI'AL, *S.* (from *dies*, Lat. a day, according to Skinner, from *diale*) a plate marked with two sets of figures, be-

ginning at one and ending with twelve, used to shew the time of the day by clocks, or by the shadow of the sun.

DI'ALECT, *S.* (*δialeκτος*, *dialectos*, Gr.) the peculiar manner of speaking, or diversities made in any language by the inhabitants in different parts of the country wherein it is spoken. Figuratively, stile, manner of expression; language, or speech.

DIALE'CTICAL, *adj.* (from DIALECTIC) belonging to logic.

DIALE'CTIC, *S.* (*διαλεκτική*, *dialectike*, Gr.) the art of reasoning, or logic.

DIA'LLING, *S.* the art of describing lines on any given plane, in such a manner, that the sun's shadow, or its rays if transmitted through a hole, shall touch any given line at any given hour.

DIA'LIST, *S.* one who constructs or makes dials.

DIA'LOGIST, *S.* one who composes, or one who is introduced as a speaker in a dialogue.

DIA'LOGUE, *S.* (*διαλογος*, *dialogos*, Gr.) a conference, or debate on any subject, whether real or feigned.

To DIA'LOGUE, *v. a.* to hold conversation or conference with. To discourse. "Dost *dialogue* with thy shadow." SHAK.

DIALY'SIS, *S.* (*διαλυσις*, *dialufis*, Gr.) in grammar, the parting or separating two vowels, which would otherwise make a diphthongue. In printing, two dots set over a vowel to shew that it does not compose a diphthongue, as in *brouiller*, Fr.

DIA'METER, *S.* (*δια*, *dia*, Gr. through, and *μετρον*, *metron*, G. a measure) the line which passes through the centre of a circle or other figure, and divides it into two equal parts.

DIA'METRAL, *adj.* describing, or relating to, a diameter.

DIA'METRALLY, *adv.* according to the direction of a diameter. Used with *opposite*, it implies the most direct or highest opposition that can be between two things.

DIAME'TRICAL, *adj.* DIAME'TRICALLY, *adv.* now used instead of DIAMETRAL, and DIAMETRALLY, which see.

DIA'MOND, *S.* (generally pronounced *dimond*, from *diamant*, Fr. *adamas*, Lat. or *αδαμας*, Gr.) in natural history, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, when pure, perfectly clear, and pellucid, and distinguished by its vivid splendour and the brightness of its reflections from all other substances. Its size is various, but the larger ones are extremely rare. The largest ever known is that of the great Mogul, which weighs 279 carats, and is computed to be worth 779,244 l. The diamond bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt. It bears a glass-house fire for many days, and if taken out carefully, and suffered to cool by degrees, will by that means be rendered purer, and of a finer water than before, if it were coloured, or foul previously to its being put in. The East-Indies and Brasils, furnish us with this species of precious stones.

DIAP'ASE, *S.* (from *δια*, *dia*, through, and *παζων*, *pazone*, Gr. from *πας*, *pas*, Gr. all) in music, the same as DIAPASON.

DIAPA'SON, *S.* (see DIAPASE) in music, an interval, including an octave; the first and most perfect of the concords; considered simply it is but one harmonical interval; but considered diatonically, *i. e.* by tones and semi-tones, it contains seven degrees, *viz.* three greater tones, two lesser tones, and two greater semi-tones; the proportion of its grave tone to its acute, is as 2 to 1. Among musical instrument makers, it signifies a rule or scale, whereby they adjust the pipes of their organs, and cut the holes of their flutes, hautbois, &c. in due proportion for performing the tones, semi-tones, and concords justly.

DIA'PER, *S.* (*diapre*, Fr.) a kind of linnen cloth, woven in figures. Figuratively, a towel or napkin. "Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*." SHAK.

To DIA'PER, *v. a.* to variegate, diversify, or flower. To draw flowers on cloaths.

DIAPHA'NECTY, *S.* (see DIAPHANOUS) transparency, or the quality of transmitting light.

DIAPHA'NIC, *adj.* (see DIAPHONOUS) transparent.

DIAPHA'NOUS, *adj.* (from *δια*, *dia*, Gr. through, and *φαινω*, *phaino*, Gr. to appear, or show) transparent, giving passage to the rays of light. That which may be seen through.

DIA'PHORESIES, *S.* (*διαφορησις*, Gr.) in medicine, a discharge made through the skin, whether sensible or insensible.

DIAPHORE'TIC, *adj.* (*διφορητικός*, *diaphoretikos*, Gr.) in medicine, that which causes a discharge through the skin, or a sweat.

DIA'PHRAGM,

DIAPHRAGM, *S.* (pronounced *diaphragm*, from *διαφραγμα*, *diaphragma*, Gr.) in anatomy, a nervous muscle, vulgarly called the midriff, and by anatomists, *septum transversale*, or cross wall, from its dividing the breast or thorax from the abdomen. Its figure is round, resembling a ray-fish or thorn-back. It is pierced in the middle for the passage of the vena cava; in its lower part for the œsophagus and nerves, which go to the upper orifice of the stomach, and between the productions of the inferior circle for the aorta, thoracic duct and vena azygos. It is contracted, when we draw our breath inward in order to extend the dimensions of the breast, but relaxed, and in its natural state, when we breathe. The actions of coughing, sneezing, yawning, laughing, and hiccough depend on this muscle.

DIARRHOEA, *S.* (*διαρροια*, *diarroia*, Gr. from *δια*, *dia*, Gr. through, and *ρηνω*, *rho*, Gr. to flow) in medicine, a flux of the belly, or profuse evacuation of liquid excrements by stool.

DIARRHOETIC, *adj.* (see *DIARRHOESIS*) in medicine, promoting a looseness; causing a discharge by stool. Purg-ing.

DIARY, *S.* (*diarium*, Lat.) an account of the transactions of a person every day; a journal.

DIASTOLE, *S.* (Gr. from *διαστέλλω*, *diastello*, Gr. to separate) in anatomy, the motion of the heart or arteries, whereby those parts dilate or distend themselves. That of the heart arises from the blood being brought into its ventricles, and that of the arteries from its being thrown into their cavities by the contraction of the heart. In gram-mar, *diastole* signifies the lengthening a syllable, which is naturally short.

DIASTYLE, *S.* (from *δια*, *dia*, Gr. and *στυλος*, *stulos*, Gr. a pillar) in ancient architecture, an edifice whose columns stand at such a distance from each other, that eight mo-dules, or four diameters are allowed for the intercolumnia-tion.

DIAYESERON, *S.* (from *δια*, Gr. and *τεσσαρα*, *tessara*, Gr. four) in pharmacy, a medicine so called because com-posed of four ingredients, viz. roots of aristolochia, gen-tian, bay-berries, and myrrh. In music, an interval com-posed of one greater tone, one lesser tone, and one greater semitone, called by moderns, a perfect fourth.

DIATONIC, *S.* (of *διατονος*, *diatonos*, Gr.) the ordinary species of music, which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending, and contains only the greater and less tones, together with the greater semitone.

DIAZUTIC Tone, (of *δια* and *ζευγνυμι*, *zeugnumi*, Gr. to join) in ancient music, that which disjoined two fourths, one on each side of it, and being joined to either made a fifth. This, in our music, is from A to B; supposing *mi* to stand in *be-fa-be-mi*.

DIBBLE, *S.* (from *dipfel*, Belg. a sharp point, by Skinner; but from *dabble* by Junius) a small spade, or pointed in-strument, used by gardeners for making holes in the ground in planting.

DIBSTONE, *S.* the small bone taken out of the handle of a leg of mutton, which children play with, by tossing several of them up and catching them alternately.

DICE, *S.* the plural of *DIE*.

DICER, *S.* (from *dice* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who plays at dice; a gamester.

DICH, corrupted from *dit* or *do it*. "Much good *dich* thy good heart." SHAK.

DICHOTOMY, *S.* (*διχος*, *dichos*, Gr. twain, and *τεμνω*, *temno*, Gr. to cut) in logic, the distribution, or division of ideas into pairs. In astronomy, the phasis of the ap-pearance of the moon wherein she is besetted, or shews but half her disk.

DICKENS, an adverbial exclamation, used with *what*, and implying wonder, or in the name of wonder. "What a *"dickens* does he mean?" CONG.

DICHER, *S.* (from *dicra*, low Lat.) applied to leather, it signifies ten hides.

To **DICTATE**, *v. a.* (*dictatum*, supine of *dicto*, Lat.) to de-liver a command to another; to speak with authority. To deliver a speech in words, which is to be taken down in writing.

DICTATE, *S.* (*dictatum*, Lat.) a rule or mixture delivered by some person of authority.

DICTATION, *S.* the act or practice of prescribing, giving orders, or laying down rules of conduct.

DICTATOR, *S.* (Lat.) a Roman magistrate invested with consular and sovereign power, having the power of life and death, to proclaim war, raise or discharge forces without consent of the senate, and remaining in his office for six months, till Sylla and Cæsar erected it into a perpetual tyranny. Figuratively, one who by his credit and au-thority directs and regulates the conduct of others.

DICTATORIAL, *adj.* after the manner of a dictator; im-perious.

DICTATORSHIP, *S.* (from *dictator* and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. office) the office of a dictator. Figuratively, imperiousness, or authority carried too high.

DICTATURE, *S.* (*dictatura*, Lat.) the office of a dictator.

DICTION, *S.* (from *dictio*, Lat.) the peculiar manner which an authour has of expressing himself, whether it re-spect the arrangement of his words, or the use of rhetorical figures.

DICTIONARY, *S.* (*dictionarium*, Lat.) a book containing the words of any language in their alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning, or definitions: how little those books which go by this name in the English lan-guage may deserve it, may easily be perceived by con-sidering that none claim any other merit but scraping to-gether as many synonymes as they can, and leaving the reader to pick out the meaning from the rubbish that is collected.

DID, the preter of *do*, and when used as an auxiliary verb, the sign of the imperfect tense from *did*, Sax. when it occurs it generally is made use of to carry some force or emphasis.

DIDA'CTIC, **DIDA'CTICAL**, *adj.* (*διδασκτικός*, *didasitikes*, Gr.) containing precepts, or rules.

DIDAPPER, *S.* (*Duyck dapper*, Belg.) in natural history, a bird remarkable for its diving.

DIDA'SCALIC, *adj.* (from *διδασκαλος*, *didaskalos*, Gr. a master) giving or delivering precepts or rules in some art.

To **DIDDER**, *v. a.* (*diddern*, Belg. *zittern*, Teut.) to gnash the teeth or shiver with cold. Used in Lincolnshire.

DIDST, the second person of the preter tense of *Do*.

To **DIE**, *v. a.* (*deagan*, Sax.) to tinge, or colour a thing.

DIE, *S.* (*deag*, Sax.) a colour given to a thing; a stain.

To **DIE**, *v. n.* (*deadian*, Sax.) to lose life; to expire; to lose all the animal functions, and have the soul separated from the body. To perish by violence, or any disease, used with *by* before the instrument of death; with *of* before a disease, *for* before a privative, and *of* before a positive cause. To be punished with death. Figuratively, to be lost, perish, or be entirely laid aside. "Those thoughts which should have *died*." SHAK. To sink, faint, or lose its vital functions. "His heart *died* within him." 1 Sam. To languish, or be overcome with pleasure or tendernefs. "To sounds of heavenly harps she *dies* away." POPE. To vanish or disappear, "When *dying* clouds contend with glowing light." SHAK. To lan-guish with affection, in the stile of lovers. To wither, ap-plied to vegetables. To grow spiritless, tasteless, or vapid, applied to liquours. In divinity, to perish everlastingly, by losing communication with God, the fountain and authour of true life.

DIE, *S.* (plural *dice*, from *dé*, Fr. *dis*, Brit.) a small cube, marked on each of its sides with specks or dots, from one to six, which is used by gamesters to play with. Figu-ratively, hazard, or chance. Any cubic body.

DIE, *S.* plural *dies*. The stamp used in coining, or the mold in which medals are cast.

DIER, *S.* one who follows the trade of colouring silks, stuffs, or cloths.

DIE'T, *S.* (*διαίτα*, *diaita*, Gr.) food; provisions for eating, or the satisfying hunger. A regular course of food ordered and directed, in order to cure some chronical distemper.

To **DIE'T**, *v. a.* to feed, or eat according to the rules and prescriptions of medical writers. To give food to. To board, or furnish with victuals, for money.

DIE'T, *S.* (of *diet*, Teut. a multitude, or *dies*, Lat. an appointed day) an assembly of the states, or circles of the empire meeting to deliberate on some public affair.

DIE'TORY, *adj.* belonging to the rules of medical diet.

DIE'TER, *S.* one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medical rules.

DIETE'TIC, **DIETE'TICAL**, *adj.* (*διατητικη*, *diatetike*, Gr.) belonging to food; or relating to medical caution about the use of food.

To **DIFFER**, *v. n.* (*differe*, Lat.) to have properties or figure, which are not the same as those of another person or thing. To oppose a person in opinion. To be of another opinion, or to vary in opinion with another.

DIFFERENCE, *S.* (*differentia*, Lat.) the state of being distinct from some other thing. A dispute, debate, con-troversy, or opposition of sentiments. Distance or the pro-perty which distinguishes one thing from another. In arithmetic, the remainder after one quantity is taken from another. In heraldry, something added to or altered in a coat, whereby the younger families are distinguished from the elder, or to shew how far they are removed from the principal

principal house. Ascensional *difference*, in astronomy, is an arch of the equator, contained between the 6 of the clock circle, and the sun's horary circle. *Difference* of longitude, of two places, is an arch of the meridian intercepted between the two places. *Difference* in logic, is an essential attribute of some species not found in the genus, being the idea that defines the species.

To DIFFERENCE, *v. a.* (from the noun) to make one thing not the same as another. To distinguish one thing from another. "Grass *differenteth* a civil and well cultivated region, from a barren and desolate wilderness." RAY. Used with *from*.

DIFFERENT, *adj.* (Fr. *différent*, Lat.) distinct, opposed to the same. Of contrary qualities. Unlike.

DIFFERENTIAL, *adj.* in geometry, an infinitely small quantity, or particle of a quantity so small as to be less than any assignable one. *Differential method*, is that of finding an infinite small quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity.

DIFFERENTLY, *S.* in a different manner.

DIFFERINGLY, *adv.* in a various manner.

DIFFICAL, *adj.* (*difficile*, Fr. *difficilis*, Lat.) not easy to be understood or learnt, hard, difficult. "Latin was not more *diffical*." HUDI. Scrupulous, not easily to be persuaded.

DIFFICALNESS, *S.* the quality of being hard to be convinced, persuaded, or performed.

DIFFICULT, *adj.* (*difficilis*, Fr.) hard to be done, understood, or pleased. Troublesome, peevish, morose.

DIFFICULTLY, *adv.* hardly, not without much labour, patience, or perseverance.

DIFFICULTY, *S.* (*difficulte*, Fr. *difficultas*, Lat.) that which requires pains, labour, care, and attention. Figuratively, distress, opposition. Perplexity or uneasiness with respect to circumstances. Objections or points not easily answered or understood.

To DIFFIDE, *v. n.* (*diffido*, Lat.) to distrust, or repose no confidence in; used with *in*.

DIFFIDENCE, *S.* (*diffidentia*, Lat.) want of trust, confidence, or courage.

DIFFIDENT, *part.* (*diffidens*, Lat.) wanting in confidence, distrustful, suspicious, timorous.

DIFFLUENCE, DIFFLUENCY, *S.* (*diffluens*, Lat.) the quality of falling away on all sides, opposed to consistency or solidity.

DIFFLUENT, *part.* (*diffluens*, Lat.) flowing away.

DIFFORM, *adj.* (from *de* and *forma*, Lat. a shape) not of the same form, irregular; having parts of different structure; as a *difform* flower, is that which has leaves unlike each other.

DIFFORMITY, *S.* (from *difform*) irregularity of shape; want of harmony, symmetry, or proportion of parts.

DIFFRANCHISEMENT, *S.* (from *di* and *franchise*, Fr.) the act of taking away the privileges of a charter of a city.

To DIFFUSE, *v. a.* (from *diffusum*, supine of *diffundo*, Lat.) to pour a liquid on a plain surface, so as it may spread itself every way. Figuratively, to spread, scatter, disperse.

DIFFUSE, *adj.* (*diffusus*, Lat.) scattered or spread widely. Applied to style, or the manner of a composition, copious, opposed to concise.

DIFFUSED, *part.* (from *diffuse*) used by Shakespeare to signify something in disorder, wild, or not composed. "Swearing and stern looks, *diffused* attire." Hen. V.

DIFFUSEDLY, *adv.* in a copious, liberal, and extensive manner. Spread every way.

DIFFUSEDNESS, *S.* the state of being spread abroad. Copiousness of style.

DIFFUSELY, *adv.* widely, extensively. Applied to style, copiously.

DIFFUSION, *S.* the state of being spread abroad. Copiousness or exuberance, applied to style.

DIFFUSIVE, *adj.* having the quality of spreading abroad. Scattered or spread abroad. Extended.

DIFFUSIVELY, *adv.* widely; extensively.

DIFFUSIVENESS, *S.* extension; dispersion. The power or quality of being spread abroad. Applied to style, want of conciseness.

To DIG, *v. n.* (preter and particip. passive *dug*, or *digged*, *die*, Sax. a ditch. *dyger*, Belg.) to open, or make a hole in the earth by a spade. Figuratively, to pierce with a pointed instrument, &c. "Still for the growing liver *digg'd* his breast." DRYD. To discover, or acquire by digging, used with *out* or *from*. Actively, to work with a spade, or making holes therewith in the ground. To throw up, or uncover that which is buried under the earth; used with *up*.

DIGEST, *S.* (*digesta*, Lat.) a collection of the civil law, ranged under proper titles by the order of the emperor Justinian.

To DIGEST, *v. a.* (*digestum*, supine of *digero*, Lat.) to distribute or range methodically into different classes. To concoct or change food in the stomach so as to fit it for the supply of the animal excretions. In chemistry, to soften by heat, boiling or by putting a thing into a dung-hill. To reduce to any plan, or scheme. To receive a thing favourably, without loathing or reluctance. To receive and enjoy. In surgery, to ripen a humour, or prepare it for evacuation. Neuterly, to suppurate, or produce matter like a wound, which tends to a cure.

DIGESTER, *S.* one whose food easily turns into chyle. A strong vessel or engine, made to boil any bony substances with a strong heat, so as to reduce them to a fluid state. That which dissolves food, and has the same power over it as the stomach itself.

DIGESTIBLE, *adj.* that which is capable of being dissolved or converted into chyle in the stomach.

DIGESTION, *S.* in medicine, that change which the food undergoes in the stomach, in order to render it fit to supply the continual loss sustained by perspiration, the animal functions or exercise. In chemistry, the preparation of plants or other bodies, by putting them, with some proper fluid into a vessel, and heating them gradually with the same degree of fire or heat, as that of an animal body. The act of reducing things to a certain plane; in surgery, a disposition, in abscesses, to ripen and come to suppuration; likewise maturation, or that change where some morbid matter is so altered as to become less violent, hurtful and dangerous.

DIGESTIVE, *adj.* having the power to dissolve, alter, change, or turn the food into chyle. Capable of dissolving by its heat. Reducing to method.

DIGESTIVE, *S.* in surgery, an application, which ripens and prepares the matter of wounds for suppuration.

DIGGER, *S.* one that opens the ground with a spade.

To DIGHT, *v. a.* (*dibtan*, Sax. to prepare) to dress, embellish, or adorn.

DIGET, *S.* (*digitus*, Lat. a finger) three fourths of an inch in long measure. In astronomy, the 12th part of the diameter of the sun and moon. In arithmetic, any number expressed by single figure, or any number within ten.

DIGITATED, *adj.* (from *digitus*, Lat.) branched out into divisions, resembling fingers. In botany, a *digitated* leaf, is one which consists of several simple leaves growing on one stalk, as the cinquefoil; or that which has many deep gashes, cuts or segments, as the hop.

DIGLADIATION, *S.* (*digladiatio*, Lat.) a combat or battle with swords. Figuratively, any warm contest. "The cherishing of controversial *digladiations*." GLANY.

DIGNIFIED, *adj.* enjoying some honourable post, rank or preferment, applied peculiarly to the clergy.

DIGNIFICATION, *S.* the act of conferring honour. The preferring to some honourable rank.

To DIGNIFY, *v. a.* (*dignus*, Lat. worthy, and *facio* to make) to advance, prefer, or exalt to some place which demands honour and reverence, chiefly applied to the clergy. To honour, to adorn, to render respectable.

DIGNITARY, *S.* (from *dignitas*, Lat.) a clergyman advanced to some office, or place, which demands respect and reverence from the inferior or parochial clergy.

DIGNITY, *S.* (*dignitas*, Lat.) rank. Preferment or post which requires respect and reverence. Applied to the look; grandeur, or a majestic appearance. Among the clergy; a promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. Maxims, general principles. "The sciences concluding from *dignities* and principles known by themselves." BROWN. In astrology, applied to a planet which is in any sign.

DIGNOTION, *S.* (*dignotum*, supine of *dignosco*, Lat.) distinction, or a distinguishing mark. "Temperamental *dignotions*." BROWN.

To DIGRESS, *v. n.* (*digressus*, of *digradior*, Lat.) to turn out of the road, or quit the main path. Figuratively, to depart from the main scope of a discourse, or intention of an argument. To wander, to go out of the right way or common track. To err; to deviate.

DIGRESSION, *S.* (*digressio*, Lat.) a passage which has no connection with the main scope of a discourse. Deviation, or quitting the true path.

DIKE, *S.* (*die* or *dice*, Sax. *diige*, Dan. *diick*, Belg.) a channel made to receive water. A mount to hinder inundations, or to keep waters from overflowing.

To DILACERATE, *v. a.* (*dilaceratum*, supine of *dilacerare*) to tear; to force in twain; to rend.

D I M

DILACERATION, *S.* (from *dilaceratio*, Lat.) the act of forcing, tearing, or rending in two.

To **DILANIATE**, *v. a.* (*dilaniatum*, supine of *dilano*, Lat.) to tear, to rend in pieces in a butcherly and savage manner.

To **DILAPIDATE**, *v. a.* (*dilapidatum*, supine of *dilapido*, Lat.) to ruin, or throw down a building. Wants authority.

DILAPIDATION, *S.* (*dilapidatio*, Lat.) in law, is where an incumbent, on a church benefice, suffers the parsonage-house, or the out-houses, to fall down, or be in decay for want of necessary reparation. It is likewise applied to the pulling down any buildings belonging to any spiritual living, or suffering any willful waste upon the inheritance of the church.

DILATABILITY, *S.* (from *dilatable*) the quality of admitting or suffering extension.

DILATABLE, *adj.* (from *dilate*) that which may be stretched or extended.

DILATION, (from *dilatatio*, Lat.) the act of extending or stretching into a greater space. The state of a thing whose parts are stretched, or extended so as to be at a greater distance from each other.

To **DILATE**, *v. a.* (*dilato*, Lat.) to extend, spread out, enlarge, or stretch so as to make the parts be at a greater distance from each other. Figuratively, to relate a thing at large, or with all its minute circumstances. Neuterly, to grow wider; to widen; to speak largely or copiously.

DILATOR, *S.* that which widens or extends any passage. "The dilators of the nose." ARBUTH.

DILATORINESS, *S.* (from *DILATORY*) the quality of deferring a thing from one time to another through sloth.

DILATORY, *adj.* (*dilatatoire*, Fr. *dilatorius*, Lat.) putting off the doing of a thing from time to time through sloth.

DILECTION, *S.* (*dilectio*, Lat.) the act of loving. "So free is Christ's dilection." BOYLE. Seldom used.

DILEMMA, *S.* (*δῖλημμα*, Gr.) in logic, an argument consisting of two or more propositions, so disposed, that grant which you will, you will be pressed by the conclusion. Figuratively, a difficult choice, or troublesome alternative.

DILIGENCE, *S.* (*diligentia*, Lat.) constant endeavour; unremitting labour, or practice.

DILIGENTLY, *adv.* with constant labour, caution and care.

DILL, *S.* (*dill*, Sax.) in botany, hath a tender, fibrous, annual root; its leaves are, like those of fennel, plain, streaked, and bordered.

DILUCID, *adj.* (*dilucidus*, Lat.) clear, plain, pure and transparent, opposed to *opaque*. Clear, plain, obvious, easy to be understood, opposed to *obscure*.

To **DILUCIDATE**, *v. a.* (from *dilucidatus* of *dilucido*, Lat.) to make a sentence, or proposition, clear and easy to be understood. To explain; to free from obscurity.

DILUCIDATION, *S.* (from *dilucidatio*, Lat.) the making a sentence clear and easy to be understood. An explanation.

DILUENT, *adj.* (*diluens*, Lat.) having the power to make thin, or attenuate.

DILUENT, *S.* (*diluens*, Lat.) that which makes another fluid thin.

To **DILUTE**, *v. a.* (*dilutum*, supine of *diluo*, Lat.) to make a liquor thin by the mixture of some other. To weaken a liquor by mixing another with it. To render or make weak, applied to colours. "If the red and blue colours were more dilute and weak." NEWT. Opt. To drink often in order to quench thirst, and promote perspiration.

DILUTER, *S.* that which renders a body liquid; or if it were so before, that which renders it thinner, or more liquid.

DILUTION, *S.* (*dilutio*, Lat.) the act of rendering a liquid more thin or weak, by the addition of some other.

DILUVIAN, *adj.* (from *diluvium*, Lat.) relating to, or resembling the deluge. "Suppose that this diluvian lake should rise to the tops of the mountains." BURNET.

DIM, *adj.* (*dim*, *dimigend*, Sax. *dimmur*, Isl. *dy*, Brit. *dew*, Arm. *temno*, Russ. *temma*, Slav. *temny*, Boh. *taman*, Dal.) having something which obstructs the sight, and hinders it from seeing clearly. Figuratively, deprived of its splendour or brightness. Grown dark. Dull of apprehension, applied to the mind.

To **DIM**, *v. a.* to darken, or obstruct the sight, so as to hinder it from seeing objects in their full splendour. Figuratively, to make less bright; to render darkish.

DIMENSION, *S.* (*dimensio*, Lat.) the extension of a body considered as measured. Size. Space contained in any body. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and thickness or depth. In algebra, the powers of the roots, or the values of the unknown quantities of equations.

D I N

DIMENSIONLESS, *adj.* (from *dimension* and *less*, implying negation, from *leasē*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. *leise*, Cimb.) without any dimensions; not occupying any place like body. Of no certain bulk. "In thy pass'd-dimensionless." PAR. Loft.

DIMENSIVE, *adj.* that which marks the boundaries, or out-lines; that which describes the measure or space occupied by a body. "Who can draw the soul's dimensive lines." DAVIES.

To **DIMINISH**, *v. a.* (*diminuo*, Lat.) to make a thing less, by cutting off or destroying some of its parts. Figuratively, to impair, lessen; to degrade, or render less honourable. "Impiously they thought— thee to diminish." PAR. Loft. To take any thing from that to which it belongs. To erase from a writing; to forbear or decline practising some part of a law. Neuterly, to grow less, or be impaired.

DIMINISHINGLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to detract from, or lessen the character and reputation of another. "Speak diminishingly of any one that was absent." LOCKE.

DIMINUITION, *S.* (*diminutio*, Lat.) the act of rendering a thing less, by cutting off or destroying some of its parts. The state of growing less either in bulk or weight. Figuratively, loss, or causing loss of reputation or dignity to another. Discredit. "Diminution of me." K. CHARLES. In architecture, the contraction of a column as it ascends, whereby its upper part is made smaller than the lower.

DIMINUTIVE, *adj.* (*diminutivus*, Lat.) small of size, bulk or dimensions.

DIMINUTIVE, *S.* in grammar, a word used to express smallness, or littleness. Thus *mannikin* in English, signifies littleness: Among the ancients as well as moderns, these words are used to convey the idea of great affection, and applied both to persons and things, which are very dear, or very much beloved. A thing of small value. "Monster-like be shewn — for poor'st diminutives, for doits." SHAK. This last sense is now out of use.

DIMINUTIVELY, *adv.* in a diminutive, or small manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS, *S.* smallness, applied to size. Want of worth, applied to rank or dignity.

DIMINISH, *adj.* somewhat obscure; somewhat deprived of splendour or light; having some obstructions to seeing.

DIMISSORY, *adj.* (*dimissorius*, low Lat.) that by which a person is dismissed to the jurisdiction of another.

DIMETTY, *S.* (*damittes*, or *demittes*, Fr.) a sort of cotton stuff, very like fustian. They come originally from Smyrna.

DIMLY, *adv.* (*dimlic*, Sax.) in a dull, obscure, dark manner. Without a clear perception, applied to the sight or understanding. Deprived of its light, brightness, or splendour.

DIMNESS, *S.* (*dimnes*, Sax. *dimuo*, and *deme*, Russ.) dullness of sight. Want of apprehension, applied to the mind.

DIMPLE, *S.* (from *dint*, a hole, *dintle*, a little hole, hence *dimple*, by careless pronunciation, Skinner) a small hollow, or sinking of the surface of the cheek or chin.

To **DIMPLE**, *v. n.* to appear with little hollows, or inequalities of surface.

DIMPLED, *part.* having *dimples* in the cheek or chin.

DIMPLY, *adv.* full of *dimples*, or little dents or inequalities of surface.

DIN, *S.* (*dyn*, Isl. to thunder, *dyn*, Sax. a noise) a loud noise. A violent and continued sound. An uproar, or shout.

To **DIN**, *v. a.* (*dynan*, Sax. *dyn*, Isl.) to stun, or deafen with frequent noise and clamour.

To **DINE**, *v. n.* (*diner*, Fr.) to eat one's chief or second meal, about the middle of the day. Actively, to give a dinner.

DINETICAL, *adj.* (*dinetikos*, *dincticos*, Gr.) moving round. "A dinetical motion." BROWN.

To **DING**, *v. a.* (preter *dung*, from *dringen*, Teut.) to dash with force or violence. Neuterly, to bluster, bounce, huff, or become insolent and imperious. "He huffs and dings." History of J. Bull. A low word.

DING-DONG, *S.* a word by which the sound of bells is mimicked. "Ding, dong, bell." SHAK.

DINGLE, *S.* (a diminutive from *den*, or *din*, Sax. hollow) a hollow between hills; a vale or dale. "Dingle or bushy dell of this wild wood." MILT.

DINING-ROOM, *S.* the principal apartment of a house, wherein entertainments are made, and more than ordinary sumptuousness is displayed, generally applied to the room on the first floor.

DIN'NER,

DIN'NER, *S.* (*diner*, Fr.) the chief meal, or that which is eaten about the middle of the day. *Dinner-time*, is that time of the day when people usually *dine*.

D'NT, *S.* (*dynt*, Sax. a stroke) a blow or stroke. Figuratively, the mark made by a blow, or the hollow remaining in a thing after pressure. See **DENT**. Violence, force, power. "By dint of arms." **ADDIS**.

To **DINT**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to mark or press any part of a surface inwards by a blow or pressure.

DINUMERATION, *S.* (*dinumeratio*, Lat.) the act of numbering out singly.

DI'OCESARE, *S.* (accented on the second syllable likewise, from *Diocesis*) a bishop, considered in the relation he stands in to his inferior clergy.

DIO'CESS, *S.* (*diæcesis*, of *διακονία*, *diackesis*, Gr.) the circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

DIO'PTRIC, **DIO'PTRICAL**, *adj.* (from *διόπτρμαι*, *diop-tomai*, Gr.) affording a medium for the sight, or assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIO'PTRICS, *S.* the science of refractive vision, or that part of optics which considers the different refractions of light, in its passage through different mediums; as air, water, glass, &c.

DIORTHRO'SIS, *S.* (Gr. from *διορθω*, to make straight) a surgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are made straight, or reduced to their proper shape.

To **DIP**, *v. a.* (particip. *dipped*, or *dipt*, from *dippan*, Sax. *dypper*, Dan. *doopen*, Belg.) to put into any liquor so as to cover it therewith. To moisten, or wet. Figuratively, to engage as a party or principal in any affair. To mortgage, or engage as a pledge or security. "Never dip thy lands." **DRYD**. Neuterly, to sink, to immerge or plunge into any liquor. Figuratively, to pierce, or force a passage below the surface of a solid body. "The virtue dipping in Prometheus' side." **GRANV**. To take a cursory or slight view, to read a page or two in a book. "Upon dipping in the first volume." **POPE**. To pitch upon, or take from others by chance, or without deliberation. "Suppose—I dip'd among the worst, and Statius choose." **DRYD**. To dye.

DIP-CHICK, *S.* in natural history, a bird so called from its diving and littleness.

DIPPER, *S.* one who dips in the water. Figuratively, one that takes a slight or superficial view of an author.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, *S.* a long straight piece of steel, equally poised on its centre, and afterwards touched with a loadstone, so contrived as to swing in a vertical plane, about an axis parallel to the horizon, in order to discover the exact tendency of the power of imagination. It was invented by one Robert Norman, a compass maker, of Wapping, in 1576, and was by Mr. Whiston, applied to discover the longitude, but without success.

DIPE'TALOUS, *adj.* (from *dis*, *dis*, Gr. view, and *πτελον*, *ptalon*, Gr. a leaf) in botany, applied to such flowers as have two leaves.

DIPH'THONG, *S.* (*διφθογγος*, *diphthoggos*, Gr.) the joining two vessels together, so as to form one sound one.

EYPLOA, *S.* in anatomy, the inner plate, or lamina of the skull.

DIPLO'MA, *S.* (*διπλωμα*, Gr.) a letter, or writing inferring some privilege, or title; so called because formerly written on waxed tables, which were folded together.

DIPPLAS, *S.* (from *διψαω*, *dipsao*, Gr.) a serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

DIPTOTE, *S.* (*διπτοτα*, *diptota*, Gr.) in grammar, applied to such nouns as have only two cases.

DIP'TYCH, *S.* (*διπτυχα*, Lat.) a register of bishops and martyrs. "The commemoration of saints was made out of the diptych." **STILLINGF**.

DIRE, *adj.* (*dirus*, Lat.) dreadful, or affecting a beholder with horror.

DIRE'CT, *adj.* (*directus*, Lat.) straight, opposed to crooked. Not oblique. In astronomy, appearing to the eye to move progressively through the zodiac, opposed to retrograde. In pedigree or genealogy, from grandfather to grandson, &c. See **DESCENT**, opposed to collateral. Plain; open in speech, express, opposed to crafty, ambiguous, or evasive.

To **DIRE'CT**, *v. a.* (*directum*, supine of *dirigo*, Lat.) to tend or go in a straight line. To aim, or point against as a mark. To regulate, or adjust, applied to conduct. To prescribe measures, or a certain course. To order. To direct a letter is, to write the person's name and abode on the outside, to whom it is to be carried. To direct a person, is to inform him what way he is to go to reach a certain place.

DIRE'CTION, *S.* (*directio*, Lat.) tendency, or aim at a cer-

tain point. Motion impressed by a certain impulse. Order, command. The superscription of a letter, or parcel shewing the person's name and place to which it is to be carried. An information given to a person to find out a place.

DIRE'CTIVE, *adj.* having the power of directing, informing, or shewing the way.

DIRE'CTLY, *adv.* in a straight line; without going about. Immediately, presently, soon, without delay, applied to time. Without circumlocution or evasions, applied to language, or argument.

DIRE'CTNESS, *S.* the quality of proceeding in, or not deviating from a straight line. The nearest way.

DIRE'CTOR, *S.* (Lat.) one who presides in an assembly or public company, and has the chief management and direction of their affairs. One who is intrusted with the guidance, superintendence or management of any design, or work. Figuratively, a rule prescribed for the regulation of conduct.

"Common forms were not design'd

"Directors to a noble mind."

A person who regulates the conduct of another; an instructor. One who is consulted in cases of conscience. In surgery, an instrument used to guide the hand in some operation.

DIRE'CTORY, *S.* a book published by the non-conformists to regulate the behaviour and rites of their brethren in divine worship.

DIRE'FUL, *adj.* (used commonly in poetry, though censured as not consistent with analogy, because compounded of *dire* an adjective and full, other nouns having full subjoined, being substantives) full of terror. Very terrible, or terrifying. Dismal.

DIRE'NESS, *S.* the quality which affects the mind with dread on the sight of some ghastly or terrible object.

DIR'GE, *S.* (*dyrke*, Teut. to praise, erroneously supposed by some to come from *dirige*, Lat.) a mournful song sung at the death of some person; and the name of the service used for dead persons, in the Romish church.

DIR'IGENT, *part.* (*dirigens*, Lat) in geometry, applied to a line, along which the line which describes any thing moves.

DIRK, *S.* a kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland.

To **DIRKE**, *v. a.* to destroy, or spoil. "And dirks the beauties of my blossoms." **SPENS**. Obsolete.

DIRT, *S.* (*druit*, Belg. *dirt*, Islan. *dier*, Brit.) mud; or the filth, which is found in streets or highways. Any thing which sticks to and soils a thing. Figuratively, meanness.

To **DIRT**, *v. a.* to daub with the dust of the streets or roads made moist. To soil, or bedaub.

DIRT-PIES, *S.* clay moulded in the shape of pies, by children for their amusement.

DIRTILY, *adv.* in such a manner, as to dawb or soil. Figuratively, dishonestly, meanly, shamefully.

DIRTINESS, *S.* filthiness, foulness. Figuratively, dishonesty, meanness, baseness.

DIRTY, *adj.* foul, daubed, or made nasty with dirt. Figuratively, dishonest, mean, base.

To **DIRTY**, *v. a.* to soil, to smear, or daub with dirt. Figuratively, to scandalize, or disgrace.

DIRUPTION, *S.* the act of bursting or breaking asunder.

DIS, an inseparable particle, used in composition, and implying a negation or privation. Thus in Latin, *struo* signifies to build, but *destruo*, to destroy, or demolish a building; in English, to *unite*, is to join the several parts together, so as to form one body; but to *disunite*, is to separate them, so as to make them become so many distinct bodies.

DISABILITY, *S.* (from *disable*) the want of sufficient power to accomplish any design, or want of sufficient abilities to understand any proposition or doctrine. Want of proper qualifications.

To **DISABLE**, *v. a.* to deprive of natural force or power. To weaken. Figuratively, to impair or diminish. "I have disabled mine estate." **SHAK**. To render inactive or unfit for action. "A great fleet disabled for two months."

TEMPLE. To rob of power, influence, efficacy, utility, or pleasure. "Worse than age disable your delight."

DRYD. To render a person unfit or exclude him from an office for wanting the proper qualifications.

To **DISABUSE**, *v. a.* (from *dis* and *abuse*) to free a person from some mistake or error. To undeceive.

DISACCOMMODATION, *S.* the state of being unfit or unprepared. "According to the accommodation or dis-

"accommodation of them to such calamities." **HALE**.

DISAC-

DISACQUAINTANCE, S. disuse of acquaintance. Want of knowledge. "Conscience, by a long *disacquaintance* with itself." SOUTH. Not in use.

DISADVANTAGE, S. the want or diminution of fame, credit, honour, or any thing desirable, or necessary to give a person a preheminance. Loss; injury; a state unprepared for defence.

To DISADVANTAGE, *v. a.* to weaken the credit, interest, usefulness or influence of a person or thing.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, *adj.* contrary to profit; producing loss, prejudice, damage, or detriment. "Hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest." BACON. Not in use.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, *adj.* contrary to interest or profit; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with interest or profit. In a manner not favourable, or suitable to any useful end.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, S. opposition or contrariety to profit, convenience or interest.

DISADVENTUROUS, *adj.* unhappy; unsuccessful, unprosperous. "My doleful *disadventurous* death." *Fairy Q.* Not in use.

To DISAFFECT, *v. a.* to alienate, turn aside, or weaken the affections of a person.

DISAFFECTED, *part.* alienated; having lost all affection, or zeal for a person or interest; generally applied to those who are enemies to an establishment or government.

DISAFFECTEDLY, *adv.* in a disloyal manner.

DISAFFECTION, S. the quality of being no friend or well-wisher to an establishment or government.

DISAFFECTION, S. want of zeal for the government, or ardour for a reigning prince.

DISAFFIRMANCE, S. a confutation, or the denial of something affirmed. "A demonstration in *disaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed." HALE.

To DISAFORREST, *v. a.* to throw open to common use; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to that of common ground.

To DISAGREE, *v. n.* to differ with respect to qualities. To differ with respect to opinion. To be in a state of opposition. Used with *from* or *with*.

DISAGREEABLE, *adj.* contrary to, or inconsistent with. Unpleasing to the taste, sight or other senses.

DISAGREEABLENESS, S. unsuitableness; unpleasantness; offensiveness to the senses.

DISAGREEMENT, S. difference of qualities. Contrariety of sentiments. Contention or strife.

To DISALLOW, *v. a.* to deny the authority of a person or thing. To consider as unlawful. To censure, or refuse countenancing an action. Neuterly, to refuse permission; to deny, or not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, *adj.* that which is not suffered, permitted, owned, or countenanced.

DISALLOWANCE, S. the refusal of permission, or countenance. The looking on a thing as unlawful.

To DISANCHOR, *v. a.* to drive a ship from its anchor.

To DISANIMATE, *v. a.* to kill, or deprive of life. Figuratively, to discourage, or dishearten. "It *disanimates* his enemies." BAC.

DISANIMATION, S. the loss of life; death. "Affections which depend on life, and depart upon *disanimation*." BROWN.

To DISANNULL, *v. a.* (formed by ignorance, by the addition of the negative particle *dis* and *annul*, by those who knew not the sense of the word; and should be rejected as ungrammatical, though supported by great authorities) to annul, to deprive of authority; to abolish, to disallow. "They gave him power of *disannulling* the laws." BAC.

DISANNULLMENT, S. the act of abolishing or making void, applied to laws.

To DISAPPEAR, *v. n.* (from *dis* and *appear*) to be lost to view, or out of sight. To vanish out of sight.

To DISAPPOINT, *v. a.* to hinder a person from enjoying or receiving what he expected. To frustrate an expectation, used with *of*.

DISAPPOINTMENT, S. the not receiving a thing expected.

DISAPPROBATION, S. an act of dislike; arising from something disagreeable to a person's taste, or not consistent with his choice, or judgment.

To DISAPPROVE, *v. a.* (*disapprover*, Fr.) to dislike; to shew that a thing wants merit to engage our love, or secure esteem.

DISARD, S. (*disi*, *disig*, Sax. a fool, according to Skinner; *discur*, Fr. according to Junius) a prattler; a boasting talker. Wants authority, and is obsolete.

To DISARM, *v. a.* (*desarmer*, Fr.) to take away arms from a person; used with *of* before the arms. "Disarmed of their great magazine."

To DISARRAY, *v. a.* to undress; or pull off a person's cloaths. "The witch they *disarray'd*." *Fairy Queen*.

DISARRAY, S. disorder, confusion; loss of order in battle. Undress.

DISASTER, S. (*disastre*, Fr.) the blast, stroke or influence of an unlucky planet. Misfortune; sorrow, or some incident occasioning grief by its being unexpected, and undeserved.

To DISASTER, *v. a.* to blast any project by the influence of some unfavourable star. To afflict by some unexpected misfortune.

DISASTROUS, *adj.* unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; or afflicted by the happening of some sudden and unexpected misfortune; gloomy, or threatening misfortune.

DISASTROUSLY, *adv.* in an unlucky, unfortunate, or afflicting manner.

DISASTROUSNESS, S. misfortune; unluckiness, or the quality of rendering unhappy, as supposed, through the influence of some malignant planet.

To DISAVOUCH, *v. a.* to refuse, deny, or disown. "They flatly *disavouch*—to yield him more disobedience." DANIEL.

To DISAVOW, *v. a.* to disown; to deny the knowledge of a person or thing; to refuse concurring in a design or undertaking. To lay aside, decline, or abhor. "Expressly to *disavow* all evasions." ADDIS.

DISAVOWAL, S. denial; disowning; abhorrence.

DISAVOWMENT, S. denial.

To DISAUTHORIZE, *v. a.* to lessen the credit of a thing, or render it suspicious. "Insufficient to *disauthorize* a note grounded upon the final intention of nature." WATTON.

To DISBAND, *v. a.* to dismiss from an army. "To *disband* soldiers." Figuratively, to discharge from service or annihilate. To free from restraint, or the power of attraction, whereby fluids are kept within their present limits or boundaries. "A quantity of water sufficient for such a deluge; when the business was done, was *disbanded* again and annihilated." WOODW. Neuterly, to quit the service of the army, to break up or separate.

To DISBARK, *v. a.* (*debarquer*, Fr.) to bring to land from a ship; to put on shore from some vessel.

DISBELIEF, S. refusal of giving assent to a thing which is proposed to be believed.

To DISBELIEVE, *v. a.* (pronounced *disbeleeve*) to withhold or refuse assenting to a thing proposed as true. To deny the truth of a doctrine or proposition.

DISBELIEVER, S. (pronounced, *disbeleever*) one who refuses to assent to a thing proposed to him as true. One who refuses to believe a truth or doctrine. Generally applied to those persons who, notwithstanding the demonstrations made of the being of and attributes of God, the arguments in favour of Revelation, and the evidences of the truth of Christianity, still withhold their assent. An Infidel.

To DISBENCH, *v. a.* to drive or remove from a seat by force. "I hope—my words *disbench'd* you not." SHAK.

To DISBRANCH, *v. a.* to separate or cut off a branch from a tree. Figuratively, to disjoin or separate. "She that herself will sliver and *disbranch* from her maternal sap." SHAK.

To DISBU'D, *v. a.* in gardening to take away such branches or twigs, as are newly put forth and ill-placed.

To DISBURDEN, *v. a.* to free from any pressing and troublesome weight or load. Figuratively, to clear from any encumbrance, or impediment. To communicate one's afflictions to another, and thereby lessen their pressure. "Disburden all thy cares on me." ADDIS. Neuterly, to ease the mind of some pressing affliction.

To DISBURSE, *v. a.* (*debourser*, Fr.) to spend or lay out money.

DISBURSEMENT, S. (*deboursement*, Fr.) the spending or laying out money.

DISBURSER, S. one that lays out money; or defrays the expences of an undertaking.

DISCALCEATED, *part.* (*discalceatus*, Lat.) having one's shoes off. Not in use.

DISCALCEATION, S. the act of pulling off the shoes. "The custom of *discalceation* or pulling off the shoes." BROWN.

To DISCANDY, *v. a.* to dissolve or melt. "Do *discandy*, melt their sweets." SHAK.

To DISCARD, *v. a.* in its primary sense, to lay such cards out, which are of no use. To discharge from any service

- or employment. To refuse any further acquaintance, applied to lovers.
- DISCARNATE**, *adj.* (from *dis* and *caro*, Lat. *flesh*, *scarnato*, Ital.) stripped of flesh. "A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones." GLAN.
- To **DISCARSE**, *v. a.* to pull off one's cloaths. To strip. "I will *discase* me." SHAKE.
- To **DISCERN**, *v. a.* (*discerno*, Lat.) to descry; discover; or perceive by the sight. To distinguish. To make a distinction or difference between. To put a difference or make a distinction between things.
- DISCERNER**, *S.* a discoverer; or one who descries. A judge, one capable of distinguishing, or perceiving the differences of things.
- DISCERNIBLE**, *adj.* that which may be seen or discovered by the eye, or judgment. Distinguishable; apparent.
- DISCERNIBLENESS**, *S.* the possibility of being discovered by the sight, or perceived by the mind.
- DISCERNIBLY**, *adv.* in such a manner as may be distinguished or perceived.
- DISCERNING**, *part.* having the power of making a distinction between things, or perceiving those qualities or properties in which they differ. Judicious.
- DISCERNINGLY**, *adv.* with discretion, or prudence, arising from a knowledge of the qualities in which things or persons differ from each other.
- DISCERNMENT**, *S.* judgment; or the power of distinguishing the qualities in which things or persons differ from each other.
- To **DISCERP**, *v. a.* (*discerpo*, Lat.) to tear in pieces; to destroy a thing by separating its parts.
- DISCERPIBLE**, *adj.* (from *discerp*) that which may have its parts disjoined or separated from each other. Liable to be broken.
- DISCERPTIBILITY**, *S.* the possibility of having its parts separated from each. Possibility of being broken or torn.
- DISCERPTION**, *S.* the act of pulling a thing in pieces. The act of breaking or tearing a thing.
- To **DISCHARGE**, *v. a.* (*decharger*, Fr.) to free from any load or employment, used with *of*. To turn away from a service, or out of a post. Figuratively, to shoot off a gun. To clear or pay a debt. To free from an obligation, used with *of* or *from*. "If one man's fault could discharge another of his duty." L'ESTR. To clear from an accusation. To perform or execute an office. To take away, or destroy a colour, or quality. "Whose ill quality may, perhaps, be *discharged*." BAC. To disband an army, or dismiss from attendance. Neuterly, to clear up, or vanish. "The cloud, if it were oily, would not *discharge*." BAC.
- DISCHARGE**, *S.* vent, explosion. The matter vented. The disappearance, vanishing, or destroying of a colour. Dismission from an office, or employment. The payment of a debt. Performance of a duty. Exemption, or acquittance, or the act of freeing or clearing a man from an accusation.
- DISCHARGER**, *S.* one who performs a duty; makes a payment; dismisses a servant; frees from attendance, or captivity, or fires a gun.
- To **DISCIND**, *v. a.* (*descindo*, Lat.) to divide or separate. "So soft that we could *discind* them between our fingers." BOYLE. Not in use.
- DISCIPLE**, *S.* (*discipulus*, Lat.) a scholar or one who attends the lectures, and professes the tenets of another.
- To **DISCIPLE**, *v. a.* to teach, or instruct; to join as a follower or scholar; used in the old translations of the New Testament. To punish, as a scholar. "With an iron whip, — was wont him to *disciple*." *Fairy Queen*. Not in use.
- DISCIPLESHIP**, *S.* (from *disciple* and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. office, function or employ) the state or condition of a scholar, or one who follows the principles of any particular teacher.
- DISCIPLINABLE**, *adj.* (*disciplinabilis*) capable of instruction, or improvement; fit to be punished for not attending to the instructions of a master.
- DISCIPLINABLENESS**, *S.* capacity of receiving, and improving by instruction.
- DISCIPLINARIAN**, *adj.* belonging to discipline.
- DISCIPLINARIAN**, *S.* one who rules or teaches with great strictness or rigour. One who will not permit a person to deviate from his doctrine. A dissenter; so called from their supposed clamour against the church, for want of rigidity in its discipline.
- DISCIPLINARY**, *adj.* (*disciplina*, Lat.) belonging to discipline, or a regular course of instruction or education.
- DISCIPLINE**, *S.* (*disciplina*, Lat.) instruction, education, or the method taken to adorn the mind, and infuse virtuous habits. Figuratively, rule or method of government. Military order, government, maxims, or regulations. A state of subjection, or obedience. Any thing taught. A doctrine, art, or science. Punishment, correction, or chastisement for transgressing the rules of conduct, or neglecting to make a proper use of instruction.
- To **DISCIPLINE**, *v. a.* to communicate the rudiments of learning. To instruct or educate. To regulate, or keep in order. To punish, correct, or chastise for breach of command, or neglect of instruction. To reform, or advance in instruction or knowledge. "Disciplin'd — from shadowy types to truth." MILT.
- To **DISCLAIM**, *v. a.* to disown; to deny having any knowledge of or acquaintance with. To withdraw a claim. To renounce.
- DISCLAIMER**, *S.* one who disowns or renounces. In law, a plea containing an express denial or refusal.
- To **DISCLOSE**, *v. a.* (from *dis* and *close*, *discludo*, Lat.) to uncover or discover a thing which has been hid. To hatch, from *eclover*, Fr. "The heat of the sun *discloseth* them." BAC. To reveal what should be or is hid or secret.
- DISCLOSER**, *S.* one who discovers something hidden, or reveals some secret.
- DISCLOSURE**, *S.* the making a thing seen, which was hidden from sight. The revealing a secret.
- DISCOLORATION**, *S.* the act of changing the colour of a thing, or staining, used in a bad sense. A stain, or change of colour for the worse.
- To **DISCOLOUR**, *v. a.* (pronounced *disculler*, from *decoloro*) to spoil the colour of a thing. To stain, or dawb.
- To **DISCOMFIT**, *v. a.* (pronounced *discumfit*, *desconfire*, Fr. *sconfiggere*, Ital.) to overcome, beat, or overthrow. To rout an enemy in battle.
- DISCOMFIT**, *S.* (pronounced *discumfit*) a defeat, a rout, or overthrow of an enemy.
- DISCOMFUTURE**, *S.* overthrow; defeat; rout; ruin. Used in the following sentence instead of *discomfort*, but improperly. "What a defeat and *discomfuture* it is to man, "when he comes to get his wealth, to find it all false metal." *Gov. of the Tongue*.
- DISCOMFORT**, *S.* a great degree of uneasiness, melancholy, despair, or loss of comfort.
- To **DISCOMFORT**, *v. a.* to make a person uneasy; to grieve, afflict, sadden, or deprive of comfort.
- DISCOMFORTABLE**, *adj.* (pronounced *discumfortable*) refusing comfort, or rejecting consolation. That which occasions sadness or melancholy.
- DISCOMPOSURE**, *S.* disorder, perturbation, or disquiet of mind, arising from some disagreeable or afflicting circumstance.
- To **DISCOMME'ND**, *v. a.* to blame; disapprove, or censure.
- DISCOMMENDABLE**, *adj.* deserving blame; or censure.
- DISCOMMENDATION**, *S.* blame, censure, reproach. "Without *discommendation*, a person might become an accuser." AYLIFFE.
- DISCOMMENDER**, *S.* one who blames or censures.
- To **DISCOMMODO**, *v. a.* to put to an inconvenience. To rumple or disorder dress.
- DISCOMMODOUS**, *adj.* inconvenient, attended with trouble; displeasing.
- DISCOMMODITY**, *S.* inconvenience; disadvantage, hurt or mischief.
- To **DISCOMPOSE**, (*decomposer*, Fr. from *dis* and *compositum*, supine of *compono*.) to put into confusion or disorder. To ruffle, applied to the temper or mind. To rumple cloaths. To vex, fret, or disorder. To displace, or discard. "He never put down or *discomposed* a counsellor." BAC. The last sense is obsolete.
- To **DISCONCERT**, *S.* to unsettle, disorder, or discompose the mind. To frustrate or defeat an undertaking or design.
- DISCONFORMITY**, *S.* want of agreement, inconsistency, or opposition of sentiments.
- DISCONGRUITY**, *S.* disagreement, difference, inconsistency.
- DISCONSOLATE**, *adj.* without comfort; without hope; melancholy, or grieved on account of some affliction, and refusing comfort.
- DISCONSOLATELY**, *adv.* in a comfortless manner.
- DISCONSOLATENESS**, *S.* the state of a person under affliction, and refusing comfort.
- DISCONTENT**, *S.* want of content. The being unsatisfied with one's present condition.

DISCONTENT, *adj.* uneasy, or unsatisfied with one's present condition.

DISCONTENTED, *part.* uneasy, unsatisfied with one's present condition, or government; malevolent.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, *S.* uneasiness. The not being pleased or satisfied with one's present condition. The not approving of or receiving a full satisfaction at the sight of an object.

DISCONTENTMENT, *S.* the state of being dissatisfied, or uneasy.

DISCONTINUANCE, *S.* want of union or adhesion; the separation of the parts of any body. Cessation, intermission, or stop, applied to action. In law, an interruption, or the breaking off something begun.

DISCONTINUATION, *S.* the breaking the continuity, breach of union, or separation of the parts of a body.

To DISCONTINUE, *v. n.* (*discontinuer*, Fr.) to break off. To separate. To loose an established privilege or custom. Actively, to leave off; to cease from any action, which is begun. To interrupt.

DISCONTINUITY, *S.* want of cohesion. Breaking off union.

DISCONVENIENCE, *S.* incongruity; disagreement, inconsistency. "In these *disconveniences* of nature deliberation hath no place at all." BRAMHALL.

DISCORD, *S.* (*discordia*, Lat.) a state wherein persons mutually endeavour to hurt each other and are lost to all the tender sentiments of humanity and benevolence. A disposition wherein persons mutually oppose the interest of each other. Disagreement. Figuratively, difference, contrariety, or opposition of qualities. In music, the relation of two sounds which are in themselves disagreeable, whether applied in succession or consequence. If two simple notes when sounded together, make a mixture, or compound sound which is disagreeable to the ear, it is a discord. *Concinnous discords*, are such as have nothing very disagreeable in themselves, have a good effect in music only by their opposition, as they heighten that pleasure we receive from music by increasing its variety. *Inconcinnous discords* are such as are never introduced into musical composition, on account of their extreme harshness and disagreeableness to the ear.

To DISCORD, *v. n.* (*discordo*, Lat.) to disagree, to produce a disagreeable and displeasing sound when joined together. "Sounds to disturb and alter the one and the other—sometimes the one jarring and *discording* with another." SHAK.

DISCORDANCE, **DISCORDANCY**, *S.* disagreement, Opposition. Inconsistency.

DISCORDANT, *adj.* (*discordans*, Lat.) inconsistent, disagreeing or at variance with itself. Opposite or contrary. Not conformable to a rule.

DISCORDANTLY, *adj.* in such a manner as to be at variance, or inconsistent with itself. Not harmonizing, or agreeing with each other, applied to sounds. Peevishly.

To DISCOVER, *v. a.* (*descouvrir*, Fr. from *dis* and *cover*) to make a thing seen by removing the covering which concealed it from sight. To make known. To find out something unknown; to disclose, or bring to light something which is secret, and endeavoured to be kept so.

DISCOVERABLE, *adj.* that which may be found out either by application of the mind, or some of the external senses. Apparent; obvious.

DISCOVERER, *S.* one who finds out a thing, place, or position not known before. A scout, or one sent to make discoveries in an army; a spy. "Send *discoverers*—to know the numbers of our enemies." SHAK. This sense is obsolete.

DISCOVERY, *S.* the act of finding out any thing hidden, shewing any thing concealed or covered, or revealing any thing secret.

To DISCOURSE, *v. a.* to dissuade; to turn aside from any vice, undertaking, or persuasion. "Him—from that vanity—with temperate advice *discounselling*." SPEN.

DISCOURT, *S.* a sum allowed a person for payment, before any bill or debt becomes due, which is generally as much as the interest would amount to for the space the bill has to run, from the time of payment, or of making that allowance.

To DISCOURT, *v. a.* to give a person ready money for a bill before due, allowing interest for the time, which it has to run. To allow or abate a person a certain sum for prompt payment, on the purchase of any commodity.

To DISCOURTENANCE, *v. a.* to discourage by cold treatment, or indifference. To shew one's disapprobation of any measure, by coldness of behaviour, or by taking

such methods as may defeat it. Figuratively, to abash, or put to shame.

DISCOURTENANCE, *S.* coldness or indifference of treatment and behaviour. Unfriendly, aspect or regard.

DISCOURTENANCER, *S.* one who discourages by cold treatment, by an unfavourable aspect, or by want of warm and cordial affection.

To DISCOURAGE, *v. a.* to dishearten, and deprive of courage or vigour. To deter from any attempt; used with *from* and improperly with *to*. "Discourage them to stay with you." TEMPLE.

DISCOURAGER, *S.* one who damps or checks the courage or vigour of a person. One who deters or frightens a person from an attempt.

DISCOURAGEMENT, *S.* the act of frightening or deterring a person from any attempt, by representing the dangers attending it, or by involving him in difficulties. Any impediment or difficulty which renders a person unwilling to undertake or accomplish a design.

DISCOURSE, *S.* (the *u* is dropped and the *o* pronounced long, like that in *pore*; from *discours*, Fr. of *discursus*, Lat.) in logic, an act or operation of the mind, whereby it proceeds from a thing known to one unknown, or from premises to consequences. Conversation, or talk wherein persons mutually convey their ideas or sentiments to each other. Speech. A treatise, or dissertation written, or uttered. "Plutarch, in his *discourse* upon garrulity." POPE.

To DISCOURSE, *v. n.* to converse or talk with another. To treat a subject in a solemn or set manner. To reason, or proceed from propositions to their consequences. Actively, to treat of, or make a thing the subject of conversation.

DISCOURSE, *S.* a speaker, or writer on any subject.

DISCOURSE, *adj.* passing, or advancing from a known thing to an unknown, or from premises to consequences; partaking of the nature of dialogue or conversation.

DISCOURTEOUS, *adj.* void of civility, or complaisance.

DISCOURTESY, *S.* an act of rudeness, disrespect or incivility.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, *adv.* in an uncivil, or rude manner.

DISCOUS, *adj.* in botany, applied to such flowers as consist of many florets, forming a broad, plain, or flat surface, such as the *flos solis*, &c.

DISCREDIT, *S.* (*dis* and *credit*, *descrediter*, Fr.) disgrace. Ignominy; infamy, or that which involves a person in shame, or infamy. The imputation of a fault, which lessens the fame of a person, and deprives him of the esteem, he enjoyed before.

To DISCREDIT, *v. a.* to destroy the reputation of a thing or person. To render a thing suspicious which is believed to be true. To hinder a rumour from spreading, by shewing it to be false.

DISCREET, *adj.* (Fr. of *discretus*, Lat.) able to distinguish, and taking time to distinguish between things and their consequences. Acting with prudence and caution. Modest, not forward for fear of the consequences of lasciviousness.

DISCREETLY, *adv.* prudently; cautiously. In such a manner as shews deliberation and regard for the differences of things, and their consequences.

DISCREETNESS, *S.* the quality of acting agreeable to the differences or nature of things. A conduct guided by deliberation and prudence.

DISCRETE, *adj.* (*discretus*, Lat.) applied to quantity; that which is not continued or joined together; separate; distinct. Applied to propositions, such as contain truths or sentiments set in contrast to each, and joined by a disjunctive conjunction, as. "I resign my life, but not my honour," is a *discrete* proposition. *Discrete* proposition, is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers, or quantities is the same; but the proportion between all the four numbers is not the same. Thus 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4, the ratio between 6 and 8 is the same as that between 3 and 4; but 6 is not to 8 as 8 is to 4, and therefore the proportion is not continued between all the four numbers as in the continued proportionals, 3 : 6 :: 12 : 24.

DISCRETION, *S.* (*decretio*, Lat.) prudent behaviour, arising from a knowledge of, and acting agreeable to the difference of things. Figuratively, an uncontrolled power, or one which is to be limited by no conditions. "He fur-renders at discretion."

DISCRETIONARY, *S.* left to act without any other restraint or guide, than a person's own prudence or discretion.

DISCRETIVE, *adj.* (*discretus*, Lat.) in logic, applied to such propositions, wherein various and seeming opposite judgments

judgments are made, which are noted by the particles *but*, *though*, *yet*; as, "France was beaten in all parts of the world; *though* she behaved with all the haughtiness of a conqueror." In grammar, applied to such conjunctions as imply a contrast or opposition. "Not a beast, *but* a man."

DISCRIMINABLE, (*discrimino*, Lat.) distinguishable by some outward marks.

To **DISCRIMINATE**, *v. a.* (*discrimino*, Lat.) to distinguish, or mark with some note, which shews a difference. To separate or select as different.

DISCRIMINATENESS, *S.* distinction; or obvious difference, which renders a separation and distinction easy.

DISCRIMINATION, *S.* (*discriminatio*, Lat.) the state of a thing separated from others, and distinguished for peculiar uses. Distinction, or the method of testifying the consciousness a person has of the difference between certain things. The notes or marks which distinguish things from each other.

DISCRIMINATIVE, *adj.* that which constitutes, or which has regard to the difference between things.

DISCRIMINOUS, *adj.* (from *discrimen*, Lat. danger) full of danger. "Spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state." HARVEY.

DISCUBITORY, *adj.* (*discubitorius*, Lat.) fitted for lying down. "Changed their cubicular beds to *discubitory*." BROWN. Not in use.

DISCUMBENCY, *S.* (*discumbens*, Lat.) the act or posture of laying along at meals, after the Roman manner. "The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals." BROWN.

To **DISCUMBER**, *v. a.* (from *dis* and *cumber*, or used by poetical license for *disencumber*) to disengage or free from any thing which is a load, or hinders a person from a free use of his limbs. "The limbs *discumbered* from the clinging vest." POPE.

DISCURSIVE, *adj.* (*discursif*, Fr.) in perpetual motion or agitation. In logic, proceeding from things known to things unknown.

DISCURSIVELY, *adv.* (from *discursive* and *ly*, implying manner) in such a manner as to deduce one thing from another, or a thing unknown from one that is known.

DISCURSORY, *adj.* (*discursor*, Lat.) deducing things unknown from those which are known. Argumentative.

DISCUS, *S.* (Lat.) in antiquity, a round shield consecrated to the memory of some hero, and hung up in temples in commemoration of some great exploit. Likewise an instrument used by the Romans in their games, which is so variously described by different authors that it is not easy to determine what it was, but the general opinion is, that it resembled our quoit.

To **DISCUSS**, *v. a.* (*discussum*, supine of *discutio*, Lat.) to examine; to get over or explain a difficulty by meditation, or debate. In surgery, to disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCUSSER, *S.* one who determines a point, or explains a difficulty.

DISCUSSION, *S.* the explaining a difficulty. The examining into some knotty point or sentiment. In surgery, the removing or dispersion of any humour or swelling by insensible perspiration.

DISCUSSIVE, *adj.* having the power to disperse any humour.

DISCUTIENT, *S.* (*discutiens*, Lat.) in physic, a medicine which opens the pores, attenuates the fluids, and disperses humours, by insensible perspiration or otherwise.

To **DISDAIN**, *v. a.* (*dedaigner*, Fr. formerly spelt *desdaigner*) to reject with scorn; to refuse or decline with abhorrence as unworthy one's character.

DISDAIN, *S.* contempt, as unworthy of one's choice. Abhorrence, or contemptuous anger and indignation.

DISDAINFUL, *adj.* abounding with indignation haughtily; scornful.

DISDAINFULLY, *adv.* in a contemptuous manner; with proud or haughty scorn.

DISDAINFULNESS, *S.* a contempt proceeding from a mean opinion of a person or thing, including haughtiness and pride.

DISEASE, *S.* (from *dis* and *ease*) the state of a living body wherein it is prevented from the exercise of any of its functions, whether vital, natural, or animal, attended with a sensation of uneasiness. In botany, that state of a plant, wherein it is rendered incapable of answering the several purposes for which it was formed.

To **DISEASE**, *v. a.* to affect the body so, as to render the exercise of any of its functions uneasy, or impracticable. To affect with pain.

DISEASEDNESS, *S.* a state wherein an animal or plant is rendered incapable of performing such functions as are necessary to health and life, and for which their frame seems to have been intended.

DISE'DGED, *adj.* (from *dis* and *edge*) to be made blunt or dull. "When thou shalt be *disedged* by her." SHAK. Not in use.

To **DISEMBA'RK**, *v. a.* to carry from a ship or other vessel to land. Neuterly, to go on shore from a ship.

To **DISEMBITTER**, *v. a.* to free from bitterness or pain. To sweeten. "Such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men." FREEBOLD. N^o. 34.

DISEMBO'DIED, *adj.* stripped or divested of body.

To **DISEMBO'GUE**, *v. a.* (*disemboucher*, old Fr. *sboccare*, Ital. according to Skinner) to discharge at its mouth into the sea, applied to rivers. Neuterly, to flow. Among mariners, to go out of a river into the main ocean, applied to a ship.

DISEMBO'WELLED, *part.* taken from the bowels. "So her *disembowelled* web arachne." PHILLIPS.

To **DISEMBRO'IL**, *v. a.* (*debrouiller*, Fr.) to free from confusion, disorder, perplexity, or from quarrels which occasion public commotions.

To **DISENA'BLE**, *v. a.* to deprive of power; to weaken, or render a person unable to perform an undertaking.

To **DISENCHANT**, *v. a.* to free from the power of any spell, charm, or enchantment. To free from infatuation.

To **DISENCUM'BER**, *v. a.* to free from any thing which hinders a person from exercising the powers of his understanding or body, and oppresses him with a sensation of burthenfomeness or uneasiness. To free from any hindrance, or obstruction.

DISENCUMBRANCE, *S.* freedom from hindrance, perplexity, or uneasiness, owing to any thing which prevents a person from exercising his strength or the faculty of his mind freely.

To **DISENGA'GE**, *v. a.* to separate from any thing which is joined to a thing. To separate from any thing which is an encumbrance. To clear from impediments or obstructions. To withdraw, or divert the mind from any thing which powerfully attracts its attention or affection. Neuterly; to set ourselves free from. "We may *disengage* from the world by degrees." COLLIER. Used with *from*.

DISENGA'GED, *adj.* at leisure; not fixed to any particular object, or obliged to attend any particular person.

DISENGA'GEDNESS, *S.* leisure; freed from any particular obligation, attendance, or pressing business.

DISENGA'GEMENT, *S.* release or freedom from any obligation, attendance, or affection which influences the mind.

To **DISENTAN'GLE**, *v. a.* to set free from an obstacle or impediment which hinders the mind or body from a proper use of their respective powers and abilities. Figuratively, to free from perplexity.

To **DISENTE'RRE**, *v. a.* (the *e* at the end is not pronounced, from *dis* and *enterrier*, Fr.) to take a person, who is buried, out of the grave. "To *disenterre* the bodies of the dead." BROWN. Seldom used.

To **DISENTHRA'L**, *v. a.* to free from any slavery or bondage; to set free, deliver, or release. "Thereby *disenthral* themselves." SOUTH. Seldom used.

To **DISENTHRO'NE**, *v. a.* to depose; or drive from the throne. "To *disenthron* the king of heav'n." PAR. LOFT.

To **DISENTRA'NCE**, *v. a.* to free from a trance; to raise from a swoon. "Ralpho, by this time *disentranced*." HUD.

To **DISESPO'USE**, *v. a.* to break a marriage contract; to marry to one after being contracted to another. "La-
"vinia *disespoused*." PAR. LOFT.

DISESTE'EM, *S.* want of esteem. A slight; loss of credit or esteem, something less than contempt.

To **DISESTE'EM**, *v. a.* to regard slightly; to consider in a light, which lessens esteem or approbation, but does not rise to contempt.

DISFA'VOUR, *S.* a circumstance which impedes or hinders an undertaking. Want of countenance, or such a concurrence as may render a design successful. A state wherein a person meets with no encouragement or assistance from another. Want of beauty, or such symmetry of features as may render a person agreeable.

To **DISFA'VOUR**, *v. a.* to discountenance, or hinder a design from taking effect for want of assistance or encouragement. To withdraw kindness from a person.

DISFIGURATION, *S.* the act of spoiling the form of a thing or person, or rendering them ugly or disagreeable. The

The state of a thing whose natural form and beauty is spoiled. Figuratively, deformity.

- To **DISFIGURE**, *v. a.* to change any thing to worse form. To render a thing less beautiful or less agreeable.
- DISFIGUREMENT**, *S.* change from beauty to ugliness, or from a pleasing form to one which is less so.
- To **DISFOREST**, *v. a.* to reduce ground from the state of a forest, to that of common ground.
- To **DISFRANCHISE**, *v. a.* to deprive a place of its charter, privileges or immunities; or to deprive a person of his freedom as a citizen.
- DISFRANCHISEMENT**, *S.* the act of depriving a person or place of privileges or immunities.
- To **DISFURNISH**, *v. a.* to take away goods or furniture; to strip, spoil, or plunder. To deprive. "He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of so great a commander." **KNOLLER**. Seldom used.
- To **DISGARNISH**, *v. a.* to strip of ornaments. To deprive a fort of its guns. Seldom used.
- To **DISGLORIFY**, *v. a.* to deprive of glory; to offer indignity to a person. "*Disglorify'd*, blasphem'd and had *in scorn*." **MILT**. Not in use.
- To **DISGORGE**, *v. a.* (*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge*, Fr. the throat) to vomit, or discharge by the mouth. Figuratively, to discharge, or pour out with violence.
- DISGRACE**, *S.* (Fr.) shame, infamy; a state wherein a person or thing has lost its honour, esteem, and those qualities which rendered it worthy of respect. The state of a person who is out of favour.
- To **DISGRACE**, *v. a.* to deprive of honour, esteem, or high employment.
- DISGRACEFUL**, *adj.* full of dishonour, or those circumstances and qualities, which make a person an object of reproach.
- DISGRACEFULNESS**, *S.* shamefulnefs.
- DISGRACEFULLY**, *adv.* in such a manner as must subject a person to dishonour, shame or reproach.
- DISGRACER**, *S.* one who deprives another of some honourable employment. One who exposes another to shame, dishonour, and reproach.
- DISGRACIOUS**, *adj.* unfavourable; offensive, or giving offence. "*Disgracious* in the city's eye." **SHAK**.
- To **DISGUISE**, *v. a.* (from *dis* and *guise*, *disguiser*, Fr.) to conceal a person by means of some strange dress. Figuratively, to dissemble, or conceal by a false appearance. To disfigure, or change the form of a thing. To intoxicate and render unfeemly by drinking.
- DISGUISE**, *S.* a dress made use of to elude the notice of those we are acquainted with, or to conceal a person. A false appearance made use of to cover or conceal some design.
- DISGUISEMENT**, *S.* any dress, habit, or artifice used to make a person appear different from what he does generally, or naturally.
- DISGUISER**, *S.* one who alters the natural appearance of a person. One who masks or conceals his real designs under some false and specious appearance.
- DISGUST**, *S.* (from *dis* and *gust*, of *gustus*, Lat. a taste, *degout*, Fr.) an aversion arising from the disagreeableness of a thing to the palate. Dislike. Figuratively, displeasure, arising from some disagreeable action, or behaviour.
- To **DISGUST**, *v. a.* (*degouter*, Fr. *degusto*, Lat.) to raise an aversion, or nauseousness in the stomach by a disagreeable taste. To raise an aversion, or dislike, by some disagreeable or offensive action, used with *at* or *from*. To raise an aversion, or make a person avoid through aversion, used with *from*. "What *disgusts* me *from* having to do *with* answer-jobbers." **SWIFT**.
- DISGUSTFUL**, *adj.* abounding with such qualities, as produce aversion or dislike.
- DISH**, *S.* (*dise*, Sax. *disch*, Teut. *dyse*. Ersc. *discus*, Lat.) a broad shallow vessel with a rim, either of silver, pewter, gold, or china, or earthen-ware, used for holding and carrying joints, or other victuals to table, and differing from a plate in size. Figuratively, the meat or victuals placed in a *dish*.
- To **DISH**, *v. a.* to serve meat up elegantly, or place it in a *dish*. Used with *out*, to adorn, deck, or set off; a low term.
- DISHABILLE**, *S.* (Fr.) an undress; a loose and negligent dress.
- DISHABILLE**, *adj.* loosely and negligently dress'd.
- To **DISHABIT**, *v. a.* to displace, or uncover a thing. "From their fixed beds of lime had been *dishabited*." **SHAK**. Not in use.
- To **DISHA'RTEN**, *v. a.* to deprive a person of courage and alacrity; to terrify; to make a person imagine a thing

to be impracticable; or that some approaching evil is unavoidable.

- DISHERISON**, *S.* the act of debarring a person from an inheritance.
- To **DISHERIT**, *v. a.* to debar a person from succeeding to an inheritance: To cut off from an inheritance.
- To **DISHEVEL**, *v. a.* (*dècheveler*, Fr.) to spread hair in a loose, negligent, and disorderly manner.
- DISHING**, *adj.* resembling a dish, or concave. "As for *the wheels* some make them more *dishing*." **MORTIMER**.
- DISHONEST**, *adj.* void of honesty; fraudulent; or inconsistent with justice. Figuratively, reproachful, or shameful.
- DISHONESTLY**, *adv.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with honour or honesty.
- DISHONESTY**, *S.* want of probity. The act of doing any thing to cheat or defraud another of his probity, either by fraud, or by not giving him what is his due. Figuratively, unchasteness, or lewdness. "If you suspect me *in any dishonesty*." **SHAK**.
- DISHONOUR**, *S.* that which affects a person with disgrace. Figuratively, reproach, which deprives a person of reputation.
- To **DISHONOUR**, *v. a.* to bring to shame. To disgrace. To blast the character of a person. To violate a person's chastity. To treat with indignity.
- DISHONOURABLE**, *adj.* void of respect, reverence, or esteem. Shameful; reproachful.
- DISHONOURER**, *S.* one who treats a person with indignity. One who violates the chastity of a female.
- To **DISHORN**, *v. a.* to take away horns. "We'll *dishorn* *the spirit*." **SHAK**. Not in use.
- DISHUMOUR**, *S.* want of patience; ill humour, or peevishness.
- To **DISINCARCERATE**, *v. a.* to free from imprisonment. Figuratively, to release, or free from confinement. "Open *the surface of the earth* for to *disincarcerate* the same *venene bodies*." **HARVEY**.
- DISINCLINATION**, *S.* want of affection, or bias. Want of propensity, less than aversion.
- To **DISINCLINE**, *v. a.* to lessen one's affections for a thing or person.
- DISINGENUITY**, *S.* unfairness; low and mean artifice.
- DISINGENUOUS**, *adj.* not of an open and frank disposition. Meanly, sly, cunning, or subtle.
- DISINGENUOUSLY**, *adv.* in an unfair, sly, or crafty manner.
- DISINGENUOUSNESS**, *S.* a behaviour wherein a person endeavours to secure his ends by concealing his design, and using low craft and mean subterfuges, in order to accomplish them.
- DISINHERISON**, *S.* in law, the act of cutting off, or debarring a person from the succession to an inheritance. The state of a person cut off, or debarred from his right to an inheritance.
- To **DISINHERIT**, *v. a.* to cut off from a right to, or deprive of an inheritance.
- To **DISINTER**, *v. a.* to take a body out of a grave. Figuratively, to discover something concealed by some covering or impediment. "Which a proper education *might have disinterred*." **SPECT**.
- DISINTERESTED**, *adj.* (from *dis* and *intereffe*, Fr. but if derived from *dis* and *interest*, it should be written more properly *disinterested*) without any regard to private interest; without any bias on account of a person's own emolument, or advantage. Impartial.
- DISINTERESTMENT**, *S.* (from *dis* and *intereffment*, Fr.) disregard to a person's private interest, and advantage. "Laid them down with intire *disintereffment*." **PEACH**. A word purely French, and not adopted by modern authors.
- DISINTEREST**, *S.* that which is contrary to a person's success or prosperity. A disadvantage or loss. "The *judge* is the great *disinterest* to Rome." **GLANVILLE**. Indifference to, or disregard of profit, or private advantage.
- DISINTERESTED**, *adj.* not influenced by any views of private lucre, or advantage. Superiour to any selfish motives.
- To **DISJOIN**, *v. a.* (pronounced *disjine*, *dejoindre*, Fr.) to separate or divide things which are united. To part.
- To **DISJOINT**, *v. a.* (pronounced *disjoint*, with the *i* long) to put out of joint. To separate things at the place where they are cemented or joined together. To carve or cut in pieces, by separating the joints from each other. To make incoherent. To make or destroy the connection of

words, or sentences. "Her words *disjointed*." SMITH.
Neuterly, to fall asunder or in pieces.

DISJOINT, *part.* divided. "Thanks—our state to be *disjoint*." SHAK.

DISJUDICATION, *S.* (perhaps mistaken for *dijudication*, from *dijudicatio*, Lat.) judgment; or the determination which the judgment makes with respect to the qualities of things. "In the *dijudications* we make of colours." BOYLE.

DISJUNCTION, *S.* (*disjunctio*, Lat.) separation; or the act of dividing things or persons. "The *disjunction* of the "body and the soul." SOUTH.

DISJUNCTIVE, *adj.* (*disjunctivus*, Lat.) disuniting, not proper for union. In grammar, applied to such particles as denote a separation or contrast; "I love him *or* I fear him;" the word *or* is a disjunctive conjunction. In logic, applied to such propositions whose parts are opposed to each other by disjunctive particles, thus; "Quantity is "either length, breadth, *or* depth." In these propositions their truth depends on the immediate opposition of the parts. A disjunctive syllogism, is that whose major is disjunctive, as in the following, the major, or proposition, printed in Italic is disjunctive. *The earth moves in a circle or ellipsis*; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis.

DISJUNCTIVELY, *adj.* (from *disjunctive* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in separate manner; distinctly; separately.

DISK, *S.* (*disc*, Sax. *discus*, Lat.) in astronomy, the appearance or the body of the Sun or Planets, which is divided, by astronomers, into 12 parts. In optics, the magnitude of the glass of a telescope, or the width of its aperture. In botany, the central, or middle part of radiated flowers, composed of several florets placed perpendicularly, and sometimes called the *pelois* or *bason*. A quoit, used by the antients. "Some whirl the *disk*." POPE.

DISKINDNESS, *S.* want of kindness, affection, or benevolence. An act whereby a thing or person receives damage or detriment, and is supposed to be derived from ill-will, or alienated affection.

DISLIKE, *S.* want of approbation, or esteem, shewed by a person's behaviour and actions.

To DISLIKE, *v. a.* to disapprove. To look on as improper, or faulty. "Whosoever *dislikes* the digressions." TEMPLE. To shew disgust, or dis-esteem.

DISLIKEFUL, *adj.* full of disaffection or malignity.

To DISLIKEN, *v. a.* to change the appearance of a thing, or make it look different from what it was before. "Dis-
"like—*the truth of your own seeming*." SHAK.

DISLIKENESS, *S.* the quality which makes a thing appear different to what it was before; the quality which makes a difference between things.

DISLIKER, *S.* one who disapproves a person or thing.

To DISLIMNS, *v. a.* to strike out the likeness or resemblance in a picture. To efface. "That which is now a
"horse, even with a thought—the rack *dislimns*." SHAK.

To DISLOCATE, *v. a.* (from *dis* and *locatus*, of *loco*, Lat.) to put out of its proper place. To disjoint.

DISLOCATION, *S.* (from *dislocate*) the act of putting things out of their proper places. The state of a thing put out of its proper place. In surgery, a joint put out, or the forcing a bone from its socket. A luxation.

To DISLODGE, *v. a.* to remove from a place or settlement by force. To drive an enemy from a post. To remove an army to other quarters. "The Volscians are
"dislodged." SHAK. Neuterly, to decamp, or go away to another place. "He resolved—with all his legions to
"dislodge." PAR. LOFT.

DISLOYAL, *adj.* (*desloyal*, Fr.) false or disobedient to a sovereign. "The lady is *disloyal*." SHAK. Dishonest. "A
"false *disloyal* knave." SHAK. * * The two last senses are obsolete.

DISLOYALLY, *adj.* in a faithless, disobedient or rebellious manner.

DISLOYALTY, *S.* want of fidelity to a sovereign. "Want
"of fidelity or constancy in love." "Such seeming truths
"of hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance." SHAK.

DISMAL, *adj.* (*duys-mael*, Belg. *dies malus*, Lat. an evil day) that which affects the mind with horror. Melancholly; gloomy. Sorrowful.

DISMALLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to excite horror, sorrow, or melancholly. With a sorrowful or horrid appearance.

DISMALNESS, *S.* the quality which excites horror, melancholly, or sorrow. The state or appearance of a person or thing which communicates the idea of something horrid, or sorrowful.

To DISMANTLE, *v. a.* to strip a person of any dress or which served him as an ornament, or defence. To smooth, to unfold, or destroy. "To *dismantle* so many
"folds of favour." SHAK. To destroy the out-works or defences of a place. To break down or destroy any thing external. "His nose *dismantled*." DRYD.

To DISMASK, *v. a.* to pull off a mask; to uncover. "Fair
"ladies mask'd, are roses in the bud—are roses blown
"dismask'd." SHAK.

To DISMAY, *v. a.* (*desmayar*, Span.) to discourage, or dishearten with fear.

DISMAY, *S.* (*desmayo*, Span.) loss of courage, occasioned by some frightful object, or apprehension.

DISMAYEDNESS, *S.* the state of mind arising from the sight of some frightful object, or the apprehension of some danger.

DISME, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *decm*) the tenth; a tenth part. "Ev'ry tithe 'mong many thousand *dismes*." SHAK. Not in use.

To DISMEMBER, *v. a.* to divide one member from another. To cut or tear to pieces.

To DISMISS, *v. a.* (*dismissus*, Lat.) to send away. To discharge from attendance. To give leave to depart. To discharge from service, or from an employment. Used with *from* before the thing or person quitted.

DISMISSION, *S.* (*demissio*, Lat.) the act of sending away. An honourable discharge from an office. Deprivation; or the being turned out of any post or office.

To DISMORTGAGE, *v. a.* to redeem from or clear a mortgage, by paying the money lent on any lands or estate. "He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes." HOWEL.

To DISMOUNT, *v. a.* (*demonter*, Fr.) to throw by force from an horse. To lose any preferment or post of honour. To dislodge or force cannon from their carriage. Neuterly, to alight from an horse. To descend from any eminence, or high place.

DISNATURED, *part.* unnatural, wanting the natural affections of humanity. "Athwart *disnatur'd* torment." SHAK.

DISOBE'DIENCE, *S.* a willful acting contrary to the commands or prohibitions of a superiour.

DISOBE'DIENT, *part.* guilty of acting contrary to the laws, or the commands of a superiour.

To DISOBEY, *v. a.* to act contrary to the will or commands of a superiour. To break the laws, by doing something which is forbidden, or refusing to something that is commanded.

DISOBLIGATION, *S.* an act which alienates the affections of a person, or changes a friend into an enemy. An act which occasions disgust or dislike.

To DISOBLIGE, *v. a.* (pronounced, commonly, in imitation of the French *disoblige*) to do something which offends another; generally used as a softer expression for dislike.

DISOBLIGING, *particip.* (see DISOBLIGE) unpleasing; void of those qualities which attract friendship and endear. Offensive.

DISOBLIGINGLY, *adv.* (see DISOBLIGE) in such a manner as to displease.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, *S.* readiness to displease.

DISORBED, *part.* (from *dis* and *orb*) cast from its proper orbit, or path wherein it performs its revolutions. "Like
"a star *disorb'd*." SHAK.

DISORDER, *S.* (from *des* and *order*, *desordre*, Fr.) want of method, or regular distribution. Tumult, or confusion. Breach or violation of laws. The state of an animal body, wherein the regular exercise of its functions is interrupted; disease; generally used for some slight disease. Discomposure of mind, arising from the turbulence of the passions.

To DISORDER, *v. a.* to throw into confusion. To destroy the regular distribution of a thing. To ruffle or confuse. To make sick, or affect with some slight disease. To discompose, or render unfit to exercise its faculties, applied to the mind.

DISORDERED, *part.* not complying with laws or orders, applied to the morals. Indisposed, or affected with a slight disease, applied to the body. Confused, tumultuous, or rebellious, applied to states. Ruffled, applied to dress.

DISORDEREDNESS, *S.* want of regularity; or acting contrary to orders. "The *disorderedness* of the soldiers." KNOLLES. Not in use.

DISORDERLY, *adv.* in a manner inconsistent with law, or virtue, applied to morals. In irregular, or tumultuous manner, applied to the motion of the animal spirits or fluids. In a manner wanting method, applied to the placing of things, to the distribution of ideas, or to the arrangement of arguments in learned productions.

DISORDERLY.

DISORDERLY, *adj.* acting inconsistent with laws or virtue. Confused, or not regularly placed. Tumultuous.

DISORDINATE, *S.* irregular, not conformable to the rules of virtue. "These not *disordinate*." MILT.

DISORDINATELY, *adv.* in such a manner as to exceed the bounds of temperance; or to transgress the laws of morality.

DISORIENTATED, *adj.* turned from the East, or from its true place and direction. HARRIS. Wants authority.

To DISPARAGE, *v. a.* (from *dispar*, Lat.) to match with a person or thing which is not equal. To disgrace, by joining a thing of superiour excellence, with one below it. To disgrace or injure by comparison with something of less value. To treat with contempt and dishonour. To expose, to blame, censure, or reproach.

DISPARAGEMENT, *S.* disgrace or dishonour done to a person or thing by comparing them with something of inferior excellence and dignity. In law, the marrying an heir with a person of an inferior or mean degree. Disgrace, dishonour, or reproach. Used with *to*, before the person or thing injured.

DISPARAGER, *S.* (from *disparage* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who treats a person or thing with indignity, and endeavours to lessen their value by comparing or uniting them with something of less value, or below them.

DISPARATES, *S.* (plural, *disparata*, Lat.) in logic, things so unlike, that they cannot be compared together.

DISPARITY, *S.* (*dispar*, Lat.) opposition or difference of qualities. Difference in degree, whether it respect rank, or excellence. Unlikeness or dissimilitude.

To DISPARK, *v. a.* to make a park common. To remove an inclosure from lands.

To DISPART, *v. a.* (from *des* and *part*, *departer*, Fr. *dispartior*, Lat.) to divide into two. To separate; to burst; to rend.

To DISPART, *v. a.* in gunnery, to set a mark on the muzzle ring of a piece of ordnance, so that a right line taken upon the top of the base ring against the touch hole, may be parallel to the axis of the concave cylinder.

DISPART, *S.* the mark set on the muzzle ring of a piece of ordnance.

DISPASSION, *S.* freedom from the passions or affections of the mind.

DISPASSIONATE, *adj.* free from the turbulence of anger, or other passions. Calm, cool, and temperate.

To DISPEL, *v. a.* (*dispello*, Lat.) to disperse, to clear away any obstruction by scattering or dissipating it.

DISPENCE, *S.* (*despence*, *depence*, Fr.) cost or charge. Obsolete.

To DISPEND, *v. a.* (*dispendo*, Lat.) to spend or consume. Not in use.

DISPENSARY, *S.* (from *dispense*) the place where medicines are sold and physicians bills are made up at a low price, for the benefit of the poor. A book containing forms or receipts for making medicines.

DISPENSATION, *S.* (*dispensatio*, Lat.) the act of distributing to several things or parts. The œconomy observed by Providence in governing particular states, or in the general distribution of rewards and punishments to all mankind. A permission to do something contrary to the laws, or a relaxation and suspension of their force for a certain time, or on a peculiar occasion.

DISPENSATOR, *S.* (Lat.) one employed in distributing. "Her majesty made them *dispensators* of her favours." BACON.

DISPENSATORY, *S.* a book containing the forms or receipts by which medicines are made.

To DISPENSE, *v. a.* (*dispenser*, Fr.) to distribute or give among several persons. To make up a receipt or medicine, in physic. Joined to *with*. To excuse from a duty. To render an equivalent. To make compensation. "Can'tt thou *dispense* with heaven for such an oath." SHAK. The last meaning is uncommon, and now obsolete.

DISPENSE, *S.* excuse; dispensation. "Indulgences *dispenses*, pardons, bulls." PAR. LOFT.

DISPENSER, *S.* one who distributes.

To DISPEOPLE, *v. a.* (pronounced *dispeople*) to deprive a country of its inhabitants.

DISPEOPLER, *S.* (pronounced *dispeople*) one who deprives a country of its inhabitants.

To DISPERGE, *v. a.* (*dispergo*, Lat.) to sprinkle or scatter abroad. SHAK. Not in use.

To DISPERSE, *v. a.* (*dispersus*, Lat.) to scatter, to drive to different parts, to separate a body of men or multitude.

DISPERSEDLY, *adv.* in a separate manner. Separately.

DISPERSION, *S.* the state of things or persons which are divided or separated.

DISPERSER, *S.* one who spreads abroad; or makes public by communicating to many.

DISPERSION, *S.* (*dispersio*, Lat.) the act of scattering or spreading. The state of persons which were once united, but are divided, or separated from each other.

To DISPIRIT, *v. a.* to strike with fear, or to repress the courage of a person by some menace, or ill treatment. To exhaust the spirits, or deprive a person of his natural alacrity and vigour.

DISPIRITEDNESS, *S.* want of alacrity, vigour, or vivacity.

To DISPLACE, *v. a.* to put out of a place. To remove from one place to another. To supersede, to remove or abolish in order to introduce some other person or thing in the room. To put an end to disorder. "You have *displaced* the mirth." SHAK.

DISPLACEMENT, *S.* (*displacencia*, Lat.) actions or behaviour which occasion displeasure, disgust, or any thing displeasing.

To DISPLANT, *v. a.* to remove a plant to some other place. Figuratively, to drive a people away from a settlement.

DISPLANTATION, *S.* the removal of a plant. The driving people out of a plantation or settlement. "The Assyrians, whose *displantation* Senacherib vaunted of."

To DISPLAY, *v. a.* (*desplier*, *displayer*, Fr. *despiegare*, Ital.) to spread abroad or wide. To show to the sight; or to the understanding. To explain a thing minutely. To set ostentatiously to view. In carving, to cut up a crane, &c.

DISPLAY, *S.* the act of exhibiting a thing to view in order to discover its beauties, and excellences.

DISPLAYED, *part.* in heraldry, applied to a bird in an erect posture, with its wings expanded or stretched out.

DISPLEASANT, *adj.* disagreeable, or offensive to the senses. "What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious and *displeasing*." GLANV.

To DISPLEASE, *v. a.* (pronounced *displee*) to offend; or make angry. To do a thing which will raise the ill-will of a person, or forfeit his esteem. To disgust, or raise an aversion, applied to the senses.

DISPLEASINGNESS, *S.* the quality of creating dislike, or being disagreeable either to the senses or judgment.

DISPLEASURE, *S.* a disagreeable sensation; uneasiness, or pain. That which will offend a person. Anger proceeding from some offence given, or from something which was disagreeable. A state of disgrace, wherein a person has lost the favour of another.

To DISPLEASE, *v. a.* to be guilty of some action, which may give offence. "The way of pleasuring and *displeasing*." BAC.

To DISPLODE, *v. a.* (*displodo*, Lat.) to vent or discharge with a loud noise. "In posture to *displode* their second fire—of thunder." PAR. LOFT.

DISPLOSION, *S.* a sudden burst, or discharge, attended with noise and violence.

DISPORT, *S.* play, sport, pastime, diversion. "Us'd—to such *disport*." PAR. LOFT.

To DISPORT, *v. a.* to amuse, or divert. "Hunting this way to *disport* himself." SHAK. Neuterly, to play, toy, or wanton, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes." POPE.

DISPOSAL, *S.* (from *disposere*) the act of regulating any thing. Distribution, dispensation. The right of bestowing. Management; government; including implicit submission to authority. "Putting our minds into the *disposals* of others." LOCKE.

To DISPOSE, *v. a.* (*disposer*, Fr. from *dispono*, Lat.) to employ or apply to any use. To bestow, or give; to spend or lay out money. To turn to any particular end. To adopt, fit, or form for any purpose. To give a light; to influence the mind. To regulate or adjust; used with *of*. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person. To bestow, or give away; to employ; to place in any condition. To sell; to get rid of. Neuterly, to bargain or make terms. "She had *disposed* with Cæsar." SHAK. The last sense is obsolete.

DISPOSE, *S.* the power of using a thing, or treating a person according to one's own inclination. An act of government. Behaviour. "He hath a person and a smooth *disposal*." SHAK. Obsolete. Disposition of mind or inclination.

DISPOSER, *S.* a person who has the management of any affair, or money. He that gives, bestows, or regulates. A director. One who distributes without controul, and in an arbitrary manner.

DISPOSITION, *S.* (*dispositio*, Lat.) a regular arrangement, distribution or order of the parts of a thing or system, which

which discovers art, method and prudence. Natural fitness, or tendency. Propensity, bent, or temper of the mind. Affections of kindness or ill-will. "The *dispositions* of each people towards the other." SWIFT. Applied to the mind, when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward and ready on every occasion to break into action.

DISPO'SITIVE, *adj.* in law, that which implies the bestowal of any property.

DISPOSITIVELY, *adv.* distributively; respecting individuals. Separately. "Although substantially true concerning the form and matter, is also *dispositively* verified in the efficient or producer." BROWN. Not in use.

DISPO'SITOR, S. in astrology, the supposed lord of the sign, in which a planet is, and the ruler of its influence.

To DISPOSSESS, *v. a.* to turn a person out of a place, which he is master of. Generally used with *of* before the thing taken away. "To *dispossess* the pirate of his new gotten kingdom." KNOLLES. Formerly used with *from*. "And quite *dispossess* — concord and law of nature *from* the earth." PAR. LOFT.

DISPO'SURE, S. the power of bestowing or ordering in a manner most agreeable to one's self. State, or posture. "They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*." WOOTON.

DISPRA'ISE, S. blame, or the act of finding fault. Censure. Reproach.

To DISPRA'ISE, *v. n.* to blame, to find fault with; to censure.

DISPRA'ISER, S. one who blames, or finds fault.

DISPRA'ISIBLE, *adj.* worthy of blame.

DISPRA'ISINGLY, *adv.* with blame, or censure.

To DISPRE'AD, *v. a.* (pronounced *dispred*) to spread abroad; to spread different ways.

DISPRO'OF, S. confutation; or the proving a thing to be false.

DISPRO'FIT, S. loss; damage; that by which a thing is rendered less valuable, or a person receives loss.

DISPROPO'RTION, S. the disagreement between the quality or quantity of different things, or the parts of the same thing.

To DISPROPO'RTION, *v. a.* to join things which do not suit, or disagree with each other in quantity or quality.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE, *adj.* disagreeing in quantity. Not well suited or proportioned to something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS, S. the want of agreement with respect to quantity, size, or symmetry.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL, *adj.* unsuitable or disagreeing in quantity, quality or value with something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE, *adj.* disagreeing in quantity or value with something else. Wanting symmetry.

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY, *adv.* wanting symmetry; or disagreeing in quantity or value with something else.

To DISPRO'VE, *v. a.* to confute an assertion. To shew a thing or practice to be inconsistent with truth, law, or morality.

DISPRO'VE, S. one who confutes, or proves a thing or argument to be false, or erroneous.

DISPUNISHABLE, *adj.* in law, without some penal clause or article subjecting a person to make good any loss or damage. "Not *dispunishable* of waste." SWIFT.

To DISPU'RSE, *v. a.* to pay; to defray an expence. "I *dispursed* to the garrisons." SHAK.

DISPU'TABLE, *adj.* that which may admit of arguments both for and against it. Liable to dispute. Lawful to be contested.

DISPUTANT, S. (*disputans*, Lat.) one who argues against, or opposes the opinions of another.

DISPUTA'TION, S. (*disputatio*, Lat.) the art of opposing the sentiments of others. Controversy, or argument produced either in favour of one's own sentiments, or in opposition to those of another.

DISPUTA'TIOUS, *adj.* fond of opposing the opinions of others; given to debate, or cavalling.

DISPU'TATIVE, *adj.* disposed to oppose the opinions of others. Fond of controversy, or cavilling.

To DISPU'TE, *v. n.* (*disputo*, Lat.) to oppose the sentiments or opinion of another. To deny and argue against any received opinion. Actively, to contend for a thing either by words or actions. To oppose, or question. To discuss a question, to think on. "Dispute it like a man." SHAK.

DISPU'TE, S. the act of opposing or bringing arguments against the opinion of another. Controversy.

DISPU'TELESS, *adj.* without controversy. Undisputed.

DISPU'TER, S. one engaged in, or fond of controversy.

DISQUALIFICA'TION, S. that which renders a person unfit for the discharge of an employ, or the keeping an office.

To DISQUA'LIFY, *v. a.* to make unfit. To disable by some natural or legal impediment. To exempt or disable, from any right, claim, or practice, by law.

To DISQUA'NTITY, *v. a.* to lessen the number of things. "Be entreated of fifty to *disquantity* your train." SHAK. Not in use.

DISQUI'ET, S. uneasiness; restlessness; want of ease of mind. Anxiety.

DISQUI'ET, *adj.* uneasy, or disturbed in mind.

To DISQUI'ET, *v. a.* to disturb the mind of a person by some disagreeable and calamitous object. To fret; to vex. To make uneasy.

DISQUI'ETER, S. a disturber; or one who renders another uneasy in mind.

DISQUI'ETLY, *adv.* anxiously; in such a manner as to disturb, or make uneasy.

DISQUI'ETNESS, S. the state of a person who is displeased with his present condition, involved in troubles and dangers, or affrightened by some impendent evil.

DISQUI'ETUDE, S. uneasiness, or disturbance of mind. Anxiety. Want of tranquillity.

DISQUISITION, S. (*disquisitio*, Lat.) an act of the mind whereby it examines into a subject in order to understand its importance, to foresee its consequences, and to find out what may be urged either for or against it. A strict search, scrutiny, or examination of a thing or matter.

To DISRA'NK, *v. a.* to degrade, or put a person out of place. To disorder, applied to things. Wants authority.

DISREGA'RD, S. slight notice; contempt; neglect; disesteem.

To DISREGA'RD, *v. a.* to take no notice of; to slight; to neglect; to contemn.

DISREGA'RDFUL, *adj.* negligent; contemptuous; or making a small account either of persons or things.

DISREGA'RDFULLY, *adj.* in a negligent, contemptuous, or slighting manner.

DISRE'LISH, S. a bad taste; disgust, or dislike, applied to the taste.

To DISRE'LISH, *v. a.* to make a thing nauseous. To affect the taste with a disagreeable sensation. Figuratively, to dislike, to want a taste for.

DISREPUTA'TION, S. disgrace; or that which will lessen a person's character or fame.

DISREPU'TE, S. an ill character; loss of reputation, or esteem. Reproach.

DISRESPE'CT, S. incivility; want of esteem; a behaviour which approaches to rudeness and argues want of reverence.

DISRESPE'CTFUL, *adj.* uncivil; without esteem; unmannerly.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY, *adv.* in an uncivil, irreverent, or unmannerly manner.

To DISRO'BE, *v. a.* to undress or strip a person of cloaths. Figuratively, to lay aside, to divest, applied to the mind. "Who will be persuaded to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions." LOCKE.

DISRUPTION, S. the act of breaking or bursting asunder. A breach, or rent.

DISSATISFACTION, S. the state of a person who is not contented with his present condition, but wants something to compleat his wish or happiness. Discontent. Figuratively, want of some quality to cause pleasure.

DISSATISFACTORINESS, S. inability, or want of power to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, *adj.* that which is not able to produce content.

To DISSA'TISFY, *v. a.* to be discontent. To displease. To want some quality requisite to please or content.

To DISSE'CT, *v. a.* (*dissectum*, supine of *dissecare*) in anatomy, to divide the parts of an animal body with a knife, in order to consider each of them apart. Figuratively, to divide and examine a subject minutely.

DISSECTION, S. in anatomy, the act of cutting or dividing the several parts of an animal body asunder, in order to examine into their nature and respective uses. To divide the several parts of a plant, leaf, or any piece of work, in order to examine into the mutual connection of their several parts, compositions, and workmanship.

DISSE'CREN, S. (*disseccare*, Fr.) in law, an unlawful disposing or taking away from a person any land or other moveable, or incorporeal right.

To DISSE'CRE, *v. a.* (*disseccare*, Fr.) to dispossess; to deprive a person of his right. Used with *of*, before the thing taken away.

DISSEIZOR, S. one who deprives or dispossesses another of his right.

To DISSE'MBLE, *v. a.* (*diffimulo*, Lat. *semblance*, Fr. *like-ness*, whence *dis-semblance*, and perhaps *diffemblers*, Fr. *old*) to hide or conceal under a false appearance. To pretend that to be, which is not. Neuterly, to play the hypocrite.

DISSE'MBLER, *S.* one who conceals his real designs, temper, or disposition, under a false and specious appearance. An hypocrite.

DISE'MBLINGLY, *adv.* in an hypocritical manner. In such a manner as to conceal one's real sentiments under a false and specious appearance.

To DISSE'MINATE, *v. a.* (*diffeminatum*, supine of *diffemino*) to scatter seed; to sow. Figuratively, to spread abroad, or propagate a report.

DISSE'MINATION, *S.* (*diffeminatio*, Lat.) the act of sowing. The act of spreading abroad, or propagating a report, &c.

DISSE'MINATOR, *S.* he that sows. Figuratively, one who spreads or propagates a doctrine.

DISSE'NSION, *S.* (*diffensio*, Lat.) difference or disagreement in opinion, or politics. A breach of union. Contention; or warm opposition.

DISSE'NSIOUS, *adj.* disposed to strife; quarrelsome. Factionous.

To DISSE'NT, *v. n.* (*diffentio*, Lat.) to disagree in opinion. To think differently. To be of a contrary nature; to differ.

DISSE'NT, *S.* disagreement, difference of opinion. Avowal or declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS, *adj.* disagreeable; inconsistent.

DISSE'NTER, *S.* one who disagrees, or declares his disagreement with respect to an opinion; one who separates from the communion of the church of England.

DISSERTA'TION, *S.* (*differtatio*, Lat.) a set discourse or treatise.

To DISSE'VE, *v. a.* to act contrary to the interests and advantage of a person or cause. To do injury or damage to. To hurt.

DISSE'VICE, *S.* harm; hurt; a prejudice, or ill-turn done to a person or thing.

DISSE'VICEABLE, *adj.* that which will hinder the advantage, of a person or thing. Injurious. Hurtful.

DISSE'VICEABLENESS, *S.* that which hinders the accomplishing some end. Hurt; mischief; damage; injury; harm.

To DISSE'VE, *v. a.* (the particle *dis* added to *sever*, does not alter its signification, an impropriety observed in some other words of our language, viz. *disannul*, &c. Which has made Mr. Johnson so angry that he would have it ejected from our language, though supported by great authorities) to break or part in two. To separate; to divide.

DISSILE'NCE, *S.* (*diffiliens*, Lat.) the act of starting asunder; bursting in two. Wants authority.

DISSILI'TION, *S.* the act of starting asunder; or bursting after being united. "The *diffiliation* of that air was great." BOYLE. Not in use.

DISSIMILAR, *adj.* (*diffimilis*, Lat.) differing in quality or shape, from the thing which it is compared with. Unlike; of a different kind or nature.

DISSIMILARITY, *S.* unlikeness in quality, temper, or disposition.

DISSIMILITUDE, *S.* difference of form or quality. Want of resemblance with a thing compared.

DISSIMULA'TION, *S.* (*diffimulatio*, Lat.) the act of putting on a false appearance in order to conceal one's intention, or disposition; sometimes used in a bad sense. Sometimes, a bare concealment of one's mind, which is consistent with prudence, and reconcileable with virtue and honesty.

DISSIPABLE, *adj.* easily separated and scattered.

To DISSIPATE, *v. a.* (*diffipatus*, Lat.) to separate any collection, and disperse the parts at a distance. To divide the attention between a diversity of objects, and thereby render it impossible to fix to any with intenseness. To squander wealth or spend a fortune.

DISSIPA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *diffipatio*, Lat.) the act of separating and dispersion the parts which form any collection, mass, or body. The state of the parts of a body separated, and at a distance from each other. Figuratively, inattention; attention divided among a variety of objects, and thereby render incapable to fix on any with intenseness.

To DISSO'CIATE, *v. a.* (*diffociatum*, supine of *diffocio*, Lat.) to separate things or persons which are united.

DISSO'LVABLE, *adj.* (from *diffolve*) that which is capable of having its parts separated, by moisture, or the action of some fluid; "Not *diffolvable* by the moisture of the

"tongue." NEWT. Opt. *Diffoluble* is more generally used.

DISSO'LUBLE, *adj.* (*diffolubilis*, Lat.) capable of having its parts separated by moisture or heat.

DISSOLUBILITY, *S.* the possibility of having its parts separated or liquified by moisture or heat.

To DISSO'LVE, *v. a.* (*diffolvo*, Lat.) to destroy the form of a thing by separating its parts with moisture, or heat. To melt, or liquify. To destroy. To separate, to break the ties of any thing. To part persons who are united by any bonds, or the force of mutual affection. To clear up a doubt or difficulty. "To *diffolve* doubts." DAN. v. 16. To break or destroy the force of an enchantment. To be overcome, or overpowered with something pleasing. Neuterly, to melt, or liquify. To consume or fall into pieces. To melt with pleasure; to break up or discharge an assembly.

DISSO'LVENT, *adj.* (*diffolvens*, Lat.) having the power of separating, or breaking the union of the particles of a body.

DISSO'LVENT, *S.* having the power of separating the parts of any thing.

DISSO'LVER, *S.* that which has the power of melting, liquifying, or breaking the union of the particles of any thing.

DISSO'LVIBLE, *adj.* (commonly written *diffolvable*, but less properly) liable to have its parts separated by heat or moisture. Liable to perish by the separation of its parts.

DISSOLUTE, *S.* (*diffolutus*, Lat.) dissolved in, or abandoned to pleasures. Loose, wanton; or unrestrained by the rules of morality, the orders of government, or the laws of religion.

DISSOLUTELY, *adv.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with virtue, government, or religion. In debauchery. Without restraint.

DISSOLUTENESS, *S.* looseness of manners. A conduct regulated by no laws, and subjected to no restraint. Wantonness; debauchery. Wickedness.

DISSOLU'TION, *S.* the act of separating the particles of a body, or liquifying and melting by heat or moisture. The destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts. The substance or thing formed by melting a thing. Death, or the separation of the body and soul. The act of breaking up, dismissing, or putting an end to an assembly. "The *diffolution* of the parliament." Licentiousness; or disregard of virtues or religion; more commonly styled dissoluteness. "An universal *diffolution* of manners began to prevail." ATTERBURY.

DISSO'NANCE, *S.* (Fr. *diffonanes*, Lat.) a mixture of harsh and unharmonious sounds. Discord.

DISSO'NANT, *adj.* (*diffonans*, Lat.) sounding harsh and disagreeable to the ear. Figuratively, inconsistent; disagreeing; used with *from*; but most properly with *to*. "What can be more *diffonant* from reason." HASKELL. "Any thing *diffonant* to truth." SOUTH.

To DISSU'ADE, *v. a.* (*diffuadeo*, Lat.) to make use of arguments to hinder a person from doing something which he intends. To represent a thing as improper, or disadvantageous.

DISSU'ADER, *S.* one who endeavours by argument to divert a person from a design or undertaking.

DISSU'ASION, *S.* an argument or motive made use of to divert or hinder a person from closing in with any design, or engaging in an undertaking, including the idea of a previous intention or resolution of doing other.

DISSU'ASIVE, *adj.* tending to divert or turn aside from any purpose or design.

DISSU'ASIVE, *S.* a motive or argument made use of to prevail on a person to decline a design, or pursuit.

DISSY'LLABLE, *S.* (*δισυλλαβος*, *diffyllabos*, Gr.) in grammar, a word of two syllables.

DI'STAFF, *S.* (*distaff*, Sax. from *dic*, Belg. a thigh, and *staff*, a stick; on account of its being supported by those parts, according to Minshew; but *τομνο*, Belg. *torw* or *hemp*, and *staff*, according to Skinner) the staff or stick, on the extremity of which the tow or hemp is fastened for spinning. Figuratively, a female. "A *distaff* in the throne." DRYD.

To DISTAIN, *v. a.* (the particle *dis* makes no alteration in the word, see DISCOVER) to mark a thing with a different colour; to spoil the colour of thing. Figuratively, to blot; to mark with infamy; to pollute, or defile.

DISTANCE, *S.* (Fr. *diffantia*, Lat.) the space, or length of ground between any two objects, applied to place or situation. A space marked in a course wherein race-horses run. The space between a thing present, and one that is past or future, applied to time. Distinction, applied to ideas.

ideas. A modest or respectful behaviour, opposed to familiarity. A withdrawing of affection; reserve; coolness, opposed to the close caresses and familiar nearness between friends.

To DISTANCE, *v. a.* to remove from the view; to place further from a person. To leave behind at a race, the length of a distance-post. Figuratively, to surpass a person in the abilities of the mind.

DISTANT, *adj.* (Fr. *distans*, Lat.) far from, applied to place. Apart, separate, asunder, applied to situation, or the space between two or more bodies. Removed from the present instant, applied to time past, or future. Reserved, opposed to familiar, applied to behaviour or affection. Not obvious, or bearing a remote sense, applied to words, and opposed to *primary*.

To DISTASTE, *v. a.* to occasion a disagreeable or nauseous taste. To affect the taste with a disagreeable sensation. Figuratively, to dislike. To offend, or displease. To make a person angry; to vex. "Diseased, *distasted*, and "distracted souls."

DISTASTEFUL, *adj.* affecting the palate, or organ of taste with a nauseous, or disagreeable sensation. That which gives offence, or is unpleasing. Shewing ill-will, or disgust. "Distasteful looks." SHAK.

DISTEMPER, *S.* a disproportionate mixture of ingredients. In medicine, some disorder of the animal machine, occasioned by the redundancy of some morbid humours, generally applied to a slight indisposition. A disorder of the mind, arising from the predominance of any passion or appetite. Want of due balance between contraries. Ill-humour. Tumultuous disorder, or confusion, applied to states. In painting, the mixing or tempering the colours with size, whites of eggs, and other substances, besides plain water and oil. The celebrated Cartoons at Hampton-Court, were painted in colours tempered in this manner.

To DISTEMPER, *v. a.* to weaken health; to affect with some disease. To disorder. To fill the mind with perturbation, or confusion. To render rebellious, or disaffected, applied to states.

DISTEMPERATE, *adj.* immoderate. "The distemperate heat." RALEIGH.

DISTEMPERATURE, *S.* excess of heat, cold, or other qualities. Violent commotions, applied to government. Perturbation of mind. Confusion. Mixture of contrary qualities or extremes.

To DISTEND, *v. a.* (*distendo*, Lat.) to stretch by filling. To stretch out in breadth.

DISTENT, *S.* the space through which any thing is spread or stretched; breadth. "Distended one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *distent* will add much to their beauty." WOTTON.

DISTENTION, *S.* (*distentio*, Lat.) the act of stretching out, or in breath. Breadth or the space which is occupied by a thing-distended. The act of separating one thing from another. "Your legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*." WOTTON.

DISTICH, *S.* (*distichon*) in poetry, a couplet; a couple of lines; a poem consisting only of two verses. A theme or subject treated of and comprized in two lines.

To DISTILL, *v. n.* (*distillo*, Lat.) to drop, or fall by drops. To drop or fall gently, applied to fluids. To use a still. Actively, to let fall in drops. To extract the virtues of ingredients by means of a still.

DISTILLATION, *S.* (*distillatio*, Lat.) the act of separating the oily, watery, or spirituous parts of ingredients, inclosed in a still by means of fire; or by the heat of dung. The act of distending in drops. That which descends in drops from a still.

DISTILLATORY, *adj.* belonging to, or used in distilling.

DISTILLER, *S.* one who makes and sells distilled liquours.

DISTILLERY, *S.* the business, trade, or employment of a distiller. If we consider, how much money went out of this kingdom to Holland and France, for the purchase of spirits; if we consider, the many rich cordials made by our present distillers; if we consider, the immediate and almost instantaneous remedy of distilled liquours and spirits, in cases of the most pressing and dangerous kind; the encouragement of the distillery in this kingdom, seems not only necessary from motives of policy, but likewise those of utility and health. Those who are acquainted with medicines must acknowledge that a great number of medicines, nay, the most powerful medicines, proceed from the still; and those who join in popular clamour against so necessary a trade, seem to be ignorant not only of their

interest as persons, who may sometime or other be disordered, but seem to take the part of the French and Dutch against this nation, are fond of measures which must necessarily increase the national debts, by turning the balance of trade against us, by aggrandizing the French, by enriching the Dutch, and by rendering the inventions of our own countrymen, who have of late years rendered the importation of brandy and geneva, not only less than they formerly were, but likewise absolutely unnecessary. If the planters in our colonies; if the persons concerned in the brewery; and if the hirelings of the French and Dutch, should ever prevail on the administration to suppress the distillery in this kingdom, 'tis then certain that the extraordinary returns which must be made to the French our enemies, and to the Dutch our rivals, may in process of time bankrupt our nation, especially when we consider the corn trade or landed interest is inseparably connected with the affluence of the distiller.

DISTINCT, *adj.* (*distinctus*, Lat.) different both in number and kind; separate, apart, asunder, opposed to *conjoined*. Cleared and unconfused. Marked out, so as to be distinguished from any other.

DISTINCTION, *S.* (Fr. *distinction*, Lat.) a note which shews the difference between two or more objects. A note or mark of superiority. That by which one thing or person differs from another. Difference made between persons of various ages, sexes, or ranks. The separation between ideas. Division into different parts. The notation, or shewing the difference between things which are in some respects like one another. Discernment. Judgment. High rank, or set above others by honour or title.

DISTINCTIVE, *adj.* that which manifests or marks the difference between persons or things. Having the power to distinguish, or perceive the difference between things. Judicious.

DISTINCTIVELY, *adv.* in right order. Without confusion.

DISTINCTLY, *adv.* without confusing one part with another. Plainly, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, *S.* a nice or accurate observation of the of the difference between things. A separation of things either externally, or in the mind, which renders their difference from each other manifest and easily perceived.

To DISTINGUISH, *v. a.* (*distinguo*, Lat.) to note the difference between things. To separate from others by some mark of honour. To divide by notes shewing the difference between things, in other respects, like each other. To know from another by some mark of difference. To perceive; to discern critically. To constitute a difference, to specificate. To make known or to make eminent. Neuterly, to make known, or shew the point or particular in which things differ from each other.

DISTINGUISHABLE, *adj.* that which may be separated or easily known, on account of its difference, from another. Worthy of note, or regard.

DISTINGUISHED, *adj.* eminent, or extraordinary. Easily to be seen from others, on account of some remarkable difference, or excellence.

DISTINGUISHER, *S.* one who sees and notes the difference of things with accuracy. A judicious observer.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, *adv.* with some mark which renders a difference remarkable.

DISTINGUISHMENT, *S.* the observation of the difference between things.

To DISTORT, *v. a.* (*distortus*, Lat. from *differo*, Lat.) to twist; to deform by uncouth or irregular motions. To put out of its natural state and condition. "Distort the understanding." TILLOTSON. To wrest an expression from its true meaning to one which makes for one's own opinion.

DISTORTION, *S.* (*distortio*, Lat.) in medicine, a contraction of one side of the mouth, by a convulsion of the muscles of one side of the face. An irregular motion by which any of the parts of animal bodies are rendered deformed. The wresting an expression of an author or a word from its primary, true and intended meaning in order to favour some particular sentiment.

To DISTRACT, (participle passive *distracted*, formerly *distraught*, from *distractus* particip. of *distreho*, Lat.) to pull a thing different ways at the same time. To separate; to part. "Distract your army." SHAK. To draw or turn to different points. To fill and attract the mind with different views or considerations. To make a person mad. "Fetch my poor *distracted* husband home." SHAK.

DISTRACTEDLY, *adv.* after the manner of a madman. DISTRACTEDNESS, *S.* the state of a person who is mad from too great a variety of pursuits.

D I S

DISTRACTION, S. (*distractio*, Lat.) separation; division. "His power went out in such *distractions* as—beguiled "all spies." SHAK. Confusion, applied to politics. A state in which the attention is called to different and sometimes contrary objects. Perturbation of mind. Madness. Disturbance, tumult, applied to government. Difference of sentiments.

To **DISTRAIN**, *v. a.* (*destrindre*, Fr. *distringo*, Lat.) in law, to seize the property of another for debt. Neuterly, to make a seizure.

DISTRAINER, S. he that seizes for debt.

DISTRAINT, S. in law, the act of seizing, or that which is seized for debt.

DISTRAUGHT, S. old participle of *distract*. "Distracted of his wits." CAMDEN.

DISTRESS, S. (*distresse*, Fr.) in law, any thing seized or distrained for rent unpaid, or duty unperformed. The act of making a seizure. Figuratively, any calamity or loss which reduces a person to great inconveniency or misery. The state or condition of a person who has not the necessities to supply the calls of nature.

To **DISTRESS**, *v. a.* in law, to seize for rent unpaid; to harass, or reduce to misery.

DISTRESSFUL, *adj.* miserable; wretched; involved in calamities which deprive a person of the comforts and conveniences of life.

To **DISTRIBUTE**, *v. a.* (*distributum*, supine of *distribuo*, Lat.) to divide amongst different or several persons. To give to several.

DISTRIBUTER, S. one who bestows or distributes.

DISTRIBUTION, S. the act of bestowing on others. The act of giving charity. The thing given in alms. In logic, the distinction of an universal whole into several kinds of species.

DISTRIBUTIVE, *adj.* that which is employed in assigning portions to others. *Distributive* justice is that which allots each man the reward, punishment or claim due to him. That which distinguishes a general term into its various species.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, *adv.* singly; particularly. In logic, in a manner which expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term.

DISTRICT, S. (*districtus*, Lat.) in law, circuit or territory in which a person may be compelled to appearance. The circuit or territory within which a person's jurisdiction or authority is confined. A region, or country.

To **DISTRUST**, *v. a.* to suspect; to look on as a person who ought not be confided in. To be diffident.

DISTRUST, S. loss of credit. Want of confidence in another. Suspicion of a person's fidelity, or ability. Diffidence.

DISTRUSTFUL, *adj.* suspicious, diffident of the fidelity or ability of another. Modest, applied to one's self; timorous.

DISTRUSTFULLY, *adv.* in a manner which shews suspicion, or diffidence.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, S. the state of being suspicious of the fidelity or ability of another. Want of confidence.

To **DISTURB**, *v. a.* (*disturbo*, Lat.) to perplex, disquiet, make uneasy or deprive of tranquillity. To confound. To interrupt or hinder the continuation of any action. To divert, or turn aside from a particular or destined end, used with *from*. "Disturb—their inmost councils from "their destined aim." PAR. *Lost*.

DISTURBANCE, S. interruption, or that which causes any stop, or hinders the continuation of an action. Confusion, or disorder of mind. Tumult, uproar, or violation of the peace, applied to government.

DISTURBER, S. one who breaks the peace, causes tumults or public disorders, will not let a person contrive an action without interruption, or affects the mind of another with confusion, trouble, anxiety and uneasiness.

DISVALUATION, S. disgrace, infamy, or reproach. "What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of "the Spaniard." BACON. Not in use.

To **DISVALUE**, *v. a.* to undervalue; to set a low price on a thing; to esteem below its worth or value. "Her reputation was *disvalued*." SHAK. Not in use.

To **DISVELOP**, *v. a.* (*developo*, Fr.) to unfold.

DISUNION, S. the separation or disjunction of the parts of a body, or persons who formed an alliance. Figuratively, breach of concord, or disagreement between friends, whereby they separate or withdraw from each other.

To **DISUNITE**, *v. a.* to part, or divide, that which was united before. To separate or part friends or allies.

DISUNITY, S. the state of actual separation. "Disunity "is the natural property of matter." MORE.

D I V

DISUSAGE, S. the leaving off a practice or custom by degrees.

DISUSE, S. want of custom or practice. The breaking off, or discontinuing a custom, or practice.

To **DISUSE**, *v. a.* to cease to make use of, or practice. To lay aside or quit a custom or practice.

To **DISVOUCH**, *v. a.* to destroy credit by contrary proofs. To confute, or contradict. "Every letter he hath writ "hath *disvouched* another." SHAK.

DISWITTED, *part.* deprived of one's wits; mad. "As "she had been *diswitted*." DRAYTON. Not in use.

DITCH, S. (*dic*, *diik*, Erse, *dige*, Dan. *diich*, Belg. *digue*, Fr.) a trench made to separate and defend grounds. In fortification, a trench formed by digging between the scarp and counterescarp of a fort, and is either dry, or filled with water. Any long, narrow cavity formed in the ground for holding water; hence a narrow river is, in contempt, called a *ditch*. This word is used in composition, as a term of contempt, as any thing worthless, or deserving to be thrown into a *ditch*, hence a *ditch-dog* in *Shakespeare*.

To **DITCH**, *v. a.* to form a long trench in the ground for the boundary of land, or to receive water in order to prevent the inroads of robbers. To make a *ditch*.

DITHYRAMBIC, S. (*dithyrambus*, Lat. *διθυράμβος*, Gr.) a species of poetry, full of transport and poetical rage, so named from the dithyrambus or ode formerly sung in honour of Bacchus, and partaking of all the warmth of ebriety; still in use among the Italians.

DITTAENDER, S. in botany, the same as pepperwort.

DITTANY, S. (*dittamnus albus*, Lat.) in botany. Its em-palement is composed of five oblong petals ending in points. The flower hath five oblong, unequal petals; it has ten rising stamina, situated between the two side petals. In the centre is a five cornered germen, supporting an in-curved style, which becomes a capsule with five cells, having each a compressed margin, opening with two valves, and inclosing several roundish, hard, shining seeds. This is a very ornamental plant for gardens; its roots are esteemed cordial, cephalic, resisting putrefaction and poison; useful in malignant, pestilential distempers and epilepsies.

DITTS'ED, *part.* sung; set to music. "Smooth *dittied* "song." MILTON. Not in use.

DITTY, S. (*dicht*, Belg. *dictum*, Lat.) a poem set to music. A song.

DIVAN, S. (Arab.) a council chamber, wherein justice is administered among the Eastern nations. A council of Eastern princes. Figuratively, any council assembled. "The consult of the dire *divan*." POPE.

To **DIVARICATE**, *v. a.* (*divaricatus*, of *divarico*, Lat.) to part into two. Neuterly, to become parted, or to divide into two.

DIVARICATION, S. a partition of a thing into two. Fi-guratively, division, or difference of opinions.

To **DIVE**, *v. n.* (*daupgan*, Goth. *dyppan*, *diþpan* and *dop-petan*, Sax. *doopen*, Belg. *daibano*, Span. *topete*, Russ. *topiti*, Dalm. *topec*, Pol.) to go voluntarily under water. To go under water and remain there some time, in quest of something lost. Figuratively, to make strict enquiry or examination into another person's designs or business. To go to the bottom of any question, science or doctrine. To conceal or hide from the sight or observation of another. "Dive thoughts within my breast." SHAK. Actively, to explore by diving, "The Cartic bravely *div'd* the gulph "of fame." DENHAM.

DIVER, S. one who goes voluntarily under water. One who professes to go under water in quest of things lost by shipwreck, &c. Figuratively, one who makes himself master of any branch of science; one who goes to the bottom of an affair. "A *diver* into causes." WOTTON.

To **DIVERGE**, *v. n.* (*divergo*, Lat.) to recede further from each other, applied to the rays of light which proceed from one point.

DIVERGENT, *particip.* (*divergens*, Lat.) in geometry, applied to those lines which constantly recede from each other. In optics, applied to those rays, which, proceeding from a point of a visible object, separate and continually depart from one another, in proportion to their distance from the object.

DIVERS, *adj.* (*diversus*, Lat.) sundry; several; more than one. Seldom used, only in law and commercial affairs.

DIVERSE, S. (*diversus*, Lat.) different in form or nature. Various. In different directions or contrary ways. "His "papers light fly *diverse* tost in air." POPE.

DIVERSIFICATION, S. the act of changing forms or qualities. Variation. A mixture of diherent colours. Change, or alteration. "A *diversification* of the will." HALE.

To DIVE'RSIFY, *v. a.* (*diversifier*, Fr.) to make different from another, or from itself. To vary. To mark with various colours. To variegate.

DIVERSION, *S.* (from *divert*) the act of turning a thing aside from its course. The cause by which a thing is turned from its proper course. Something which unbends the mind, by taking off from intense application or care; something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure; sport. The public exhibitions of shews, plays, operas, &c. which unbend the mind. In war, the act of drawing off an enemy from some design, by an attack made at some other place.

DIVERSITY, *S.* (*diversité*, Fr. *diversitas*, Lat.) difference which distinguishes things from each other. Variety. Distinct being, difference of existence, opposed to identity. Variegation, or a composition of different colours. "Blushing in bright *diversities* of day." POPE.

DIVERSLY, *adv.* in different ways, methods, or manners. In different directions, or towards different points. "O'er life's vast ocean *diversly* we sail." POPE.

To DIV'ERT, *v. a.* (*diverto*, Lat.) to turn aside from any direction or course. In war, to draw forces to a different part. To seduce, or turn aside from a rule of conduct. "How simple was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve." *Par. Reg.* To please, or unbend the mind by public sports, or other things which afford pleasure. See DIVERSION. To subvert, or destroy. "Frights, — *divert* and crack, rend and deracinate, — the unity and married calm of states." SHAK. The last is an uncommon and improper application of this word.

DIV'ERTER, *S.* any thing that unbends the mind and alleviates its fatigue.

To DIVE'RTISE, *v. a.* (*divertiser*, Fr. *diverto*, Lat.) to please, amuse, or divert. "Let orators instruct, let them *divertise*." DRYD. Seldom used.

DIVE'RTISEMENT, *S.* (*divertissement*, Fr.) diversion, or that which affords sport. "How fond so ever men are of bad *divertisement*." *Govern. of the Tongue.* Not in use.

DIVE'RTIVE, *adj.* having the power to unbend and recreate the mind.

To DIVE'ST, *v. a.* (this is the most common spelling, though *devest*, Fr. from whence it is derived, shews it is more properly written with an *E*, in the first syllable. See DEVEST) to take off a person's cloaths. To make naked. To strip.

DIVE'STURE, *S.* the act of putting off. "The *divesture* of mortality." BOYLE.

DIVIDABLE, *adj.* separate; distinct; not joined. That which may be divided. "Dividable shores." SHAK. Not in use.

DIVIDANT, *adj.* (from *divide*) separate; distinct. "Whose procreation, residence, and birth, — scarce is *dividant*." SHAK. Not in use.

To DIVIDE, *v. a.* (*divido*, Lat.) to separate a thing or whole into several parts. To stand between things as a partition, to hinder them from joining or meeting. To part one person from another. To separate friends by discord. To give or distribute among several persons. Neuterly, to part, or break friendship.

DIVIDEND, *S.* (*dividendus*, Lat.) a share; a part allotted in a division. In commerce, the portion of interest given by a company to a person who puts money into their fund. In arithmetic, the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVIDER, *S.* that which separates any thing into parts. One who distributes to others. The person who separates friends, by promoting discord between them. A particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL, *adj.* (*dividuus*, Lat.) divided; shared with or communicated to several others. "Her reign, — with thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds." *Par. Lost.*

DIVINATION, *S.* (*divinatio*, Lat.) the act of foretelling future events, which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by the bare exercise of reason.

DIVINE, *adj.* (Fr. of *divinus*, Lat.) partaking of the nature of, or proceeding from God. Figuratively, excellent, extraordinary, seemingly beyond the capacity and nature of mankind. Presaging; foreseeing; or prognosticating. "His heart, *divine* of something ill." *Par. Lost.* This last sense is uncommon, and not in use.

DIVINE, *S.* a minister of the gospel. A clergyman, or one who is peculiarly dedicated to the service of the church, and performance of the rites of public worship.

To DIVINE, *v. a.* (*diviner*, Fr. *divino*, Lat.) to foretel some future event by means of omens, &c. To foresee, foreknow, or presage. Neuterly, to utter a prediction. To conjecture, or guess.

DIVINELY, *adv.* in a divine or heavenly manner. By the operation of God. Excellently, in a supreme or superlative degree.

DIV'NER, *S.* one who professes to foretel or discover future events by means of external signs, or supernatural influence. A guesser. "He must be a notable *diviner* of thoughts." BROWN.

DIV'NERESS, *S.* (from *diviner*, and *ess* a feminine termination, derived from the Saxons) a woman pretending to foretell or discover future events. A prophetess. "The *divineress* had plainly writ." DRYD.

DIVINITY, *S.* (*divinité*, Fr. *divinitas*, Lat.) a partaking of the nature and excellence of God; Godhead. "Fancy that they feel — *divinity* within them." Figuratively, God, the supreme being, the creator and preserver of all things. A false deity or idol. "Beastly *divinities*." *Par. Lost.* Celestial or heavenly being. "These subservient *divinities*." CHEYNE. The science conversant about God, heavenly things, and the duties we more immediately owe to him. Something supernatural. "They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers." SHAK.

DIVISIBLE, *adj.* (*divisibilis*, Lat.) capable of being actually, or mentally divided into part.

DIVISIBILITY, *S.* (*divisibilité*, Fr.) the quality of admitting division, either mentally, or actually.

DIVISIBLENESS, *S.* the quality of being divided.

DIVISION, *S.* (*divisio*, Lat.) the act of separating space or body into parts. The state of a thing, whose parts are separated or divided. That by which any thing is kept separate or divided. The part which is separated by dividing. Discord, or difference which occasions a separation between friends. In music, the dividing the interval of an octave into a number of lesser intervals. A distinction. "I will put a *division* between my people and thy people." *Exod. viii. 23.* In arithmetic, that rule whereby we find how often a less quantity is contained in a greater, and the difference. In logic, the separating a general term or idea into its species or parts.

DIVISOR, *S.* (Lat.) in arithmetic, the dividing numbers, or that number by which the dividend is divided, and which shews how many parts it is to be divided into.

DIVORCE, *S.* (Fr. *divortium*, Lat.) the legal separation of people that are married together, whereby the marriage contract is rendered null and void. forcible separation, or division of things intimately united.

To DIVORCE, *v. a.* to separate a husband or wife from each other. To abolish and annul the marriage contract. Figuratively, to force asunder, or to separate by violence. To take away by force. "Nothing but death shall e'er *divorce* my dignities." SHAK.

DIVORCEMENT, *S.* the abrogating, annulling, or setting aside the marriage contract, and separating a man and wife from each other.

DIVORCER, *S.* the person who causes the legal separation of a man and his wife.

DIURETIC, *adj.* (from *diu*, Gr. through, and *ouren*, *ouren*, Gr. to make water) having the power to provoke urine, or force a person to make water often.

DIURNAL, *adj.* (*diurnus*, Lat.) relating to the day. Constituting the day. Performed in the space of a day.

DIURNAL, *S.* (Fr.) a journal, or day book.

DIURNALLY, *adv.* daily, or every day.

DIUTURNITY, *S.* (*diuturnitas*, Lat.) length of time. "Of such *diuturnity*." BROWN.

To DIVULGE, *v. a.* (*divulgo*, Lat.) to publish; to make known or public. To proclaim or manifest. "With approbation marks — the just man, and *divulges* him through heaven — to all his angels." *Par. Lost.*

DIVULGER, *S.* a publisher; one who exposes to public view. One that reveals a secret.

DIVULSION, *S.* (*divulsio*, Lat.) the act of plucking or tearing away by force and violence. Not in use.

To DIZEN, *v. a.* (a corruption of *dight*) to dress; to set off with ornaments or cloaths. "For sure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen." SWIFT. A low word.

DIZZARD, *S.* (*difi-difg*, Sax. foolish) see DISARD.

DIZZINESS, *S.* (from *dizzy*) giddiness, or a swimming in the head.

DIZZY, *adj.* (*difi difg*, Sax. *deufigh*, Belg.) giddy, having a swimming in the head, or a sensation of turning round. Figuratively, causing giddiness. Thoughtless.

To DIZZY, *v. a.* to make giddy, "Not the dreadful spout — shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear." SHAK.

To DO, *v. a.* (preter *did*, part. pass. *done*, from *den*, Sax. *don*, Belg.) to perform, act or practice. To execute or discharge, applied to a message. To cause. To have recourse

course to, used as sudden and passionate question. "What will you *do* in the end." *Jer.* v. 81. To perform for the benefit of another, to assist, joined with *for*. To exert or put forth. "*Do* thy diligence to come." 2 *Tim.* iv. 9. To have business, to have concerns, or connections, to deal, joined to *with*. To gain a point, or have influence on. "It is much that a jest with a sad brow will *do with* a soldier." SHAK. To finish, to conclude, or settle. "When all is *done*." *What to do with*, signifies to bestow, to employ, to dispose of, or what use to make of. "They would not know *what to do with* themselves." TILLOT. "He knows not *what to do with* his money." Neuterly, to act or behave, joined to *with*, to dispatch or conclude a thing undertaken, to quit a subject. "I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have answered some objections." DRYD. To fare, to be conditioned with respect to health or sickness. "Good woman, how *do'st* thou?" SHAK. To be able to succeed, or perfect a design. "We shall *do without* him." ADDIS. Formerly used as an auxiliary verb, to denote the present and preter tenses of other verbs, but by moderns looked on as meer expletives. Sometimes, however, it is used to save the repetition of another verb. "I shall *come*, but if I *do* not, go away." *i. e.* I *come* not. Sometimes it is used as a word of peremptory and positive command. "As help me, *do*." Or to encrease the emphasis of the verb which follows it. "But I *do* love her." SHAK. And sometimes by way of opposition or contrast. "I *did* love him, but scorn him now."

DO'CILE, *adj.* (*docilis*, Lat.) teachable; easily taught; tractable. Used with *to*, before the thing taught. "Soon *docile* to the secret acts of ill." LOCKE.

DO'CIBLE, *adj.* (*docilis*, Lat.) submitting to instructions. Easy to be taught. Tractable.

DO'CIBLENESS, *S.* the quality of receiving instruction, or learning. Teachableness.

DO'CILITY, *S.* (*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Lat.) aptness to receive instruction. Readiness to be taught.

DO'CK, *S.* (*docca*, Sax.) in botany, lapathum or *rumex*, the empalement is permanent, and composed of three obtuse reflex leaves. The flower has three petals, six short hair-like stamina, and a three cornered germen, which becomes a three cornered seed included in the petals of the flower. It is ranged by Linnæus in the third section of his sixth class, and by Tournefort in the second section of his 15th. The species are 16. The root of that termed Patience, has been generally thought to be Monk's Rhubarb. The effluence of the water-dock has of late been introduced into the materia medica, and very much cried up for its virtues by Dr. Hill; but has not as yet recommended itself equally to the countenance of regular practitioners, notwithstanding the known abilities of the Doctor, and the great character he has given it in the public papers, and in an essay wrote on purpose to display its virtues.

DO'CK, *S.* the stump part of a horse's tail. A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, wherein ships are built, repaired or laid up; from *δοχειον*, *docheion*, Gr.

To DO'CK, *v. a.* (from *dock*, a tail) to cut a tail off, or short. Figuratively, to cut any thing short. To lay a ship in a dock. In law, to cut off an entail; to lessen the charge of a bill.

DO'CKET, *S.* a direction tied or fastened to goods. A summary or abridgment of a larger writing.

DO'CTOR, *S.* (Lat.) one so well versed in any science as to be able to teach it. A person who has taken the highest degree in music, law, physic or divinity.

To DO'CTOR, *v. a.* to administer physic, to cure. A low word.

DOCTO'RAL, *adj.* (*doctoralis*, Lat.) belonging to a doctor's degree.

DOCTO'RALLY, *adv.* after the manner of a doctor, or physician.

DOCTORSHIP, *S.* (from *doctor* and *ship*, of *scyp*, office or employ) the office or rank of a doctor. "The proctor-ship and *doctorship*." CLAREND.

DOCTRINAL, *adj.* (sometimes accented on the second syllable, from *doctrina*, Lat.) belonging to or containing doctrine, or instruction formerly taught.

DOCTRINALLY, *adv.* positively; in the form of precepts or instructions. "Without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning these points." RAY.

DOCTRINE, *S.* (*doctrina*, Lat.) the principles or positions of any sect or master. The thesis or maxims delivered in a discourse. Any thing taught. The act of teaching.

DOCUMENT, *S.* (*documentum*, Lat.) an instruction, admonition, precept, or direction. A precept of some dogmatical or positive person, or master. Vouchers, or original writings produced in support of any charge, or accusation; this last sense is very lately adopted.

DOD'DER, *S.* (*touteren*, Belg. to shoot up, Skinner) in botany, a plant which twines and propagates itself along the stalks of some other plant. It has no leaves, but consists of capillaments or stalks of a brownish colour with a coat of red. They have tubercles at certain distances, by which they are fastened to the plant. The flowers stand in little round clusters, are bell-fashioned, and deeply divided four or five segments at the edge; the flower is succeeded by a roundish fruit with three or four ridges, which make a three or four-cornered shape, and has only one cavity, filled with numerous seeds.

DOD'DERED, *adj.* overgrown with dodder, "A laurel grew — *dodder'd* with age." DRYD.

DODECAGRON, *S.* (from *δωδεκα*, *doddeka*, Gr. twelve, and *γωνια*, *gonia*, Gr. a corner) a figure having twelve sides.

DODECATEMORION, *S.* (Gr. *δωδεκατημοριον*) the twelfth part. "Tis *dodecatemorion* thus describ'd." CREECH.

To DO'DGE, *v. a.* (probably corrupted from *dog*) to use craft, evasions, or low shifts. To shift place as another approaches. Figuratively, to play fast and loose. To raise high expectations and baffle them. To shuffle, or baffle.

DOD'KEN, *S.* (*doytken*, Belg.) a little doit, a contemptuous word for a piece of the lowest coin or money. "I would not buy them for a *dodkin*." *Lilly's Grammar* construed.

DO'DMAN, *S.* a kind of shell-fish, which casts its shell like the lobster, and is likewise called the *hodmandod*. "The *craw-fish*, the *hodmandod* or *dodman*." BACON.

DO'E, *S.* (pronounced like the *o* in *no*, *da*, Sax. *dau*, Dan.) a she-deer; the female of a buck.

DO'E, *S.* (from *to do*, pronounced like the double *o* in *noose*) a feat; what one has to do; work the best that a person can perform. "He has done his *do*." HUDIB.

DO'ER, *S.* (from *to do*) one who performs any thing, whether good or bad. A performer. One who practises. "Be ye *doers* of the word." *Jam.* i. 22.

To DO'FF, *v. a.* (from *do off*) to put off cloths or any covering. "Alcides *doffs* the lion's tawny skin." ROWE. Now obsolete, unless among country folks.

DO'G, *S.* (*dogghe*, Belg.) a domestic animal, the species of which are remarkably various, comprise the mastiff, spaniel, bull-dog, hound, greyhound, terrier, &c. The larger sort being used as guards, and the leis for sports. In astronomy, the name of a constellation, called likewise Sirius or *Canicula*. Figuratively, used as a term of reproach for a man. When added to the names of other animals, it signifies a male of the species; as a *dog-fox*, a *dog-otter*. Used as a particle, and added to another word, it signifies something worthless, as a *dog-rose*. *To send or give to the dogs*, is a phrase implying, to be ruined, destroyed, made away with by extravagance, or destroyed.

To DO'G, *v. a.* to hunt or pursue like a hound.

DO'GBANE or DO'GSBANE, *S.* (so called by the ancients from a belief that it would kill dogs, called likewise *apocynum*, Lat. and *αποκυνιον*, Gr.) its empalement hath a permanent empalement of one leaf cut into five segments at the top; it hath but one petal of an open bell-shape, cut into five parts at the brim, which turn backwards; in the bottom of the flower are five oval nectariums surrounding the germen. It has five stamina which are scarce visible, in the center are two oval germen, which afterwards become two long, pointed capsules, opening into two valves, having one cell filled with compressed sides, lying over each other like scales of a fish, or the tiles of a house, being each crowned with down. It is ranged by Linnæus in the second division of his fifth, and is divided into eleven species.

DO'GBERRY-TREE, *S.* in botany, the same as the *cornelian cherry*.

DO'GBOLT, *adj.* (see Dog, from *dog* and *bolt*, alluding to meal, which is not fit for human use according to Johnson. Yet perhaps it may be derived from *dog*, signifying something bad, or sorry, and *bolt*, a shaft or stroke with a missile weapon) wretched, miserable, sorry. "His *dog-bolt* fortune was so low." HUDIB.

DO'G-BRIAR, *S.* in botany, the briar which bears the hip.

DO'G-CHEAP, *adj.* extremely cheap; as cheap as dogs-meat, or offals which are thrown to dogs.

DO'G-DAYS, *S.* the days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun; on account of the great heat of that season supposed to be very unwholesome, or unhealthy.

DO'G-DRAW, *S.* in law, the detection of a person who is found in a forest or park drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound which he leads in his hand.

DO'G-FISH, *S.* in natural history, a salt-water fish, remarkable, according to Oppian, for receiving its young into her

her belly on any storm or danger, which are said to come out again after the fright is over. In we consider a similar custom of the *opossum*, which is known to be a matter of fact, we may look on this suggestion as something less romantic.

DO'GE, S. (Ven. of *dux*, Lat. hence *dogato*, Ital. of *ducat*, Lat. a duchy) the title of the supreme magistrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa.

DO'G-FLY, S. a voracious, biting fly.

DO'GGED, *adj.* fullen, four, morose. Not easily pleased, or moved by pleasantry. Ill humoured.

DO'GGEDLY, *adv.* in a four, morose, or ill-humoured manner.

DO'GGEDNESS, S. a disposition of mind wherein a person is not moved to pleasantry by any objects of mirth, or pleased by offices of kindness and civility. Sullenness; moroseness.

DO'GGER, S. a small ship, or fishing vessel, built after the Dutch fashion, with a narrow stern, commonly but one mast, and a well in the middle for keeping fish alive; principally used in fishing on the *Dogger's* bank, from whence it derives its name.

DO'GGEREL, S. (see *Dog*) in poetry, applied to such composition as have neither accuracy with respect to their rhymes, harmony with regard to their metre, dignity of expression, fertility of invention, or elevation of sentiment.

DOGMA, S. (Lat.) an established principle, axiom or maxim.

DOGMA'TIC, DOGMA'TICAL, *adj.* positive; strongly attached to any particular notion or opinion. Authoritative, or imperious in forcing one's opinions, as indubitable truths, on others.

DOGMA'TICALLY, *adv.* (from *dogmatical* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a positive, imperious, or peremptory manner.

DOGMA'TICALNESS, S. the quality of being positive of the truth of one's own opinion, and endeavouring to force them magisterially, or imperiously on others.

DO'GMATIST, S. one who advances his opinions as infallible, supports them with great obstinacy, and magisterially demands the assent of others to them. Likewise a sect of ancient physicians who reasoned from distempers, in order to find out their peculiar characteristics, divided them into classes, and by that means reduced the practice of physic to a regular science; they were distinguished and opposed to the empirics, whose particular characteristics are explained under that term.

To DOGMA'TIZE, *v. a.* to advance any opinion positively, and endeavour to propagate it magisterial, or imperiously.

DOGMA'TIZER, S. one who advances opinions with an air of insolent confidence, and demands assent to them in a magisterial and imperious manner.

DO'GROSE, S. in botany, the flower of the hip. See *Dog*.

DO'GSLEEP, S. a pretended or dissembled sleep.

DO'GSMEAT, S. carrion, or horseflesh, sold for the food of dogs. Figuratively, any offals, or cheap and bad butcher's meat.

DO'GSTAR, S. the star which rises and sets with the sun during the dog days.

DO'GS'TOOTH, S. in botany, called likewise *Dog's-tooth-violet*. The flower is bell-shaped, composed of six oblong petals, and without an empalement. It has six stamina, joined to the style. In the center is an oblong, obtuse, three cornered germen supporting a single style, which is longer than the stamina. The germen becomes an oblong obtuse capsule, with three cells filled with flat seeds. Linnaeus ranges it in the first section of his sixth class, and Tournefort in the fourth section of his ninth. The species are two.

DO'G-TEETH, S. in anatomy, the four teeth, two in each jaw, which are situated between the *incisors* and the grinder; they end in a sharp point, are admirably adapted for dividing flesh, especially such as requires tugging, being fixed very deep in the sockets, and thereby enabled to resist such violence as would pull out the *incisors* or fore-teeth. From their resembling the teeth in the same situation in a dog's mouth they derive their name, and are by the vulgar called the *eye-teeth*.

DO'G-TRICK, S. an ill turn. Surly and brutal treatment.

DO'G-TROT, S. a gentle trot, resembling that of a dog. "Rode—a *dog-trot* through the bawling-crowd." HUDIB.

DO'GWOOD, S. in botany, a plant, a species of the *Cornelian-cherry*.

DO'ILY, S. a coarse woolen stuff supposed to be so called from the name of the inventor. "A *doily* stuff." CONG.

DO'INGS, S. (plural, and seldom used in the singular; for *do* the verb) any thing performed, whether good or bad. Performances, exploits, behaviour, conduct, bustle, tumult, merriment. A word seldom used unless in a ludicrous sense, and in low, or mean language.

DO'IT, S. (*duyt*, Belg. *doight*, Erse) a small piece of money, current in Holland. Figuratively, the least value that can be set on a thing.

DO'LE, S. (*dal*, *dæl*, of *dælan*, Sax. to divide into shares, *deel*, or *deyl*, Belg.) the act of dividing into shares or portions. In law, a portion or share. Portion or condition, applied to the circumstances, or incidents happening to a person. Grief, sorrow, misery, from *doleo*, Lat. to grieve. "In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*." SHAK.

To DO'LE, *v. a.* (*dælan*, Sax.) to divide in portions or shares. To deal out, or distribute.

DO'LE, S. in husbandry, a void space left in tillage. See *DALE*.

DO'LEFUL, *adj.* dismal, sorrowful, having the external appearance of sorrow. Melancholy, afflicted with, and causing grief.

DO'LEFULLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to show or cause sorrow.

DO'LEFULNESS, S. the quality which shews or expresses grief, or causes it in others.

DO'LESOME, *adj.* (from *dole* and *some*, of *sum*, Sax. implying excess) full of grief, extremely sorrowful, applied to persons. Gloomy, dull, or affecting a person with melancholy, applied to things.

DO'LESOMELY, *adv.* (from *dole* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to affect a person with, or to express deep sorrow.

DO'LESOMENESS, S. the quality of affecting a person with extreme sorrow.

DO'LL, S. a contraction of *Dorothy*, and applied to a wooden image, clothed either with the dress of a female or male, used by children as a play-thing.

DO'LLAR, S. (*doller*, Teut. *douder*, Belg.) a silver coin made use of in Germany, nearly of the value of a Spanish piece, or a French crown.

DO'LORIFIC, *adj.* (*dolorificus*, from *dolor*, Lat. pain or grief, and *facio*, Lat. to cause) that which causes grief or pain.

DO'LOROUS, *adj.* (*dolor*, Lat.) mournful or sorrowful, applied to persons. Affecting with grief or pain, applied to things.

DO'LOUR, S. (*dolor*, Lat.) grief or sorrow. "To breath 'th' abundant *dolour* of the heart." SHAK. Pain or pang. "The *dolours* of death." BAC. Lamentation or complaint, occasioned by any object causing pain, or affecting with sorrow. Seldom used.

DOL'PHIN, S. (*delphinus*, Lat. *δελφιν*, *delphin*, Gr.) the name of a large sea-fish, which mariners suppose to prognosticate storms or calms by their appearance, and eat for food. In astronomy, a constellation of the North hemisphere, consisting of 18 stars. In history, the title of the French king's eldest son.

DO'LT, S. (*doll*, Teut.) a fool, or person of dull apprehension. A blockhead.

DO'LTISH, *adj.* (from *dolt* and *ish*, of *isc*, Sax. which, joined to a substantive, signifies resemblance) stupid; or a fool or blockhead.

DOMA'IN, S. (*domaine*, Fr. from *dominium*, Lat.) land possessed by one as a proprietor, heir, or governor.

DO'ME, S. (*dome*, Fr. *domus*, Lat.) a house, or building, generally applied to a stately building, or to one set apart for divine service. In architecture, a roof of a spherical form resembling the bell of a great clock, raised over the middle of a building, called by the Italians *Couppola*, and by us a *Cupola*.

To DOMES'TICATE, *v. a.* to withdraw from the public and make private, or a constant dweller at home. A word for which we are obliged to the fertile invention of the author of *Clarissa*, but what authority he may have for coining, let those determine, who are masters of style and language.

DOMES'TIC, DOMES'TICAL, *adj.* (*domesticus*, Lat.) belonging to a house, or the management of a family; fit to inhabit a house, opposed to wild; applied to wars, intestine or civil, opposed to those carried on in a foreign country.

DOMES'TIC, S. a servant who lives in the same house with the master; generally applied to the servants of persons of distinction.

To DOM'INATE, *v. a.* (*dominatus*, Lat.) to prevail over others. "The *dominating* humour makes the dream." DRYD. We use *PREDOMINATE* at present.

DOMINATION, *S.* (*dominatio*, Lat.) exercise of power; government. Tyranny, or a too great and insolent stretch of power and authority.

DOMINATIVE, *adj.* imperious; tyrannical. Wants authority.

DOMINATOR, *S.* (Lat.) the presiding, superiour, or predominating power or influence. "Jupiter and Mars are dominators for this North West part of the world." CAMDEN.

To **DOMINEER**, *v. n.* (*dominor*, Lat.) to exert authority or power in an insolent, arbitrary and tyrannical manner.

DOMINICAL, *adj.* noting the Lord's day or Sunday. The dominical letter, in chronology, is that which denotes the Sunday in almanacs, &c. throughout the year; of these letters there are consequently seven, beginning with the first letter of the alphabet, and as in leap years there is an intercalary day, there are then two, the first of which denotes every Sunday till the intercalary day, and the second all the Sundays which follow after it.

DOMINION, *S.* (*dominium*, Lat.) the exercise of power or authority. The space of ground or territory subject to a person, applied to place. Predominancy, preference, an order of angels. "By him were all things visible, or invisible whether they be thrones or dominions." Col. i. 16.

DOÑ, *S.* (Span. of *dominus*, Lat.) the Spanish title for a gentleman.

To **DOÑ**, *v. a.* (from *do on*) to put on. "Should I don this robe." SHAK. Not used unless in country places at a distance from the metropolis.

DO'NARY, *S.* (*donarium*, Sax.) a thing given for sacred uses.

DONA'TION, *S.* (*donatio*, Lat.) the act of giving any thing voluntarily or unasked. The grant by which any thing is given; title to a thing given.

DONA'TIVE, *S.* (*donatif*, Fr.) a gift, largess, or some considerable present. In law, a benefice given and collated by the patron, without either presentation to the ordinary, institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

DO'NE, participle of *Do*.

DO'NE, an interjection made use of by the party, who accepts of or agrees to a wager proposed by another person; and implies it is as good as done, or let it be done, or let it be so.

DON'JON, *S.* (Fr. now written *dungeon*, but both according to the French, which spells this word both ways) the highest and strongest tower of a castle, used as a receptacle for prisoners. "Which of the castle was the chief donjon." CHAUCER.

DO'NOR, *S.* (from *dono*, Lat. to give) one who gives a thing to another.

DO'ODLE, *S.* (a cant word, perhaps from *do little*) a trifle; an idler; one who does little.

To **DOO'M**, *v. a.* (*demon*, Sax.) to judge; to pass sentence against. To condemn. To be freed, by some irresistible influence.

DOO'M, *S.* (*dom*, Sax. *duom* Teut. *don*, Sax.) the sentence or condemnation of a judge. The great judgment at the last day. The state to which a person is destined. Fate or destruction. "Both felt their doom." POPE. Sentence, or the last determination of the judgment with respect to the condition of a person.

DOO'MSDAY, *S.* (*domesday*) the last day, when judgment is to be passed upon all mankind; the day of judgment. "As it were doomsday." SHAK. The day in which a person is condemned, or is to be executed. "All souls day is my body's doomsday." SHAK. *Doomsday Book*, in Sax. *dom boc*, a book of the survey of England, made by William the Conqueror, which is still used to determine the question whether tenures are of antient demesne, or not.

DOO'R, *S.* (pronounced like the *o* in *pore*, from *dora* or *dure*, Sax. *daur*, Goth. *dor*, Brit. Dan. and Arm. *dar*, Perf. *dera*, Epirot. *deuro*, Slav. *duira*, Lus. *duri*, Corinth. *dver*, Boh. *dorris*, Erse. *drvus*, Brit.) a vacant space left in a building through which persons enter or go out; this is generally applied to private houses, but the entrance into cities, palaces or the mansions of the nobility is called a *gate*. Figuratively, a house, passage, avenue, inlet, or any means by which a thing may make its approach or entrance. "Shuts the door against all temptations." Next door to, implies approaching to, bordering on, or near to; "Next door to a tumult." L'ESTRANGE. Out of doors, is sometimes used for a thing abolished, laid aside, quite gone, vanished, exploded, or sent away. "His imaginary title of fatherhood is out of doors." LOCKE. At the door; implies something near, impendent or imminent. "Death is at the door." At the door of a person signifies some-

thing that may be charged, or imputed to a person, and seems to allude to the custom of dropping spurious children at the doors of the supposed parents. "The fault lies wholly at my door." DRYD.

DOO'R-CASE, *S.* the frames in which doors are hung.

DO'QUET, *S.* in law, a paper containing a warrant.

DO'RMANT, *adj.* (Fr.) sleeping; in a sleeping posture. Secret, or private, opposed to public. "There were other dormant musters of soldiers." BACON. Cancelled. Leaning, opposed to straight or perpendicular. "Old dormant windows must confess—her beams." CLEVEL.

DO'RMITORY, *S.* (*dormitorium*, Lat.) a place furnished for sleeping in, with a great many beds. In old records, a burial place.

DO'RMUSE, *S.* (*mus dormiens*, Lat.) a mouse, which passes a great part of the winter in sleep.

DO'RN, *S.* (*dorn*, Teut. a thorn) in natural history, a fish, perhaps the same as the thorn-back.

DO'RNIC, *S.* (from *deornick*, a town of Flanders where it was first made) a kind of table-linnen used in Scotland.

DO'RR, *S.* (*tor*, Teut. stupid) in natural history, an insect, so called from its sound, and named likewise the hedge-chaffer. Its head is small like that of the common beetle, and together with its eyes, shoulder-piece, and the middle of its belly black, just under its wings it is spotted with white. The cases of its wings, legs, and the end of its tail, which are long and flat-pointed, are of a chestnut colour, and its breast covered with downy hair.

DO'RSEL or **DO'RSER**, *S.* (*dorsum*, Lat. the back) a pannier or bag hung on each side of a horse, for holding things of a small bulk.

DORSIFEROUS, or **DORSIPAROUS**, *adj.* (from *dorsum*, Lat. the back, and *fero* or *pario*, Lat. to bear) bearing or bringing forth on the back. In botany, applied to plants of the capillary kind, without stalk, which bear their seeds on the back side of their leaves; such as the fern, &c. In natural history, applied to the American frog, which brings forth her young at her back.

DO'RTURE, *S.* (*dortoir*, Lat.) a place to sleep in; a bed-chamber. "He led us to a gallery like a dorture." BACON.

DO'SE, *S.* (*δοσις*, *defis*, Gr. from *δίδωμι*, *didomi*, Gr. to give) in physic, as much of any medicine as it is proper for a person to take at one time. Figuratively, as much of any thing as falls to a person's lot. "Married his punctual dose of wives." HUDIB. As much of any liquor as a person can bear; sometimes used for that quantity which intoxicates a person. "He has had his dose."

To **DO'SE**, *v. a.* in physic, to prescribe such a quantity of any medicine, as is proper for a patient to take at once. Figuratively to make a person sick, or according to the vulgar expression, to give a person his belly-full. A low word.

DO'SSIL, *S.* (corrupted from *dorsel*, something laid on a part) a pledget; or a small lump or quantity of lint to be laid on a sore.

DO'T, *S.* (from *dotter*, Teut. the white of an egg, according to Skinner; but supposed to be a corruption of *jot*, by Johnson) a small point or spot made to mark any thing, by pressing the tip of a pen on the paper in writing, and resembling the mark at the end of this sentence.

To **DO'T**, *v. a.* to make round spots in writing.

DO'TAGE, *S.* (from *dote*) want or weakness of understanding. Excessive fondness for any person or thing, generally applied to persons advanced in years.

DO'TAL, *adj.* (*dotalis*, Lat. from *dos*, Lat. a portion or dowry) relating to, or making part of a marriage portion.

DO'TARD, *S.* a person whose understanding is impaired by age.

To **DO'TE**, *v. n.* (*doten*, Belg. *rodoter*, Fr.) to have one's understanding impaired by age, or passion. Actively, to regard with excessive fondness, used with *upon*.

DO'TER, *S.* one whose understanding is impaired by years; one who loves a person or thing with excessive fondness.

DO'TINGLY, *adv.* with an excess of love or fondness.

DO'TTARD, *S.* (perhaps from *doct*, and corrupted from *doctard*) in gardening, a tree kept from growing to its full height by cutting. "Pollards and dottards, and not to us at this full height." BACON.

DO'TTEREL, *S.* in natural history, a bird which mimicks gestures and actions, and is generally caught by that means.

DO'UBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *duple*, Erse) two things of the same sort, joined in pairs, and answering each other. In botany, having one added to another; having more than one in the same order, or more petals than generally are produced in the natural way. Twice as much, applied to quantity. The same number repeated. Having twice the effect or influence

D O U

influence, applied to power. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly and a different one in private. It is used in composition, for two ways, as *double-edged*, having an edge on each side; or for twice the number and quantity, *double died*, i. e. twice died.

To DOUBBLE, *v. n.* (pronounced *dubble*) to encrease to twice the quantity, number, value, or strength. To turn back, to wind in running. Actively, among sailors, to pass round a cape or promontary; to pass. Figuratively, to play tricks; to use flights or evasions. To fold. To repeat the same word. To encrease by addition.

DOUBLE, *S.* (pronounced *dubble*) twice the quantity, number, value, or quality. Strong beer, so called from its being twice as strong as the common sort. "Here's a pot of good *double*." SHAK. In hunting, a turning back or winding made by game, in order to put the hounds at fault, and escape their pursuit.

DOUBLE-BITING, *adj.* biting or cutting on each side. "His *double-biting* axe." DRYD.

DOUBLE-DEALER, *S.* one who is deceitful, by acting two parts at the same time, one to a person's face, and the other behind his back.

DOUBLE-DEALING, *S.* an artifice. Dissimulation. The acting two different parts, by pretending friendship to a person's face, and at the same time being intimate with his enemy. Low, insidious, and fraudulent cunning.

DOUBLE-MINDED, *adj.* deceitful, acting two contrary parts; prosecuting contrary designs. "A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways." James i. 8.

DOUBLENESS, *S.* the state of a thing repeated twice, the state of a thing folded, or made twice its natural size.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, *adj.* giving contrary accounts of the same thing. Deceitful.

DOUBLER, *S.* one who is guilty of deceit or dissimulation. One who encreases any thing by repetition, addition, or folding.

DOUBLET, *S.* (pronounced *dublet*) an under or inner garment, so called from its affording double the warmth of another.

DOUBLOW, *S.* (Fr.) a Spanish coin, valued at two piftoles.

DOUBLY, *adv.* in a twofold manner. In twice the quantity, to twice the degree.

To DOUBT, *v. n.* (pronounced *dout*, from *douter*, Fr. *dubito*, Lat.) to question, to be unable to determine the reality, truth, or possibility of a thing, on account of the equality of the arguments on each side. To question or be apprehensive of some future event, or of the goodness of some present transaction. Used with *of*, in all the foregoing senses. "Whereof he doubted not." KNOLLES. To fear, to suspect, to hesitate, to desist, or keep from action through suspense. "Stand at the door of life and *doubt* to clothe the year." Actively, to look on as wanting proof or authority. To question a person's right or claim. To fear; to suspect. To distrust.

DOUBT, *S.* uncertainty. Suspense. A state of the mind wherein it remains undetermined to act or judge on account of the equality of proofs or motives on each side of a question. Figuratively, a question, or some point undetermined and unsettled. A scruple. Perplexity. Uncertainty of condition. Suspicion. Apprehension of ill. A difficulty proposed to the understanding. "To every *doubt* your answer is the same." BLACKMORE.

DOUBTER, *S.* one who is not able to determine the truth, or probability of a thing; one who is in an uncertain state of mind, on account of the equality of proofs on opposite sides of a question.

DOUBTFUL, *adj.* (see DOUBT) full of uncertainty. Not settled in opinion. Ambiguous, or not clear, applied to the meaning of words. Not determined in the mind, on account of the equality of the proofs *for* and *against*. Not secure. Suspicious. Timorous. "With *doubtful* feet and *wavering* resolution." MILT.

DOUBTFULLY, *adv.* with uncertainty and irresolution, applied to the mind. With ambiguity, or want of clearness, applied to the meaning and signification of words.

DOUBTFULNESS, *S.* a state of the mind, wherein it is unable to determine certainty, reality, or truth, for want of preponderating proofs. Uncertainty. That which may admit of various and contrary senses, applied to words. "To involve his adversary in the *doubtfulness* of his expressions." LOCKE

DOUBTINGLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to uncertain with respect to the reality or truth of a thing. In such a manner as to be fearful of some future ill.

DOUBTLESS, *adj.* without any fear or apprehension of danger or ill. With certainty or assurance. Without doubt. Certainly.

D O W

DOUBTLESS, *adv.* without doubt, question, or uncertainty.

DOUCET, *S.* (Fr.) a custard. Not in use.

DOUCEURS, (plural, Fr.) flattering and engaging caresses in order to divert a person from rage, or to insinuate one's self into his good opinion. This word is adapted by some moderns, and as it seems rather an intruder than a native, should be expelled the community.

DOUCKER, (from *douck* a corruption of *duck*) in natural history, a water fowl, whose fabric is remarkably adapted for diving. Its head is small, bill sharp-pointed; its legs are flat and broad, placed backwards, and nearer the tail than those of other birds; and its feet, are either whole or cloven, but always furnished with fins; they are thick and so slippery, that the water cannot moisten them.

DOVE, *S.* (*du-va*, Sax. *duyf*, Belg. *daub du-vo*, Teut. *due*, Dan. *duvo*, old Teut.) a wild pigeon, generally applied to the female of the species.

DOVE-COT, *S.* a small building in which pigeons are kept; a pigeon-house.

DOVE-TAIL, *S.* in carpentry, a form or manner of joining boards or timber, by letting one piece into another in the form of a wedge reversed, or a dove's tail. This is one of the strongest kinds of joinings.

DOUGH, *S.* (pronounced *do*, sounding the *o* like that in *no* from *dab*, Sax. *deogh*, Belg. *deyg*, Dan.) the paste made for bread or pies, before it is baked. *My cake is dough*, a phrase used to signify that a design has miscarried, or has never come to maturity. "My cake is *dough*, but I'll in among the rest." SHAK. This phrase seems now obsolete.

DOUGH-BAKED, *adj.* unfinished; soft or effeminate. "In *dough-bak'd* men, some harmlessness we see." DONNE. Not in use.

DOUGHTY, *adj.* (pronounced *dowty*, from *dobty*, Sax. strong, *deuchd*, Belg. virtue) brave, noble, illustrious, in antient authors. Obstinate brave; stiff; used by moderns to convey some ludicrous or ironical idea of strength and courage.

DOUGHY, *adj.* (pronounced *dō-ey*) not baked; not baked enough. Figuratively, soft, not confirmed by years or education in the love of virtue. "Whose villainous fashion would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation of his colour." SHAK. This sense is obsolete.

To DOUSE, *v. a.* (*δουσι*, *ducis*, Gr. a fall) to plunge suddenly over head in the water. To give a person a box on the ear. Neuterly, to fall suddenly into the water. "To swing i'th' air, or *douse* in water." HUDIB.

DOUSE, *S.* a box on the ear, a low and cant word.

DO'WAGER, *S.* (*douairie*, Fr.) a widow who has a jointure. A title given to the widows of kings, or other nobility.

DO'WDY, *S.* an awkward, ill-dressed, and clownish woman.

DO'WER, DO'WERY, *S.* (*douaire*, Fr. *dos*, Lat.) the fortune which a woman brings her husband at marriage. That which a widow possesses as her right or jointure. In eastern nations, and among the antients, the presents the bridegroom was accustomed to make to the bride's father. An endowment, or gift.

DO'WERED, *part.* portioned.

DO'WERLESS, *adj.* without a portion.

DO'WLASS, *S.* a coarse kind of linnen.

DOWN, *S.* (formerly spelt *doun*, from *duun*, Isl. a feather, *dun*, Dan. *dun veders*, Belg.) soft feathers, generally those which grow on the breasts of birds or fowls. Figuratively, that which softens or alleviates any uneasy sensation. Soft wool or tender hair. "Scarce had the *doun* to shade his cheeks began." DRYD. In botany, the soft or woolly fibres of plants, which are easily blown away by the wind. "Down of thistles." BAC.

DOWN, *S.* (*dun dune*, Sax. a mountain, *dunc*, Erse. *dounes*, Celt.) a large open plain or valley. In the plural, used for a road near the coast of Deal in Kent, which is pulled by shipping homeward and outward bound, and is a general place for men of war to rendezvous. A hill or rising ground; this sense, though the same as the Saxon, from whence the word is derived, is very unusual, or uncommon.

DOWN, *part.* from a higher to a lower situation; along a descent, from a rising ground to the plain on which it stands. Towards the mouth, applied to a river. "Conveyed *down* the river."

DOWN, *adv.* on the ground, from a higher to a lower situation; tending to the ground or towards the centre. Out of sight, or below the horizon, applied to the situation of the Sun, Moon, &c. "The Moon is *down*." SHAK. Used with *boil*, so as to exhaust all its strength, or

so as to macerate, or boil to pieces. Disgrace, or loss of reputation. "A man who has written himself *down*." ADDIS. Used with *up*, every where, or without any confinement to place. "Let them wander *up* and *down* for meat." *Psal.* lix. 15. Used with *go*, to be digested, to be eaten freely, or received. "Bread alone will *go down*." LOCKE.

DOWN, *interject.* to fling a person on the ground, or make him fall by means of a blow. To demolish or destroy a building. "Down with them all." SHAK. "Down with the palace." DRYD.

DOWNFALL, S. ruin, applied to buildings. Calamity, disgrace, or change from a state of dignity, affluence and power, to one of indigence, misery and disgrace.

DOWN-GYRED, *part.* (from *down* and *gyred*) falling in circular wrinkles. "His stockings loose — ungarter'd — and *down gyred* to his ancles." SHAK. Not in use.

DOWNLOOKED, *adj.* with the eyes cast or looking towards the ground, the natural expression of sorrow. "Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist." DRYD.

DOWNRIGHT, *adv.* strait down; in a strait or perpendicular line. In plain terms, without any dissimulation, flattery, or ceremony, applied to language. Completely, without any delay or stop. "She fell *downright* into a fit." *Hist. of John Bull*.

DOWNRIGHT, *adj.* plain; open; professed; without disguise, or dissimulation. Directly tending to the point; without circumlocution; artless, applied to the manner or method of any narrative or story. Without ceremony; honestly, furly.

DOWNSITTING, S. the act of going to rest, alluding to the Eastern custom of lying on the ground. Rest, repose, or the time of reposing. "Thou knowest my *downsitting* — and *uprising*." *Psal.* cxxxix. 2.

DOWNWARD, DOWNWARDS, *adv.* (*duneward*, Sax. from *duna*, Sax. and *weard*, Sax. *wairth*, *wairths*, implying the direction of any motion, or the manner in which a thing is situated) towards the center, or towards the ground. From a higher to a lower situation. In a course of succession from father to son, &c. applied to descent or genealogy.

DOWNWARD, *adj.* moving from a higher to a lower situation; declining, bending, or sloping towards the ground. Depressed, melancholy, dejected. "The lowest of my *downward* thoughts." SIDNEY. Seldom if ever used in the last sense.

DOWNY, *adj.* covered with soft and short feathers, or with a nap. Made of soft feathers or down. Soft, tender, soothing. "Shake off this *downy* sleep." SHAK.

DO'URE, DO'WRY, S. see DOWER, which is the most proper spelling.

DOXOLOGY, S. (from *δοξα*, *doxa*, Gr. glory, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. a speech or expression) a short verse or sentence including praise and thanksgiving to God; such as "Glory be the Father, and to the Son, and to the holy Ghost." This was called the greater *doxology*, and received its latter name from its beginning with the word *δοξα*, *doxa*, in Greek, which signifies *glory*. Supposed by some to be instituted by the catholics of Antioch in the year 350, and by others to have been used in 341.

DO'XY, S. (from *docken*, Belg. to give, according to Skinner) a strumpet, prostitute, or one who lives and beds with a man without being married.

To DO'ZE, *v. n.* (*dwas*, Sax. *does*, Belg. to be stupified, or astonished) to slumber; to be half a sleep. To be in a state of sleepiness. Actively, to stupify, or make dull.

DOZEN, S. (pronounced *duzen*, from *douzaine*, Fr.) a collection of twelve things or persons.

DO'ZINESS, S. sleepiness, drowsiness; a strong inclination or propensity to sleep.

DO'ZY, *adj.* inclined to sleep. Drowsy; sleepy; sluggish.

DRA'B, S. (*drabbe*, Sax. and Belg. dregs) a common prostitute; a loose or unchaste woman.

DRA'CHM, S. (pronounced *dram*) an ancient silver coin, worth about 7 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ sterling. The 16th part of an ounce avoirdupoise weight. Among apothecaries, the 8th part of an ounce, weighing either three scruples or 60 grains. An ancient Jewish coin, having on one side an harp, and on the reverse a bunch of grapes, called by the Jews half a shekel, but by the Greeks a *drachm*.

DRA'CUNCULUS, S. (Lat. a diminutive of *draco*, Lat. and implying a little *dragon*) a worm breeding between the skin and the flesh in hot countries, and reported to grow to the length of several yards.

DRA'F, S. (from *drof*, Sax. dirty, or *dras*, Belg. the sediment, lees or dregs of ale) any thing thrown away; sweepings; refuse; offals; chaff, or dregs. "Lately come

"from swine-keeping, and from eating *drass* and husks." SHAK. "Younger brothers, but the *drass* of nature." DRYD. Seldom used by moderns.

DRA'FFY, *adj.* abounding in dregs, or sediments. Figuratively, worthless or only fit to be flung away.

To DRAG, *v. a.* (*dragan*, Sax. *draghen*, Belg.) to pull along the ground by main force. To draw along contemptuously, and as unworthy any notice. To pull along with violence. Joined to *down*, to pull roughly, and forcibly. Neuterly, to hang so low as to trail, and grate upon the ground, applied to a door, which is hung badly on the hinges, and sweeps upon the floor with its bottom edge in opening and shutting.

DRA'G, S. (*drag-net*, Sax.) a net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. An instrument with hooks, used to catch hold of things under water. A kind of a low car, used for the carriage of timber, furnished with a handle, by means of which it is drawn by two or more men.

DRA'G-NET, S. see DRAG.

To DRAGGLE, *v. a.* to make dirty by trailing along the ground. Neuterly, to grow or become dirty, by drawing along the ground.

DRA'GON, S. (Fr. *dragon*, Ital. *draco*, Lat. of *δρακων*, *drakone*, Gr.) a serpent, whether real or imaginary, supposed to be furnished with wings, and to grow to an enormous size. Figuratively, one of a fierce or violent temper. In scripture, hieroglyphically applied to signify the serpent or the devil, the tempter and professed enemy of human happiness.

DRA'GON'S-BLOOD, S. in pharmacy, a resin so named from some false opinion as proceeding from the *dragon's* combating with the elephant. It is moderately heavy, friable, or brittle, and in the mass of a dusky red; but when powdered of a bright scarlet; it has little smell and is of a resinous and astringent taste. It is produced from no less than four vegetables of different parts of the world.

DRA'GON-FLY, S. in natural history, a bluish flying insect with a narrow and long body, furnished with two pair of wings, and a sting at the tail.

DRA'GONISH, *adj.* in the form or likeness of a *dragon*. "Sometimes we see a cloud that's *dragonish*." SHAK.

DRA'GON-LIKE, *adj.* resembling a *dragon* in disposition. Fiery, furious. "He fights *dragon-like*." SHAK.

DRA'GON'S-HEAD, S. in botany, a plant, with a labiated flower of one leaf; the upper lip of which is crested, and the under divided into three segments, ending in chaps and jaws, and resembling a *dragon's-head*, from whence the plant derives its name.

DRA'GON-TREE, S. in botany, a species of the palm-tree, common in the Madeira Islands.

DRAGO'ON, S. (*dragen*, Teut. to carry) a soldier, who serves both on foot and horseback.

To DRAGO'ON, *v. a.* to deliver up to the mercy of soldiers. To compel a person to embrace or quit an opinion by force of arms.

To DRA'IN, *v. a.* (*trainer*, Fr.) to draw off water or other fluids gradually. To empty a vessel by gradually drawing off what it contains. To dry, by setting in such a posture or position as the fluid must necessarily run out.

DRA'IN, S. a channel through which waters are gradually exhausted or drawn. A water-course. A sluice.

DRA'KE, S. (*drack*, Belg.) a water fowl, the male of a duck. A small piece of cannon, from *draco*, Lat. "Two or three shots made at them by a couple of *draks*." CLARENDON.

DRA'KE, (Sir FRANCIS) the son of Edmund Drake, an honest sailor, and born near Tavistock, in 1545, and brought up at the expence and under the care of Sir John Hawkins, his kinsman. He was one of the most distinguished naval heroes in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. To recite all his great and serviceable actions, would require a volume, rather than a paragraph in this work, but those who choose to be fully acquainted with his worth, may be abundantly satisfied by recurring to his life in Dr. Campbell's history of the British admirals. Thus much we must add, that he was a man, who might be said to have a head to contrive, a heart to undertake, and a hand ready to execute whatever promised glory to himself, and good to his country. The most distinguishing action of his life, his voyage round the globe, gives us such a signal instance of courage, intrepidity, sagacity, and discretion, as scarce seem to have met in one man before him. And if we consider him as the great authour of our navigation to the West and East-Indies, as one who shewed it practicable to act against the Spaniards, both by sea and land; as the introducer of tobacco into this kingdom; as the promoter of the chest at Chatham, for the relief of seamen wounded in the service of their country,

country, and of his raising the reputation of the English sailors so high, that they were sought after and employed by all nations of the world, we may look on him as the remote cause of our grandeur, and the extensiveness of our commerce. As some account of his person and character may not be unacceptable, we add, that his stature was low, but well set, his chest open and broad, his head very round, his hair of a fine brown, his beard full and comely, his eyes large and clear, his complexion fair, and his countenance fresh, chearful and engaging. As navigation had been his whole study, so he knew it thoroughly, and was perfect master of every science, especially astronomy, which could render him complete in the nautic art. Though he did not polish his speech by study, yet it was strong, nervous, concise, and though not diffuse, eloquent, and captivating; and to conclude his character, with the words of Fuller, "He was a religious man towards God and his houses, where he came chaste in his life, just in his dealings, true of his word, and merciful to those, which were under him, hating nothing so much as idleness." Such was the character of this great man; so strong a resemblance of an officer in the navy at present, that it may be thought, that some of the lineaments of this portrait are copied from him!

DRA'M, *S.* (*drachm* or *drachma*, *Lat.*) the eighth part of an ounce, applied to weight. Figuratively, a small quantity. "No *dram* of judgment." **DRYD.** Such a quantity of distilled or spirituous liquours, as is usually drunk at once. Spirituous liquours. "From the strong fate of *drams* if thou get free" **POPE.**

To **DRA'M**, *v. a.* to drink, or accustom one's self to drink spirituous liquours.

DRA'MA, *S.* (*δραμα*, *Gr.* from *δραω*, *drao*, *Gr.* to act) in poetry, a piece or poem composed for the stage, in which some action is represented. The deficiency of the English in this species of composition is displayed with great ostentation by French critics, who notwithstanding can have no other boast of superiority, but their servility to rules; the noble strokes, which the magic hand of a Shakespear's, has snatched beyond any of their favourite authours, and the knowledge he displays of human nature, must notwithstanding all their out-cries claim their astonishment; to enter into a minute criticism on the excellencies of this single authour, would require too much room; but the curious may meet with abundant satisfaction in the critical works of our own writers; a late good-natured author, who carries his complaisance too far, deserves our praise, though he met not with approbation, and his partiality to our countrymen, should plead his excuse as an Englishman. I need not say I mean the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, professor of poetry in the university of Oxford, a man who has many good qualities besides that of a good-natured critic, to recommend him to public esteem, and affectionate regard.

DRAMA'TIC, **DRAMA'TICAL**, *adj.* represented by action, or on the stage.

DRAMA'TICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of a poem acted on the stage. Representatively.

DRAMATIST, *S.* the authour or composer of a dramatic piece, or poem acted on the stage.

DRA'NK, the preter of *drink*.

To **DRA'PE**, *v. a.* (*drap*, *Fr.*) to make cloth. "That the clothier might *drape* according as he might afford." **BAC.** Obsolete.

DRA'PER, *S.* one who sells either linnen or woollen cloth.

DRA'PERY, *S.* the trade, or art of making cloth. Cloth made either of linnen, or woollen. "Served the lord with *drapery* ware." *Hist. of J. Bull.* In painting and sculpture, the representation of the garments or clothing of any figure.

DRA'STIC, *adj.* (*δραστικός*, *drastikos*, *Gr.* from *δραω*, *Gr.* to act or work) powerful, vigorous, efficacious. In medicine, a remedy which works soon, or with speed.

DRA'VE, preter of *drive*.

DRA'UGH, *S.* (pronounced, and corruptly written for *draff*) refuse; swill; a scum of a pot; pot liquor, or the liquor given to hogs. "Still swine eat all the *draugh*." **SHAK.**

DRA'UGHT, *S.* (from *draio*, *draght*, *Belg.*) the act of drinking. A quantity of liquor drank at once. Liquor drank for pleasure; that which is fit for a person to drink. The action of moving or dragging carriages. "Oxen for all sorts of *draught*." **TEMPLE.** The quality of being drawn or moved by pulling. "The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best, and of the easiest *draught*." The representation of a person or thing by painting a sketch, or plan of some building or picture. A picture. In fishing, the act of catching fish by a drag-net. The act of drawing or shooting a bow. In war, forces drawn off from the

main army. A sink or drain. "Is cast into the *draught*." *Mat.* xv. 17. The depth which a vessel sinks into the water. In commerce, a bill drawn by one person on another for money. In the plural, a game played on a chequered table with round pieces of box and ebony.

To **DRA'W**, *v. a.* (preter, *drew*; particip. pass. *drawn*, *dragan*, *Sax.* *drager*, *Dan.*) to pull along upon the ground, from one place to another. Used with before, to drag, or force. "Draw you before the judgment seats." *Jam.* ii. 6. To pull up or raise from a deep place. To attract, to draw towards itself. To breathe, or inhale, applied to air. To take from a cask or vessel. To drain or empty, applied to liquours, sometimes used with *off*. To pull out of the scabbard, to unsheath, sometimes used with *out*. To take bread out of an oven. To open or separate from each other; to unclothe if close before, but to close together if open, applied to curtains. To move towards a place intently, sometimes used with the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. To lengthen or protract, applied to literary compositions. In painting, to represent the likeness of any person or thing, either by a pencil, pen, or colours. To imply, infer, or introduce a consequence. To compose, to form in writing. To withdraw, or decline a law suit. In cookery, to disembowel, to take out the guts of poultry. Joined to *in*, to wrest or force any expression to favour a particular cause, applied towards arguments. To pull towards one, applied to the management of a horse. To entice, to seduce, to inveigle, to prevail on by fondness. Used with *off*, to extract by distillation; to exhaust, to abstract, to withdraw or turn aside or divert, applied to the mind. Joined to *from*, to extort or force; to deduce as a consequence or inference; to derive, or borrow from, as a cause or inventor; to remove a thing from the place in which it is laid or situated. Joined to *on*, to cause, promote, or occasion; to introduce by degrees. To expose, joined to *hatred* or *envy*. "This would draw on him the hatred of all good men." To unsheath a sword in order to stab a person. "He drew on or upon him in a full company." In commerce, to address a bill for a sum of money to a person. Joined to *over*, to persuade a person to revolt, or change his sentiments or party. To raise, extract by means of fire, applied to distillation. Joined to *out*, to lengthen the space of time or place a thing would otherwise occupy; to protract; to make a literary composition of a particular length, alluding to the drawing wire. To pump, or attain to a knowledge of a person's secrets by artifice. To separate from a collection or assemblage, or thing containing. "Draw out the slaves of a cask." In military affairs; to detach or separate from the main body; to prepare for action; to range in battle array. Joined to *up*, to form in writing, to compose. Neuterly to move by force, applied to the manner in which beasts move any carriage. To influence, attract, or act upon as a weight or force. To contract or shrink. "Draw into less room." **BAC.** Joined to an adverb or adjective, implying approach, to advance or move towards. To unsheath, applied to a weapon. To take a card out of a pack, or a lot from a number of others. To describe in words or colours. To make a fore run, or discharge matter. Joined to *back*, to retreat or retire; to retract a design, or decline an undertaking. Joined to *off*, to decline an engagement, or make a retreat. Used with *on*, to come nearer, to advance or approach, applied to time, or the existence of some event. Used with *up*, to form or range in battle array.

DRA'W, *S.* the act of drawing: The lot or chance taken or drawn.

DRA'WBACK, *S.* money paid back or abated for ready payment. Figuratively, a deduction, or diminution of the value or qualities of a thing. In commerce, certain duties either of the customs or excise, allowed upon the exportation of some of our own manufactures, or on certain foreign merchandizes that have paid a duty on importation.

DRA'WBRIDGE, *S.* a bridge moving on hinges, and by means of chains, lifted up or let down at pleasure, in order to preserve, or destroy the communication between two places, or a country and some fort.

DRA'WER, *S.* applied to persons; one employed in fetching water from a well, or cock. In public houses, one who draws liquours from casks. One who forms the resemblance of a person on paper or canvas, with a pen, pencil or brush. Applied to things, that which has the power of attracting towards itself. In surgery, that which discharges humours. A box which slides in a groove or case. In the plural, that part of dress which covers the thighs

D R E

thighs and posteriors, generally made of linnen, and made to fit very close.

DRAWING, *S.* the act of taking or forming the likenesses of a thing or person with a pen or pencil. A picture drawn or formed with a pen or pencil.

DRAWING-ROOM, *S.* a room to which company retire after an entertainment. A room set apart for the reception of company at court. Figuratively, the persons or company assembled in a *drawing-room*.

DRAWN, *participle pass.* from **DRAW**.

DRAW-WELL, *S.* a well out of which water is raised by means of a bucket and rope.

To **DRAW**, *v. n.* to pronounce one's words with a slow disagreeable whine.

DRA'Y, DRA'Y-CART, *S.* (drag) a low, uncovered cart, used by brewers to convey their beer.

DRA'Y-MAN, *S.* one who drives a dray.

DRA'Y-POUGH, *S.* a plough resembling a dray, well adapted for miry ways in the winter.

DRA'ZEL, *S.* (*droffel*, scum, or *droffesse*, Fr. a strumpet) a low, mean, worthless, or despicable person. "The *droffels*, — for ever may become his vassals." *Hudib.*

DRE'AD, *S.* (pronounced *dred*, from *dræd*, Sax.) terror or fear, the sensation occasioned by the sight of some terrible or dangerous object. Awful or venerable in the highest degree.

To **DRE'AD**, *v. n.* (*drædan*, Sax.) to fear to an excessive degree.

DRE'ADER, *S.* (from *dread* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man.) one who lives in continual fear or apprehension of some danger.

DRE'ADFUL, *adj.* causing excessive fear. Frightful.

DRE'ADFULLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to cause fear or terror.

DRE'ADFULNESS, *S.* that quality which causes excessive fear or terror.

DRE'ADLESS, *adj.* void of fear. Undaunted.

DRE'ADLESSNESS, *S.* a disposition of mind void of fear. Intrepidity, undauntedness.

DRE'AM, *S.* (pronounced *dreme*, from *droom*, Belg.) the images which appear to the mind during sleep. Figuratively, a chimera, a groundless fancy, or conceit, which has no existence but in the imagination.

To **DRE'AM**, *v. n.* to have ideas in the mind, while the outward senses are stopped during sleep, which are neither suggested by any external object or known occasion, nor are under the rule of the understanding. To think, to imagine, to fancy without reasons. Actively, to perceive during sleep.

DRE'AMER, *S.* one who perceives things during sleep, without the suggestion of external objects. A person fond of conceits. A fanciful man; a man left in wild imaginations.

DRE'AMLESS, *adj.* without dreams.

DRE'AR, *adj.* (*dreoring*, Sax. uneasy) affecting with sorrow or melancholy. Mournful.

DRE'ARY, *adj.* (*dreerig*, Sax.) full of sorrow or mournful, applied to persons. Gloomy, dismal, or affecting with melancholy, applied to places.

DRE'DGE, *S.* (from *dritch*, in Chaucer, to stop or delay, on account of its meeting with many stops) a thick strong net, fastened to three spalls of iron, and drawn at a boat's stern, gathering whatever it meeteth with at the bottom of the water, generally used for catching oysters, and is a species of a drag-net.

To **DRE'DGE**, *v. a.* to fish with a dredge. In cookery, to strew flour over meat while roasting.

DRE'DGER, *S.* one who fishes with a dredge. A box with small holes at the top used for strewing flower on meat when roasting.

DREG'GINESS, *S.* fullness of lees or dreggs. Foulness, applied to liquor abounding with a rosy substance, or sediment.

DREG'GISH, *adj.* abounding with lees or sediment.

DREG'GY, *adj.* muddy, foul, full of sediment, applied to liquors.

DREG'S, *S.* (it has no singular, from *dreften*, Sax. dregg, sing. *dreggias*, plur. *Island*) the bottom, lees or foul part of any liquor. Figuratively, the refuse, sweeping, or worthless part of any thing. The dross or meanest part of a people.

To **DRE'IN**, *v. a.* see **DRAIN**. "I can *drein* her of them all." *CONG.*

To **DRE'NCH**, *v. a.* (*drenkan*, Sax. to drink) to soak or bathe, to plunge all over in some liquor. To wash. To sleep. To moisten, or make very wet. To administer physic by violence.

D R I

DRE'NCH, *S.* a draught, or swill, used by way of contempt. A portion or drink prepared of several physical ingredients for a sick horse. Physic, which must be given by force. "Their counsels are more like a *drench* that must be poured down." *King CHARLES*. A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER, *S.* one who dips, steep, or soaks any thing. One who administers physic by force.

To **DRE'SS**, *v. a.* (*dresser*, Fr.) to put on cloaths. To adorn, deck, or set out with cloaths. Figuratively, to clothe, or represent in a favourable light, sometimes used with *up*. In surgery, to apply a plaster or other remedy to a wound. To curry or rub, applied to horses. To keep free from weeds, to adjust, or keep regular, applied to gardening. To prepare for any purpose. To trim, applied to lamps. To prepare victuals fit for eating, applied to cookery. To curl, comb out, or otherwise adorn hair or perukes.

DRE'SS, *S.* that which a person wears to cover his body from the inclemency of the weather. Cloaths, or splendid attire. The skill in adjusting, or taste in choosing and wearing cloaths.

DRE'SSER, *S.* one who is employed in putting on a person's cloaths. A broad and long kind of a table or shelf in a kitchen, used to prepare victuals for the spit, pot, or table. One employed in keeping a garden or plantation in order. A gardener, "The *dresser* of his vineyard." *Luke*.

DRE'SSING, *S.* in surgery, the plaster, or other remedy, applied to a fore.

DRE'ST, *participle* of **DRESS**.

To **DRI'B**, *v. a.* (from *dribble*) to steal, to cut off, or take a part of the gains of a person. "He who drives their bargains, *dribs* a part." *DRYD*. Seldom used.

DRI'BBLE, *v. n.* (by successive alteration from *drip* of *dripan*, Sax. *dryp*. Ill. preter. *draupa*, *dripper*, Dan.) to fall in drops. Figuratively, to move with a slow and weak motion; (an obsolete sense) "Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of lovers can pierce a compleat bosom." *SHAK*. To let the spittle fall from one's mouth; to flaver like an infant or idiot. Actively, to throw down, or scatter in drops. "Dribble it all the way up stairs." *SWIFT*.

DRI'BLET, *S.* a small sum of money.

DRI'ER, *S.* in medicine, that which has the quality of absorbing or destroying moisture.

DRI'FT, *S.* the force which impells or drives a person, or thing. A raft, or any thing driven at random, or in a body. A stratum, layer, or covering of any matter blown together by the wind. A *snoru drift*, *i. e.* a deep body of snow. The tendency, or particular design of an action. The scope or tenor of a discourse.

To **DRI'FT**, *v. a.* to drive, or force along. To throw together, on heaps. To amass.

To **DRI'LL**, *v. a.* (*drillen*, Belg. *thirlian*, Sax. from *thur*, Sax. through) to make a hole with an auger, gimlet, or drill. To bore. Figuratively, to draw step by step, used with *on*. "To *drill* him on from one lewdness to another." To range in battle array. "The foes appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*." *Hudib*. To drain, or make its passage through small holes or interstices. "Drill through the sandy stratum tum every way, — the waters with the sandy stratum rise." *THOMSON*.

DRI'LL, *S.* (from the verb) an instrument used to bore holes in wood, iron, or brass; it is pressed by the breast against the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and cut-gut string. An ape or baboon. "A changeling and a *drill*." *LOCKE*. A small dripping stream. "Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*." *SANDYS*.

To **DRI'NK**, *v. n.* (preter *drink*, or *drunk*, particip. passive, *drunk* or *drunken*, from *drigkan*, Goth. which makes *drak* in the preter, the two g's and that before the *k* being pronounced like an *N*; *drincan*, Sax. *drunken*, Belg.) to swallow liquors. Figuratively, to swallow an immoderate quantity of liquors. Used with *to*, to salute in drinking; to wish well to in drinking. Actively, to swallow liquors. Figuratively, to suck up or absorb. To receive by an inlet, applied to the eyes to see; applied to the ears to hear. To bury or destroy by drinking, used with *down*. To make a person drunk.

DRI'NK, *S.* liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat or solid food. Any particular kind of liquor.

DRI'NK-MONEY, *S.* money given a person to regale himself with by purchasing liquors.

DRI'NKABLE, *adj.* that which may be drank.

DRI'NKER, *S.* one who is fond of swallowing large quantities of intoxicating liquors.

To **DRI'P**, *v. n.* (*drippen*, Belg. see **DRIFFLE**) to fall in drops. To let fall in drops, applied to the fat which falls from

D R O

from meat, while roasting. Actively, to let fall in drops.
 To drop fat in roasting.
DRI'P, S. that which falls in drops.
DRI'PPING, S. the fat which drops from meat while roasting, called likewise kitchen-stuff.
To DRI'VE, *v. a.* (preter. *drove*, formerly *drawe*, particip. pass. *driven* or *drove*, *dreiban*, Goth. *drifan*, Sax. *driff-ve*, Dan. *dryven*, Belg.) to make a thing or person move by violence. To force along by some violent impulse or pressure. To send to any place, by force. To force, or break by force, joined to *asunder*. To convey animals, or make them walk from one place to another. To force or compel. To enforce or push home a proof or argument. Joined to *trade*, to carry it on. To purify by agitation or motion. Used with *out*, to expel or force from a place. Neuterly, to go as forced by some external agent. To rush with violence. To conduct a carriage. Used with *at*, to intend, to mean, to endeavour to accomplish, to have a tendency to; preceded by *let*, to aim or strike at with fury. "Four rogues in buckram *let drive at me*." SHAK.
To DRI'VE, *v. n.* (a corruption from **DRI'BBLE**) to let the spittle fall out of one's mouth, like an infant or an idiot.
DRI'VE, S. flaver, spittle or moisture dropt from the mouth.
DRI'VE, S. a fool or idiot, so called from their letting their flaver drop from their mouths.
DRI'VE, *particip.* doting; weak in the understanding, foolish. "This *dri'velling* love is like a great natural." SHAK.
DRIVEN, *participle* of **DRIVE**.
DRIVER, S. the person or thing which communicates motion by force. One who guides and conveys beasts from one place to another. One who manages and guides the cattle which draw any carriage.
To DRI'ZZLE, *v. a.* (*drifelen*, Teut. to shed dew) to shed in small drops or a wet mist, like dew. Neuterly, to let fall in small, slow drops.
DRI'ZZLY, *adj.* descending in small, slow drops; descending in a mist. Resembling a mist, or moist vapour.
DRO'IL, S. (according to Junius, a contraction of *drivel*) a fool; a sluggard.
To DRO'IL, *v. n.* to work sluggishly and slowly; to plod. "The *droiling* peasant." *Govern. of the Tongue*. Not in use.
DRO'LE, *adj.* (*drôle*, Fr.) comical; exciting laughter.
DRO'LE, S. (*drôler*, Fr.) a person whose business and employ it is to raise mirth by antic gestures, or comical jests. A merry-andrew, buffoon, or jack-pudding. A comical farce, composed to excite laughter.
To DRO'LE, *v. n.* to jest, or play the buffoon.
DRO'LLERY, S. jests, ridicule; or an endeavour to make a thing the object of mirth, ridicule, or laughter.
DRO'MEDARY, S. (*dromedaire*, Fr. *dromedaro*, Ital. from *δρομος*, Gr. a course or race; on account of its swiftness) in natural history, a sort of camel said to travel 100 miles a day. It is smaller, slenderer and nimbler than the common camel, having either one or two hairy excrescencies on its back, and is capable of great fatigue. Its hair is soft and short; it has no fangs or foreteeth, nor horn on its feet, which are covered with a fleshy skin; it is about seven feet and a half high from the ground to the top of its head. As in other respects it resembles the **CAMEL**, the reader is referred to that article.
DRONE, S. the male bee, which hatches the young, makes no honey, has no sting, and is driven from the hive, when the hatching time is over. Figuratively, an inactive, useless, or sluggish person. In music, the deep holding key note of a bag-pipe.
To DRONE, *v. n.* to live an inactive, useless and dull life, like that of a *drone*. "A long restive race of *droning* kings." DRYD.
DRO'NISH, *adj.* like a drone, useless, sluggish and inactive.
To DROOP, *v. a.* (*droef*, Belg. sorrow) to languish with sorrow. To hang down the head with sorrow. Figuratively, to grow faint, weak, or dispirited. To sink; to lean downwards. To decline, beautifully applied by Milton. "Till day *droops*." *Par. Lost*.
DRO'P, S. (*droppe*, Sax.) a small portion or particle of water or other fluid in a spherical form. The roundness of a drop of any fluid is by Sir Isaac Newton attributed to the greater attraction between the primary particles of the drop, than that between the particles of the drop and those of the circumambient air. As much liquor as falls at once, when there is not a continued stream. A diamond hanging loose from the ear, so called from its resembling the form of a drop of any fluid in its descent. *Drops*, in the

D R U

plural, in architecture, are ornaments in the doric entablature, representing *drops*, or little bells, immediately under the triglyphs. In physic, any spirituous medicine to be taken in drops.
DRO'P-SERENE, S. (*gutta-serena*, Lat.) in physic, a disease of the eyes, consisting of an entire loss of sight, without any apparent fault or disorder of the part; it is supposed to arise from a compression or obstruction of the optic nerves, preventing the due flux of the animal spirits into the retina.
To DRO'P, *v. a.* (*droppan*, Sax.) to pour in small round particles. To let fall, to let go, to let a thing fall from the hand, to utter slightly, or without caution, to insert or introduce by way of digression. Used with *in*, to visit or call at a person's house casually, or without setting out with that design. To intermit, cease, or decline. To quit a person's service, to decline or refuse following or associating with. To loose in its progress. To bedrop or speckle. "Their way'd coats *dropp'd* with gold." MILT. Neuterly, to fall in separate particles of a roundish form. To let drops fall, to consume in drops, to fall or come from a higher to a lower situation. To fall without violence. To fall suddenly, to die. Joined to *let*, to pass over without mentioning; to bury in oblivion or silence. Joined to *in*, to come expectedly by. "He *drops in* when he thinks you are justicated."
DRO'PPING, S. any liquor which has fallen in drops.
DRO'PLET, S. a small drop. "Those *droplets* which — forming good-nature fall." SHAK. Not in use.
DRO'P-STONE, S. a spar formed into the shape of a drop.
DRO'P-WORT, S. in botany, a plant which has various species.
DRO'PSIED, *part.* affected with a dropsy.
DRO'PSY, S. (antiently wrote *hydropisy*, whence *dropisy*, or *dropsy*, from *hydropisie*, Fr. *hydropisia*, Ital. *hydrops*, Lat.) in physic, a preternatural collection or extravasation of aqueous serum or water in any part of the body, which greatly distends the vessels, is attended with a weakness of digestion, and a continual thirst.
DRO'SS, S. the waste, scum, sediment, or gross parts of any metal. The crust or rust of a metal. Figuratively the refuse, or most worthless parts of any thing.
DRO'SSINESS, S. the impurity of metals. Foulness; rust.
DRO'SSY, *adj.* full of impurities, foulness, or impure particles. Figuratively, as worthless as dross.
DRO'CHIL, S. (corrupted, perhaps, from *dretch*, which in Chaucer is used for delay, or from *droch*, Fris. which signifies the same) a useless person, a sluggard. An idle lazy wench.
DRO'VE, S. a number of cattle under the guidance of one or more persons. Any collection of animals. Figuratively, a great croud or multitude.
DRO'VE, *part.* from **DRIVE**.
DRO'VE, S. one who fads oxen or sheep for sale, and conducts or drives them to market.
DROU'GHT, S. (*drooghte*, Belg. thirst, *drugod*, Sax. *drœth*, Scot.) applied to the weather. Dry weather, want of rain. Thirst or great want or desire of drink.
DROU'GHTINESS, S. the state of a fluid or soil which wants rain. The state of a person affected with thirst, or in want of drink.
DROU'GHTY, *adj.* wanting rain, parched with heat. Thirsty or wanting drink.
To DRO'WN, *v. a.* (*drunden*, below, according to Skinner, *drunenian*, Sax. to be drunk, according to Lye; perhaps from *dryncan*, Sax. to drink) to plunge and suffocate under water. To plunge or overwhelm in water. To overflow, or cover with water. Figuratively, to immerge, plunge in, or overwhelm with any thing. To loose in something of greater power, excellency, or influence. To die, or be suffocated under the water.
To DROW'SE, *v. a.* (*droesen*, Belg.) to make heavy with, or strongly inclined to sleep. "My *drowfed* senses." SHAK. Neuterly, to become heavy with sleep, to slumber. To look heavy, opposed to chearful.
DROW'SITY, *adv.* in such a manner as speaks a strong propensity, or inclination to sleep. Heavily, sluggishly, slothfully.
DROW'SINESS, S. a strong propensity and inclination to sleep. Figuratively, slothfulness, or inactivity.
DROW'SY, *adj.* strongly inclined to sleep. Heavy with sleep. Figuratively, causing sleep. Dull or stupid. "His *drowsy* reasoning." ATTERB.
To DRU'B, *v. a.* (*druber*, Dan. to kill) to beat soundly with a stick. To thresh, thump, or cudgel. A word of contempt. "I should have been *drubbed*." LOCKE.
DRU'B.

D R U

DRU'B, S. a thump, knock, or blow. A sound beating with a stick.

To **DRU'DGE**, *v. a.* (*drecan*, Sax. to vex, *draghen*, to carry a burthen) to work hard at mean and servile employments. To slave.

DRU'DGE, S. one employed in mean, hard, and fatiguing labour. A meer slave.

DRU'DGER, S. a mean labourer. A box with holes on the top, from whence flower is cast or scattered upon meat while roasting. See **DREDGER**.

DRU'DGERY, S. low, mean, servile, hard and fatiguing labour.

DRU'DGING-BOX, S. see **DREDGER**.

DRU'DGINGLY, *adj.* in a laborious, fatiguing, and toilsome manner.

DRU'G, S. (*drogue*, Fr. *drova*, Perf. an odour) an ingredient used in physic or dying. Figuratively, any thing of a small or no value, this sense may probably be owing to a corruption of *drug*. A drudge. "Such as may the passive 'drugs freely command." SHAK.

To **DRU'G**, *v. a.* to mix with physical ingredients. To taint with something disagreeable.

DRU'GGERMAN, S. (*drogueman*, Fr. *torcimano*, Ital. *tor-geman*, Arab. an interpreter) in commerce, a name given in the Levant to the interpreters, kept by the embassadours of the Christian nations, residing at the Porte, to assist them in their treaties.

DRU'GGET, S. in commerce, a sort of thin stuff, sometimes all wool, sometimes half wool, half thread, and sometimes corded, but usually plain, and woven on a worsted chain.

DRU'GGIST, S. (*drooghst*, Belg.) one who sells physical ingredients or medicines, differing from an apothecary because selling by wholesale, not prescribing for disorders or visiting patients, or not making up physicians receipts; though it must be confessed that the trade have at present encroached on all these branches, and excepting the visiting of patients, taking away all distinction between the two professions.

DRU'GSTER, S. an old word not in use, the same as *drug-gist*.

DRU'ID, S. (*derio*, oaks, and *bud*, incantation; *dariab*, oak, Erse. *dry*, Sax. a magician, *drud*, Brit. oak) the priests and ministers of religion amongst the Britons, Celtic Gauls, and Germans. They were in Britain the first and most distinguished order in the island, chosen out of the best families, and the honours of their birth, added to those of their function, procured them the highest veneration. They were versed in astronomy, geometry, natural philosophy, politics and geography; had the administration of all sacred things, were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges in all causes, whether ecclesiastical or civil. From their determination was no appeal, and whoever refused to acquiesce in their decisions, was reckoned impious, and excommunicated. They were generally governed by a single person called an Arch-druid, who presided in all their assemblies. Once a year they used to retire or rather assemble in a wood in the center of the island, at which time they used to receive applications from all parts, and hear causes. Their peculiar opinions, are not well ascertained by writers, though it is agreed by all, that they held the immortality of the soul, and its transmigration; that nothing could appease the gods more powerfully than human sacrifices, and that there was one supreme Deity who presided over all others, named *Teuth*, whence we may easily trace the Welch *Dew*, or the French *Dieu* God, whence they seem more probably derived than from *Deus*, Lat. as supposed by some etymologists. The Druids, committed none of their principles to writing, but transmitted them to posterity by oral tradition; for which purpose they were reduced to verse, and were learnt by their disciples. The great veneration in which this sect of men are held by the ancients, and the many attempts made by learned critics to trace their origin, and discover their principles must set them, in an advantageous light. Yet with all their splendour are joined great defects; their acknowledgment of a plurality of gods, and their asserting the necessity of human sacrifices, must detract very much from their character, and confirm us in this principle, that the history of all nations, shews the expediency of a divine revelation, and that those countries on which the Sun of Righteousness has not risen with healing in his wings, however famous for their intellectual abilities, or literary talents, have rather groped their way, than seen their path, with respect to religious doctrines.

DRU'M, S. (*tromme*, Dan. *drumme*, Erse) a warlike instrument made of thin pieces of oak, bent in a cylindrical

D U B

form, covered at each end with vellum, or parchment, which stretches by means of braces running from one extremity to the other; and made to sound by beating one of the ends with sticks generally made of brasil wood. *Kettle-Drum*, is that whose body is made of brass or copper in the form of a kettle, and covered at top with parchment like the common one. The drum of the ear is a small membrane in the inner part of that organ, which is so stretched as to convey the sensation of sound, by the vibration which sounding bodies cause upon it.

To **DRU'M**, *v. n.* to beat a march, &c. on a drum with a stick. To beat or vibrate, applied to the motion of the heart.

To **DRU'MBLE**, *v. a.* to move in a slow, or sluggish manner. "Look how you *drumbl*." SHAK. Obsolete.

DRU'MFISH, S. in natural history, a round fish, which comes from Virginia.

DRU'M-MAJOR, S. the chief drummer of a regiment.

DRU'MMER, S. one who beats a drum.

DRU'NK, *adj.* (from *drink*) intoxicated, or deprived of the use of the understanding by immoderate drinking. Figuratively, soaked, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood." Deut. xxix. 6.

DRUNKARD, S. one given to excessive use of strong liquours.

DRU'NKEN, *part.* (from *drink*) intoxicated with liquor. Given to habitual drunkenness. Frequently intoxicated with liquor.

DRU'NKENLY, *adv.* after the manner of one intoxicated with strong liquours.

DRU'NKENNESS, S. in medicine, a preternatural compression of the brain, and a discomposure of its fibres, occasioned by the fumes or spirituous parts of liquours, whereby persons imagine every thing turns round; cannot discern things well at a distance, and those things which are at a distance they either see out of their place, or double. To this must be added, an entire loss of understanding, a voice faltering and scarce articulate; an incapacity to walk, and all the signs of a temporary madness. Habitual or frequent intoxication for an immoderate use of spirituous or strong liquours. Figuratively, any intoxication, or disorder of the mind.

DRY', *adj.* (*drige*, Sax. *droogh*, Belg.) hard, or without wet or moisture. Without rain, applied to the seasons. Thirsty, or a thirst for want of drink; figuratively, thirsting, or immoderately desirous of, applied to the affections. "So *dry* he was for sway." SHAK. Jeune, barren, plain, void of ornament, or any embellishment to make it please; applied to stile or literary productions. Severe, from *drieu* or *dree*, Scot. to endure.

"Hard *dry* ballings used to prove

"The readiest remedies of love." Hudib.

To **DRY'**, *v. a.* to free from, or exhale moisture or wet. To wipe away moisture, used with *up*. To scorch or affect with thirst. To drain, or drink up. "*Dry'd* an immeasurable bowl. Neuterly, to grow free from, or be drained of moisture.

DRYER, S. in medicine, that which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRY'-EYED, *adj.* without tears; without having the eyes moistened with tears.

DRY'LY, *adv.* without moisture. Figuratively, in a cold, or indifferent manner, with great reserve, applied to treatment or behaviour. Without any embellishment, applied to stile, as a fault.

DRY'NESS, S. want of moisture. Want of rain. Want of juice. Figuratively, want of embellishment, applied to stile, or set discourses. Want of ardour, zeal, or fervour in devotion.

DRY'-SHOD, *adj.* without wetting the feet; without treading in the water above the shoes.

DRY'-NURSE, S. one who brings up a child without suckling. Sometimes used contemptuously of a person, who takes care of another.

To **DRY'-NURSE**, *v. a.* to bring up an infant without suckling.

DU'AL, S. (*dualis*, Lat.) expressing or including only two. In the Hebrew, or Greek language, a variation of a noun which only signifies *two*; a distinction, which the modern languages seem deficient in.

To **DU'B**, *v. a.* (*dubban* so *vidare*, Sax. *adduba*, Ital. *viddara*, Ill. to dub a knight. *Adduba* in its primary signification, implies to strike, knights being made by a blow given with a sword) to create or make a man a knight. To confer any title, or dignity.

D U E

DU'B, S. a blow or knock. "With Lydian or with Phrygian
"dubs." *Hudib.*

DUBIO'SITY, S. (plural *dubiosities*, from *dubious*) a thing
which is doubtful. "Men often swallow falsities for truths,
"dubiosities for certainties." *BROWN.* Not in use.

DUBIOUS, *adj.* (*dubius*, Lat.) not settled in an opinion,
applied to persons; not fully proved, or that which has
equal probability on either side, applied to opinions.

DUBIOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as will admit of dif-
ferent senses.

DUBIOUSNESS, S. uncertainty. Want of sufficient or po-
sitive proof.

DUBITABLE, *adj.* that which may be questioned or
doubted. That which a person may decline assenting to.

DUBITA'TION, S. (*dubitatio*, Lat.) the act of doubting,
or questioning the truth of a thing; it is defined by Grew,
a negative perception, *i. e.* the perception that what a
person sees, is not that which he would see.

DUC'AL, *adj.* (from *duke*) belonging to a duke.

DUC'AT, S. (so called because struck in the dominions of a
duke) a foreign coin, current on the Continent, when of
silver valued at four shillings and six pence, but when of
gold at nine shillings and six pence.

DUCATO'ON, S. a foreign coin, struck chiefly in Italy,
when of silver valued at four shillings and eight pence
sterling; and in gold, which is current in Holland, is worth
about one pound, nineteen shillings, and two pence.

DU'CK, S. (*ducken*, to dip) a water fowl, both wild and
tame, as they grope for their food, with their bills out of
fight, the wise contrivance of the supreme architect, cannot
be too much admired, who has furnished their bills with
nerves, which come from their eyes, whereby they are
enabled to reject what is unfit for food, even though it
should be so hid in mud, as not to be discernable to their
eyes. Figuratively, used as a word of great fondness and
endearment. "My dainty duck." *SHAK.* but this sense
may, perhaps, be a corruption of *duke*. A sudden bending
down, or declining of the head. A stone thrown so ob-
liquely on the water, as to rebound again several times on its
surface.

To **DU'CK**, *v. n.* to plunge one's head, or dive under
water. To drop down one's head. To bow low, to cringe;
from *duyk*, or *juyk*, Scot. and Belg. to make obeisance.
"The learned pate — ducks to the golden fool." *SHAK.*
To plunge a person under water by way of punishment.

DU'CKING-STOOL, S. a chair in which women are tied
and plunged under water for scolding.

DU'CK-LEGGED, *adj.* having legs like a duck, having
short legs.

DU'CKLING, S. (of *duck* and *ling*, a diminutive particle
from the Saxon) a young duck.

DU'CK-MEAT, S. in botany, a plant growing commonly
in standing waters.

DU'CKOY, S. (see *DECOY*) any means made use of to
allure, entice, or seduce. "Make them the duckoys to their
"whole family." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DU'CKS-FOOT, S. (in Latin *podophyllum*, or *anadopodo-
phyllum*) in botany, the bud of the flower is inclosed in a
large three leaved coloured empalement, in the form of a
spatha, or sheath. The flower has groundish concave
petals, plaited on their borders; it has a roundish germen
without a style, which turns to an oval capsule of one cell,
filled with roundish seeds. Linnæus ranges it in the first
section of his thirteenth class, and Tournefort in the second
section of his sixth.

DU'CK-WEED, S. in botany, the same as *DUCK-MEAT*.

DU'CT, S. (*ductus*, Lat.) guidance or direction. "To
"follow the duct of the stars." *HAMMOND.* In anatomy,
any canal or tube, in an animal body, through which the
humours or fluids are conveyed.

DU'CTILE, S. (*ductilis*, Lat.) easy to be bent. Easy to be
drawn out in length. Tractable, complying, or yielding,
applied to the mind.

DU'CTILENESS, S. the quality of being drawn out in
length.

DUCT'ILITY, S. in physics, a property of certain bodies,
whereby they become capable of being pressed, beaten,
stretched, or drawn out to a great length without breaking.
Tractableness, compliance, applied to the mind, or to
persons.

DUD'GEON, S. (*dolch*, Belg. *dagen*, *dægen*, Teut. a sword)
a small dagger. "On the blade of thy dudgeon." *SHAK.*
Quarrel, ill-will, malice, jars, or commotion, from *dolg*,
Sax. a wound. "When civil dudgeon first grew high."
Hudib.

DUE, (the particle of *owe*, *dû*, Fr.) that which a person
has a right to demand as a debt, as stipulated in a compact

D U L

or otherwise. That which a person ought to pay, or which
a thing might lay claim to. "A due sense of the vanity
"of earthly expectations." *ATTERS.* Applied to time,
punctual, exact to a period appointed.

DUE, *adv.* among sailors, directly, exactly, without
turning aside. "Due East."

DUE, S. that which belongs to, or may be claimed by a
person. Right. Just title to a thing. In the plural,
custom, tribute, or taxes.

To **DUE**, *v. a.* (perhaps instead of *endue*) to pay, or give.
"The latest glory of their praise — that I thy enemy due
"thee withal" *SHAK.* Not in use.

DUE'EL, S. (*duellum*, Lat.) a combat between two persons.

To **DUE'EL**, *v. n.* to fight in single combat. Actively, to
attack or fight with singly.

DUE'ELLER, S. one who engages another in single com-
bat.

DUE'ELLIST, S. one who engages another in single com-
bat.

DUE'ELLO, S. (Ital.) the laws of chivalry, or single com-
bat. "He cannot by the *duello* avoid it." *SHAK.* Not in
use.

DUE'NNA, S. (Span.) an old woman, kept as a domestic in
Spain, in order to pry into the actions, or to take care of
the conduct of a young lady.

DUE'G, S. (*dojke*, Dalm. *doglity* Boh. *degbia*, Isl. to give
suck) a pap, nipple or teat, generally applied to that of a
beast, and to that of a human creature only by way of
reproach or contempt; though formerly it was applied to a
human creature in a good sense. "Dying with his mo-
"ther's dug between his lips." *SHAK.*

DUE'G, the preter of *dig*. "As they dug among the rubbish."

DUE'KE, S. (*duc*, Fr. *duca*, Ital. *dux*, Lat.) in foreign coun-
tries a sovereign prince without the title or quality of king.
Among us it is the next title of honour to the prince. At
first it was a name of office, not of honour, and given to
those who were appointed to guard the frontiers. It be-
gan to be a more honorary title under Otho the great,
about the year 970. In England none held this title till
Edward III. created Edward his son duke of Cornwall.
From that time many others have been created, whose titles
are hereditary, and conferred by patent; they retain a co-
ronet on their escutcheon, the only mark of their sove-
reignty, their eldest sons are, by courtesy of England,
styled marquises, and their youngest, *lords*, with the addi-
tion of their christian names, as Lord George, Lord Ro-
bert, &c. and take place of viscounts though not so pri-
vileged by the laws of the land.

DUE'KEDOM, S. (from *duke* and *dom*, Sax. dominion, di-
strict, or jurisdiction) the dominion of a duke.

DUL'BRAINED, *adj.* slow of apprehension; stupid; want-
ing sagacity. "Dulbrained Buckingham." *SHAK.*

DUL'CET, *adj.* (*dulcis*, Lat.) sweet to the taste. Agreeable
to the ear.

DULCIFICA'TION, S. in pharmacy, the sweetening or
rendering insipid any matter impregnated with salts by
washing it often in water. The act of rendering any
thing, which is acid, sweet, by mixing it with sugar.

To **DULCIFY**, *v. a.* (*dulcifer*, Fr.) to sweeten, to free from
salts, sourness, or acrimony of any sort.

DULCIMER, S. (*dulcimelle*, Ital.) a musical instrument,
strung with wires, resembling a harpsichord and played on
with iron or brass pins.

To **DULCORATE**, *v. a.* (*dulcis*, Lat. sweet) to sweeten.
To make less acrimonious.

DULCORA'TION, S. the act of sweetening. "The *dulo-
"ration* of things is worthy to be tried." *BACON.*

DUL'HEAD, S. a person who wants apprehension or sagacity.
A block-head.

DUL'IA, S. (*δουλεία*, *douleia*, Gr.) an inferior kind and de-
gree of worship. "The different degrees of latria and
"dulia." *STILLFLEET.* Not in use.

DUL'LL, S. (*dwl*, Brit. *dole*, Sax. *dol*, Belg. mad) slow of
apprehension, applied to the understanding. Blunt, ap-
plied to the edge of any instrument. Not quick or not
easily perceiving objects, applied to the senses. Slow, ap-
plied to motion. Gross, dry, exhausting the spirits, or
giving the mind no pleasure in the composition, applied
to works of learning. "Dictionary writing is *dull* work."
JOHNS. Not bright, or wanting vigour. "The looking
"glass is *dull*." "The fire is *dull*." Drowsy, sleepy, or
melancholy.

To **DUL'LL**, *v. a.* to blunt the edge of an instrument. To
fully the brightness of some shining body. To make a
person sad or melancholy. To damp vigour; to stop or
retard motion.

DULLARD,

DULLARD, S. (from *dull* and *aerd*, Teut. nature) a person of slow apprehension. A blockhead.

DULLY, *adv.* in a stupid, or foolish manner. In a slow, sluggish, or melancholy manner.

DULNESS, S. weakness of understanding; slowness of apprehension; drowsiness, or strong propensity to sleep. Sluggishness, applied to motion. Dimness or want of lustre, applied to the change made in a shining body. Bluntness, or want of edge, applied to instruments.

DULY, *adv.* (from *due* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as a thing or person might claim; properly, fitly, regularly, punctually. "Duly sent his family and wife." POPE.

DUMB, *adj.* (pronounced *dum* from *dumbz*, Goth. *dumbe*, Sax. *dum*, Dan. and Teut. *dom*, Belg. *dull*. מִן, *dum*, Heb. he was silent) mute, not able to speak. Deprived of speech. Not using words. Refusing to speak.

DUMBLY, *adv.* mutely; silently; without speaking.

DUMBNESS, S. incapacity of speaking. Forbearance, refusal or omission of speech. Silence.

To **DUMBFOUND**, *v. a.* to confuse a person so as to render him unable to speak. "They had like to have dumbfounded the justice." *Spectator*, N^o. 616.

DUMP, S. (*dom*, Belg. stupid) fullen and silent sorrow; melancholy. Absence of mind. A piece of leaden coin or medal, with which children amuse themselves.

DUMPISH, *adj.* sad; silently and fullenly sorrowful; melancholy.

DUMPLING, S. (from *dump*, heaviness) a kind of small and coarse pudding boiled without bag or case.

DUN, *adj.* (Sax. of *dun*, Brit.) a colour partaking of a mixture of brown and black; dark, gloomy.

To **DUN**, *v. a.* (*dunan*, Sax. *dunar*, Isl. to thunder) to demand a debt with vehemence and frequent importunity.

DUN, S. one who asks a person for a debt with clamour, and incessant importunity.

DUNCE, S. (*dom*, Belg. *tonto*, Span. stupid) one who has not a capacity for receiving instruction.

DUNG, S. (*dineg*, Sax. *dung*, Teut.) the excrement of animals used in manure, or in fattening ground.

To **DUNG**, *v. a.* to manure, or fatten with dung.

DUNGEON, S. (Fr.) a close prison, generally applied to a dark or subterraneous one.

DUNGHILL, S. a heap of dung. Figuratively, any mean or vile abode. A situation of meanness. A man descended from mean parentage. A cock of spurious and degenerate kind, not fit for fighting.

DUNGHILL, *adj.* sprung from the *dunghill*; figuratively, mean, low, base, or worthless.

DUNGY, *adj.* abounding in dung. Resembling dung.

DUNNER, S. a person employed in collecting petty debts, and making use of vehement importunity for that purpose.

DUODECIMO, S. (*duodecim*, Lat. twelve) a thing divided into twelve parts: Hence a book is said to be in *duodecimo*, when twelve of its leaves make just a sheet of paper.

DUODECUPLE, *adj.* (from *duo* and *decuplus*, Lat.) consisting of twelves. "The duodecuple proportion among the Jews." ARBUHN.

DUPE, S. (from *duppe*, a foolish bird, easily caught) a credulous person, or one who is imposed on and deceived on account of his credulity.

To **DUPE**, *v. a.* to trick or cheat a person of too great credulity.

DUPLE, *adj.* (*duplus*, Lat.) double; the same thing or number repeated.

To **DUPPLICATE**, *v. a.* (*duplicatus*, Lat.) to double; to increase or enlarge by the repetition of the same number. To fold together.

DUPPLICATE, *adj.* in arithmetic, applied to proportion, the ratio or proportion of squares.

DUPPLICATE, S. the exact copy or counter part of a letter, book, or deed. A thing of the same kind as another.

DUPPLICATION, S. the act of doubling; the act of folding together. A fold or doubling.

DUPPLICITY, S. (*duplicis*, genitive of *duplex*, Lat.) doubleness; the division of things or ideas into pairs. The quality of being twice as much as another. Deceit, or double-dealing, opposed to simplicity.

DURABILITY, S. (*durabilis*, Lat.) the power of bearing the injuries of time and weather without being destroyed. The property of lasting or continuing a long while.

DURABLE, *adj.* (*durabilis*, Lat.) not easily destroyed by length of time, or violence of weather. Lasting, permanent; having the quality of continuing in the same state.

DURABLENESS, S. the property of continuing or lasting long. The property of continuing in the same state, and resisting the injuries of time without alteration.

DURABLY, *adv.* in a lasting manner.

DURANCE, S. (*duresse*, low Fr.) the state of a person confined in a prison. Confinement; imprisonment. Duration, or the length of time which any thing continues. "Of how short *durance* was this new made state." JAYD.

DURATION, S. (*duratio*, Lat.) distance or length, applied to time; the idea of which is acquired from considering the fleeting and perpetual parts of succession. Power of continuing long without change.

To **DURE**, *v. n.* (*dure*, Lat.) to last; to continue sometime unaltered. "Most pleasing whilst they *dure*." RALEIGH. Not in use.

DUREFUL, *adj.* lasting, or durable. "The *dureful* oak." SPENS. Not in use.

DURELESS, *adj.* without continuance. Short, applied to duration; transitory. "The false and *dureless* pleasures of this stage-play world." RALEIGH.

DURESSÉ, S. (Fr. hardship) imprisonment. In law, a plea used by way of exception to a bond sealed to a person by one cast in prison, at his suit, or otherwise hardly used.

DURING, *part.* (from *dure*) for the time any thing lasts; while any thing continues unaltered.

DURITY, S. (*durité*, Fr. *durus*, Lat.) hardness, or quality of a body, whereby it resists any external force to separate its parts. "It cometh short of their compactness and *durity*." BROWN.

DURST, *preter* of DARE. "The Christians *durst* have no images of the Deity." STILLINGFL.

DUSK, *adj.* (*dufter*, Teut. *thyste*, Sax.) want of day-light, approaching to darkness. Blackish, or of a dark colour. "Vapour and exhalation *duft*." Par. Lost.

DUSKISH, *adj.* inclining to darkness; tending to blackness, dark-coloured.

DUSKISHLY, *adv.* darkly; in such a manner as to afford but little light.

DUSKY, *adj.* tending to darkness. Tending to blackness, applied to colour. Figuratively, gloomy, sad, melancholy, applied to the mind.

DUST, S. (Sax. *duwost*, Erse, *dur*, Teut. dry) earth or other matter reduced to small particles. Figuratively, the state of dissolution to which bodies are reduced after being long buried. A mean, low, and dejected state, alluding to the custom of the Jews, who in time of affliction sat in the *dust*, and covered their heads with it likewise. "God raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*." 1 Sam. ii. 8.

DUST-MAN, S. one whose employment it is to carry away the *dust*, in populous cities, in order to keep the streets clean, decent, and wholesome.

DUSTY, *adj.* filled, clouded, covered, or spread with *dust*.

DUTCHESS, S. (*duchess*, Fr.) the lady of a *duke*.

DUTCHY, S. a territory which gives title to, or has, a *duke* for its sovereign. *Dutchy-Court*, is that wherein all matters pertaining to the *dutchy* of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor.

DUTEOUS, *adj.* obedient; or performing those offices which parents or superiours can claim. Obedient, or complying. Enjoined by, or arising from those relations a person stands in with respect to others.

DUTIFUL, *adj.* obedient; submissive to, or performing the offices due to parents or superiours. Respectful; reverential.

DUTIFULLY, *adv.* in an obedient, submissive, or respectful manner.

DUTIFULNESS, S. obedience; submission to just authority. The act of performing the offices which flow from our relations as children or subjects. Reverence. Respect.

DUTY, S. any action or course of actions, which flow from the relations we stand in to God or Man. That which a man is bound to perform by any natural or legal obligation. Every thing which is required to be done or forbore by religion or morality. That which a person's station, rank, condition, or employment obliges him to perform. In commerce, a tax or custom, paid for any commodity, and levied by the government.

DWARF, S. (*dwarcorg*, Sax. *dwarg*, Dan. *dwargh*, Belg. *zwargh*, Teut. *flerg*, Scot.) a man below the common size or stature. In gardening, a low fruit tree, kept short by pruring. Any animal or plant shorter than those of the same species, used by botanists in composition. "A *dwargh*-*elder*."

D W E

- To DW'ARF, *v. a.* in botany, to hinder from growing to its natural size by pruning. To lessen; to make little, to shorten.
- DW'ARFISH, *adj.* below the natural size. Small, very short.
- DW'ARFISHLY, *adv.* like a dwarf.
- DW'ARFISHNESS, *S.* shortness of stature. Extreme littleness.
- To DW'AULE, *v. a.* (*dwelian*, Sax. to wander, *dwaelen*, Belg.) to be delirious. A provincial word according to Junius.
- To DW'ELL, *v. n.* (*preter*, *dwelt*, or *dwelled*, *duala*, old Teut. to stay or delay, *duel*, Isl. to stay in a place) to inhabit, or live in a place, or house. Figuratively, to continue in a state or condition. To fix the eyes immoveably upon an object. "Such was the face on which I *dwelt* with joy." POPE. To treat off in a copious manner, or to continue long in handling or displaying any topic or subject. To continue long in speaking. "I shall *dwell* no longer on this head." Actively, to inhabit.
- DWE'LLER, *S.* a person who resides constantly in a place. An inhabitant.
- DWE'LLING, *S.* the place of a person's habitation, residence, or abode. The state or condition of a person's life. "My *dwelling* shall be with the beasts." *Dan.* iv. 25.

D Y S

- To DWINDLE, *v. n.* (*dwinan*, Sax.) to decrease, consume, or grow less by degrees.
- DY'E, *S.* see DYE.
- DY'ER, *S.* one who gives a colour to stuffs, &c.
- DY'ING, *part.* (of *die*) expiring, giving up the ghost. Giving a new colour. Just going out.
- DY'NASTY, *S.* (*δυναστεία*, *dunasteia*, Gr.) in history, a race or succession of kings in the same line. Government. Sovereignty.
- DY'SCRASY, *S.* (*δυσκρασία*, *duskraasia*) an ill temperament, habit, mixture of the blood or other fluids in an animal body.
- DYSE'NTRY, *S.* (*dysenterie*, Fr. *δυσεντερία*, *dysenteria*, Gr.) in medicine, a looseness wherein very ill humours are discharged by stool, attended with blood.
- DYSPE'PSY, *S.* (*δυσπεψία*, *dyspepsia*, Gr.) a bad digestion.
- DY'SPHONY, *S.* (*δυσ*, *dus*, Gr. hard or difficult, and *φωνή*, *phone*, Gr. the voice) a difficulty in speaking.
- DYSPNO'EA, *S.* (*δυσπνοία*, *dyspnoia*, Gr.) a difficulty of breathing.
- DY'SURY, *S.* (Gr. from *δυσ*, *dus*, Gr. difficulty, and *ουρίν*, *ourin*, Gr. to make water) difficulty in making urine, or water.



E.

A E G

E, The fifth letter, and second vowel of the English alphabet. The form of the capital E is borrowed by us from the Romans, who had it from the Greeks, and they from the Phenicians, who had the same character from the Hebrews. The form of the Hebrew *Heth*, as it appears on medals, seems to be the same as that of this capital letter, allowing for the method of writing used by the Oriental nations, which was from right to left. Our small *e* is the same as that of the Saxons, who seem to have formed it from their capital *e*, which is not angular, like the Roman, but roundish and with a strait stroke projecting from the middle, as that of the Goths was likewise. It has two sounds, long and short. The long sound is generally signified by its being followed by an *e* final, as *scène*; the short is like that in *pen*. It is the most frequent vowel of any in the English language. Antiently almost every word ended with it, but even then it was not pronounced at the end of a word, so as to form a distinct syllable. The use of it at present is only to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, as in *met* the *e* is short, but in *mete* it is long. When a word ending in an *e* final is formed into an active participle, the *e* is dropped; thus *give*, when formed into an active participle, is written *giving*, not *give-ing*; and this is observed likewise in words which are compounded; thus *judge* makes *judgment*. Before an *a* it is pronounced long, as in *meat*, which is pronounced *mete*, the sound of the *a* being dropped, excepting in *great*, &c. where it serves to lengthen the sound of the *a*, it being pronounced *graat* or *grate*, though formerly it seems to have been founded according to the analogy observed in other nouns, where *e* is followed by *a*, as is evident from its being antiently written *greet*. "Hit seemeth a *greet* wonder." **TREVISIA**. In music, it denotes the tones *e*, *mi*, *la*. In the calendar it is the fifth dominical letter. On the compass it marks the East point; as E. S. E. *i. e.* East South East. Among writers or authours it stands for Example, or *Exempli*, as *e. gr. Exempli gratia*, or, for example. **EA'CH**, *pron. (elc, ælc, Sax. elch, Belg. ilk, Scot.)* either of two. Every one of any number. The correspondent word is *other*. "Bright'ning *each other*." **ADDIS**. Before other it denotes *one*, as in the quotation, which signifies brightening one another, or one of the two brightening the other. **EAD** or **ED**, *Sax. in compound words, and ædig in the simple,* denotes happiness or blessedness. Thus *Eadward* or *Edward* is a happy preserver. *Eadgar*, happy power. In some cases it signifies the same as the Saxon *eath*, *i. e.* easy, gentle, mild. **EA'GER**, *adj. (eager, Sax. fierce or vehement, aigre, Fr. egr, Brit. agro, Ital.)* earnest, ardent, vehement in desire; longing; used with *of* and sometimes with *on* or *after* before the thing sought. Impetuous; hot or vehement of disposition. Quick, busy, easily put on action. Sharp or sour, applied to the taste. Keen or severe, applied to the sensation caused by cold. Brittle, inflexible, or not malleable, used of metals by artificers. "Gold will sometimes be so *eager*." **LOCKE**. **EA'GERLY**, *adv.* with great ardour of desire; impatiently, sharply, quickly. "Abundance of rain froze so *eagerly* as it fell." **KNOLLES**. The last sense is not in use and wants better authority. **EA'GERNESS**, *S.* warmth of desire, impetuosity; quickness in endeavouring to attain. An extreme longing or impatience for the enjoyment of something which appears highly desirable. **EA'GLE**, *S. (aigle, Fr.)* a bird of prey, which builds on the top of mountains, is remarkable for the strength of its fight, and reckoned to be the king of the feathered race. It is used in heraldry, spread, to represent a prince of the Roman empire. **EA'GLE-SPEED**, *S.* prodigious swiftness, like that of an N°. XXX.

E A R

eagle. "With *eagle-speed* she cuts the sky." **POPE**. Perhaps coined by the authour quoted. **EA'GLE-STONE**, *S.* in natural history, a stone containing another within it, which rattles when shaken. **EA'GLET**, *S.* (a diminutive of *eagle*) a young eagle. **EA'GRE**, *adj. (eagor, Sax. fierce. æger, Run. the ocean, eggia, Isl. to agitate)* a tide swelling above another tide. "As an *eagre* rides in triumph o'er the tide." **DRYD**. **EA'LDERMAN**, *S. (ealdorman, Sax.)* the name of a Saxon magistrate, the same as our alderman. **EA'M**, *S. (Sax. eam, Belg.)* uncle; a word still in use in some parts of Staffordshire. **EA'R**, *S. (eare, Sax. our, Belg. ore, Dan. obr, Teut.)* the organ of hearing, or that part where animals receive the impression of sounds. The admirable construction of this part to answer the ends for which it is designed, would require too much room to be properly displayed; but the writers in comparative anatomy, will afford abundant satisfaction on this subject. In music, a kind of peculiar and internal taste where we are able to judge of the harmony of sounds. Used with *about*, it signifies the whole head or person. "The city beaten down about their *ears*." **KNOLLES**. Joined to *up*, all over or entirely, "Up to the *ears* in love." **L'ESTRANGE**. To listen to with attention, to regard or favour, joined to *give*, or lend. In botany, a long string or cluster of flowers or seeds produced by certain plants, "An *ear* of corn". Figuratively, a prominence from any larger body whereby it is held. *To fall together by the ears*, of *eorlogen*, Belg. to lug the ears, signifies to quarrel, or fight. *To set together by the ears*, to promote strife, or quarrels. **TO EA'R**, *v. a. (erian, Sax. eeren, Teut. ar, Brit. a field, aro, Lat.)* to plow, till, or manure ground. Neuterly, to shoot into ears. **EA'RED**, *part.* having ears, or handles. Having ears or ripe corn. "The thrice *ear'd* field." **EA'RL**, *S. (eorl, Sax. eorla, Dan. iarl, Run. eoryl, Erse.)* a title of the third rank among the nobility, formerly the attendant upon princes. William the Conquerour was the first that made their title hereditary; in the time of Henry I, they were created with an addition of the name of the place to their own christian names, and had the third penny of the county assigned them. At first they were created only by the delivery of their charter; king John added the girding of a sword, at his coronation; afterwards were added a cap with a golden circlet or coronet with rays, and a robe of state. **EA'RL-MARSHAL**, *S.* an officer who has the care of military ceremonies; this title is hereditary in the duke of Norfolk. **EA'RLDOM**, *S.* (from *earl* and *dom*, dominion, or jurisdiction) the jurisdiction of an earl; or county from whence an earl receives his title. **EA'RLINESS**, *S.* (from *early*) the being soon; or the priority or equality of any action compared to something else, opposed to *later*. *Earliness* in the morning, is the act of rising soon compared to the rising of the sun. *Earliness* of growth, is the act of growing up soon with respect to the season, or to the growth of other things of the same kind. *Earliness* of coming, is quickness with respect to the beginning of an action, or nearness to a time appointed. **EA'RLESS**, *adj.* without ears. "Earless on high flood" "unabash'd *Deſoe*" **POPE**. **EA'RLY**, *adv. (ear, Sax. ebr, Belg. before)* soon in comparison with something else; as, in the morning, with respect to the Sun rising; in time, with respect to creation, a period appointed, or the space of continuance; in the season, in comparison with other products. **EA'RLY**, *adv.* soon, betimes. In youth, or infancy, applied to age. **TO EA'RN**, *S. (earnian, Sax.)* to gain as the reward or wages of labour, or other performances. To deserve: to obtain

obtain. "I can't say where — to do the act which might
 "th' addition *earn* — not the world's mass of vanity
 "could make me." SHAK.

EARN'EST, *S.* (pronounced both *eruest* and *arnest*, of *earnest*,
 Sax.) ardent, warm, or importunate in any application.
 Intent, fixed, eager.

EARN'EST, *S.* seriousness. A serious affair, opposed to a
 jest. A reality, opposed to a fiction. Pledge; hanfel;
 something given by way of security and obligation; a token
 or specimen of something future, *ernitz penge*, Dan. money
 given in order to confirm or bind a bargain.

EARN'ESTLY, *adv.* with great importunity. Warmly;
 affectionately; zealously; eagerly.

EARN'ESTNESS, *S.* eagerness, vehemence, warmth. A
 vigorous endeavour to accomplish, or obtain a thing. So-
 lemnity; seriousness. Solicitude, care.

EA'R-RING, *S.* jewels set in a ring, and worn in the ear.
 A ring worn in the ear.

EA'R-SHOT, *S.* that space or distance within which any
 thing may be heard. "Stand you out of *ear-shot*."
 DRYD.

EA'RSH, *S.* (from *ear* to plow) a plowed field. "Fires oft
 "are good on barren *earshes* made." MAY.

EARTH, *S.* (*eorþ*, Sax. *aerd*, Teut.) in natural philosophy,
 one of the four peripatetic elements, a simple, dry and
 cold substance, and an ingredient in the composition of all
 natural bodies. In chemistry, the fourth of the chymical
 elements; supposed to be the basis or substratum of all
 bodies. In natural history, a fossil or terrestrial matter,
 whereof our globe consists, which is rather dissoluble by
 fire, water or air, is not transparent, and generally con-
 tains some degree of oil, or fatty substance. The terra-
 queous globe. This world or present state of existence.
 Figuratively, the inhabitants of the *earth*. In husbandry,
 the act of turning up the ground in ploughing or tilling,
 from (*ear*, to plow.) "Two *earths* at the least, e'er you
 "sow it bestow." TULS.

To **EARTH**, *v. a.* (*cardian*, Sax.) to hide under ground.
 To cover with *earth*. Neuterly, to go or hide itself under
 ground.

EARTH-BOARD, *S.* the board of a plow, which shakes
 off the *earth*.

EARTH-BORN, *adj.* sprung from the earth. Figuratively,
 descended from mean parents.

EARTH-BOUND, *adj.* fastened in, or by the earth. "Bid
 "the tree,—unfix his *earth-bound* root?" SHAK.

EARTH'EN, *adj.* (from *earth* and *en*, of the Saxon, im-
 plying the materials out of which any thing is made) made
 of earth, or clay.

EARTH'FLAX, *S.* in natural history, a finer sort of Eng-
 lish tile, a fibrous kind of fossil.

EARTH'LING, *S.* (from *earth* and *ling*, a diminutive par-
 ticle from the Saxon) an inhabitant of the earth, or one
 whose thoughts are seldom elevated above the earth or
 present scene of things; a term of contempt. "To
 "*earthlings*, the footstool of God,—seemeth magnificent."
 DRUMMOND.

EARTH'LY, *adj.* (from *earth* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying
 likeness) belonging to the earth; this present state of
 existence, opposed to that in the heavenly mansions.
 Gross, opposed to spiritual. Corporeal, opposed to men-
 tal. *One earthly thing*, signifies any thing.

EARTH'NUT, *S.* in botany, a pig-nut or root in shape
 and size of a chestnut; they are delicious food when boiled,
 eaten with pepper and butter, and esteemed very nourish-
 ing.

EARTH'QUAKE, *S.* a tremor or shaking of the earth,
 caused by the explosion of some subterraneous combustible
 matters.

EARTH-SHAKING, *adj.* having the power to shake the
 earth.

EARTH'WORM, *S.* in natural history, a worm bred under-
 ground.

EARTH'Y, *adj.* consisting, composed of, or inhabiting the
 earth. Gross, opposed to spiritual.

EA'R-WAX, *S.* the excrementitious or viscons substance
 with which the ear is filled; designed by its visconsness to
 hinder insects from entering, and by the bitterness and
 offensiveness of its taste, to drive them back again.

EA'RWIG, *S.* (from *ear* and *wiga*, Sax. a grub) a sheath-
 wing'd insect, of a long body, having several legs, a fork
 at its tail, and of a dirty black colour, in gardens very
 prejudicial to carnations, and fruit-trees.

EA'SE, *S.* (*aïse*, Fr.) a freedom from care or disturbance,
 applied to the mind; freedom from pain, applied to the
 body. Rest, or cessation from labour, in order to recover
 from fatigue. Freedom from obstruction; freedom from

impediment or difficulty, applied to the mind. An ele-
 gant negligence, applied to literary compositions.

To **EA'SE**, *v. a.* to free from pain. To release from la-
 bour. To free from any thing which causes a disagree-
 able sensation either in the body or mind.

EA'SEFUL, *adj.* affording relaxation from toil or fatigue.
 Alleviating, diminishing, or removing pain. Fit for rest.
 "His *easy* western bed." SHAK. Seldom used.

EA'SEMENT, *S.* exemption from any cost or expence. In
 law, a service, which one neighbour has of another by
 charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through
 his ground, a sink, &c.

EA'SILY, *adv.* without difficulty, labour, impediment, or
 pain.

EA'SINESS, *S.* a relative term implying that a person's
 abilities are sufficient, or more than sufficient to accomplish
 an undertaking, to solve any point in learning, or to pro-
 secute any design proposed. Freedom from difficulty.
 The quality of being soon persuaded to do or believe.
 Compliance, without opposition. Credulity, without sus-
 picion, or examination. Without the appearance of
 formality, an elegant negligence, applied to works of
 learning. Freedom from disturbance, or from any painful
 sensation.

EA'ST, *S.* (*east*, *east*, Sax. *austur*, Isl. *oost*, Belg. *ousteke*,
 Russ. *istok*, Dalm. *ost*, Teut.) the quarter from whence
 the sun rises when he enters the equinoctial points of *aries*
 or *libra*. The nations situated towards the point from whence
 the sun rises.

EA'STER, *S.* (*eastor*, Sax. *oster*, Belg. *oostern*, Teut.) the
 time when Christians celebrate the resurrection of Christ
 from the grave. The word used to denote this season, has
 no relation to this solemnity, but took its rise from *Eastre*,
 the name of the Saxon deity or goddess, whose festival
 was celebrated about this time of the year, and after its
 abolishment by Christianity the name was retained, and is
 to this day used to signify the festival of Christ's resurrection,
 as mentioned above.

EA'STERN, *adj.* situated, looking, or tending towards the
east, or that point of the compass in which the sun rises.

EA'STWARD, *adv.* (*eastward*, Sax. from *east* and *ward*,
 Sax. *wairth*, or *wairths*, Goth. towards or against) to-
 wards the *east*, or that point of the compass, where the sun
 rises, when in the equinoctial points.

EA'SY, *adj.* (from *ease*, *wis*, Goth. *est*, Arm.) to be per-
 formed without fatigue, incumbrance, or difficulty. Free
 from disturbance or anxiety. Believing without enquiry or
 opposition. Credulous; prevailed on without force, com-
 plying. Free from bodily pain, or any disagreeable sen-
 sation. Ready, opposed to *reluctant*. Without any ap-
 parent labour, art, or formality; elegantly negligent.

To **EA'T**, *v. a.* (preter *ate* or *eat*, participle *eat* or *eaten*,
 from *etan* or *itan*, Goth. which makes *atan* or *aitan*, in
 the preter, *etan*, Sax. *et*, Isl. preter, *aat*) to devour, or
 consume by the mouth. Figuratively, to corrode, or de-
 stroy, applied to the action of some corrosive substance.
 To consume prodigally. To retract, or unsay a thing when
 joined to *word*. "I'll make him *eat* his *word*." Neu-
 terly, to go to meal; or feed. To take food. To con-
 sume by corroding.

EA'TABLE, *adj.* fit for food, or capable of being chewed
 and swallowed.

EA'TER, *S.* a person who chews and swallows any food. That
 which corrodes.

EATING-HOUSE, *S.* a place where persons may be sup-
 plied with food ready drest.

EA'VES, *S.* (*efese*, Sax.) the edges of a roof which hang
 over a house.

To **EA'VES-DROP**, *v. a.* to catch what drops from the
eaves of a house. Figuratively, to listen under the win-
 dows of a person's house, in order to discover secrets.

EA'VES-DROPPER, *S.* one who listens under a person's
 windows in order to discover the secrets of a family.

EB'B, (*ewofod*, Sax. *ebbe*, Dan. and Belg. *ebba*, *ebben*, Belg.
 to flow back) the flowing back, or retreat of water to-
 wards the sea. A shrinking of water in a river by the
 turn of its tide. Figuratively, decay, decline, waste. In
 a low condition.

To **EB'B**, *v. n.* to flow back towards the sea. Figuratively,
 to decline; to decay; to waste; to be in an exhausted con-
 dition.

EB'EN, **EB'ON**, **EB'ONY**, *S.* (*ebenum*, Lat.) in natural
 history, a kind of wood, brought from the Indies, of a
 black colour, exceedingly hard and heavy, susceptible of a
 very fine polish, and on that account used in mosaic and
 inlaid works.

EBIONI'TES, *S.* a sect which rose in the church in the very
 first age of Christianity, both the Gospel and Revelations
 of

of St. John seem to be opposed to their peculiar error, which was the denial of the divinity of Christ. To this they added, other peculiarities, *viz.* the rejection of all the inspired writings of the Old Testament, excepting the Pentateuch; the prophets were so far from meeting with credit from them, that they held their very names in abhorrence. They agreed with the Nazarites in using the Hebrew gospel of St. Matthew, but left out the genealogy of our Saviour. Their name is by some derived from one Ebion the supposed founder of their sect, and by others from *Ebion*, an Hebrew word, which signifies *poor*, and by Origen is supposed to have been given them on account of the poorness of their understanding; Eusebius imagines it rather to have been given them on account of the poor opinion they had of the nature of Christ; but Epiphanius's opinion, which imagines the name affected by themselves, on account of their resemblance to the apostles in their poverty, seems to be the best and the most natural.

EBON, EBONY, *S.* see EBEN.

EBON, *adj.* made of ebony, "Night in her, *ebon* ear." YOUNG.

EBRIETY, *S.* (*ebrietas*, Lat.) intoxication occasioned by strong liquours. Drunkenness.

EBRILLADE, *S.* in horsemanship, a check of the bridle, which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIOSITY, *S.* (*ebriofitas*, Lat.) habitual drunkenness. "That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor *ebriety*." BROWN.

EBULLITION, *S.* (*ebullio*, Lat.) the act of boiling up with heat. Figuratively, an intestine motion of the particles of the body. The commotion, struggle, fermentation or effervescence occasioned by the mingling together any alkaline and acid liquor.

ECCE'NTRIC, ECCE'NTRICAL, *adj.* (*eccentricus*, Lat.) departing, or deviating from a center. Not having the same center. Figuratively, not answering the design, not tending to the end intending. "Eccentric to the ends of his master." BROWN. Irregular; not consistent with any rule, or established custom.

ECCE'NTRICITY, *S.* the departing from, or the state of a thing departed from its center. The state of a thing with a different center from another. Excursion, from an employment, or proper sphere of action; an improper situation. "The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favourites abroad." WOTTON. In astronomy, applied to the earth, the distance between the focus and the center of its elliptic orbit.

ECCLESIA'STIC, ECCLESIA'STICAL, *adj.* (*ecclesiasticus*, Lat.) relating or appropriated to the service of the church, sometimes opposed to civil.

ECCLESIA'STIC, *S.* a person devoted to the service of the church. A clergyman.

ECCOPRO'TICS, *S.* (plural from *εκ*, Gr. and *κοπρος*, *kopros*, excrement) in physic, medicines which purge gently by softening the humours and excrements for expulsion.

ECHINATE, ECHINATED, *part.* (from *echinus*, Lat.) bristled like a hedge-hog; set with prickles.

ECHINUS, *S.* (Lat.) a hedge-hog. A shell-fish set with prickles. In botany, the prickly head or cover of the seed or top of any plant. In architecture, a member or ornament near the bottom of the Ionic and other capitals, next to the abacus, taking its name from the roughness of its carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut, or the prickly coat of a hedge-hog; it is called *ovolo* by the Italians, and *eggs* and *anchors* by English workmen, because carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs.

ECC'HO, *S.* (*ηχω*, Gr. a sound) a sound reflected from a solid body, and by that means repeated to the ear. The place where the repetition of a sound is produced or heard. To ECC'HO, *v. n.* to resound, to be sounded back a second time. Actively, to multiply a sound.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, *S.* (Fr.) the act of clearing up, or explaining any affair by word of mouth.

ECLA'T, (Fr.) splendour; lustre; or glory.

ECLEC'TIC, *adj.* (from *εκλεγω*, *eklego*, Gr. to chuse) selecting; or having a power of choosing or preferring. "Cicero was of the *eclectic* sect." WATTS.

ELEGMA, *S.* (from *εκ* and *λειχην*, *leichen*, Gr. to lick, because taken off the point of a knife, or licked out of a spoon) in pharmacy, a medicine of the consistence of a syrup, usually composed of oils and syrups, and intended to heal or ease the lungs in coughs, &c.

ECLIPSE, *S.* (*εκλειψις*, *ekleipsis*, Gr. of *εκλειπω*, *ekleipo*, Gr. to fail) in astronomy, a darkening of one of the luminaries, by the interposition of some opaque body between it and the eye, or between it and the moon. The Sun is

eclipsed by the Moon's intervening between the earth and the Sun. An eclipse of the Moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, being between the Sun and Moon, hinders the light of the Sun from falling upon and being reflected by the Moon; if the light of the Sun is kept off from the whole body of the Moon, it is a *total* eclipse, if from a part only, it is a partial one. A state of darkness or want of knowledge, applied to the mind.

To ECLIPSE, *v. a.* to darken any luminary. Figuratively, to destroy any light. To drown a lesser light by superior splendour. To cloud; to obscure. Figuratively, to disgrace. "Her husband was *eclipsed* in Ireland." CLAREND.

ECLIP'TIC, *S.* (Gr.) in astronomy, a line on the surface of the sphere of the world which the Sun describes in its annual revolution. In geography, a great circle of the globe cutting the equator under an angle of 23 deg. 29 min. it is supposed to be divided in 12 parts, each of which are marked with one of the 12 signs, and contains the space of a month.

EC'LOGUE, *S.* (from *αιγος*, *aigos*, Gr. a goat, *λογος*, a discourse, because supposed to be held by goat-herds, and applied to such by Theocritus the inventor of this species of poetry) a pastoral poem, whose scenes are confined to rural life, and whose personages are shepherds.

ECO'NOMY, *S.* (*οικος*, *oikos*, Gr. a house, and *νομος*, *nomos*, Gr. a rule or law. It is generally written according to its derivation *oeconomy*; but as *eo* is no English diphthong, it is introduced in this place, especially as there are great authorities to support this spelling) the management or government of a family. Figuratively, frugality in expence. The method used in governing or ruling. The disposition or arrangement of the parts of any work. "This *oeconomy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an Epic poem." DRYD.

ECONOM'IC, ECONOMIC, *adj.* belonging to the regulation or management of a family. Frugal.

EC'PHRACTICS, *S.* (of *εκφρασσω*, *ekphrasso*, Gr. to free from obstructions) such medicines as open the vessels through which the humours are to pass, or which render tough humours thin, and thereby promote their discharge.

EC'STACY, *S.* (*εκστασις*, Gr.) any sudden passion of the mind, by which the thoughts are for a time absorbed. Excessive joy or rapture. Excessive grief; a sense now obsolete!

ECSTA'SIED, *adj.* enraptured; elevated or absorbed by some violent passion or emotion of the mind.

EXTA'TIC, EXTA'TICAL, *adj.* enraptured; or elevated to an extacy. In the highest degree of joy. Tending outwards, or to external objects, an unusual sense, but agreeable to its derivation. "I find in me a great deal of *extatical* love, which carries me out to good without myself." NORRIS.

EC'TYPE, *S.* (*εκτυπος*, *ektupos*, Gr.) a copy or resemblance of something. "The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones." LOCKE.

E'CURIE, *S.* (Fr. from *equus*, Lat. a horse) a covered place wherein horses are housed.

EDA'CITY, *S.* (*edacitas*, Lat.) greediness, voraciousness in eating. "The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion." BACON. Seldom used.

To ED'DER, *v. a.* (*edder*, Sax. a hedge) to bind the top of the stakes of an edge with small long poles, on each side. "To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it." MONTIM.

ED'DER, *S.* fencewood, or the loppings of trees which is interwoven with the topstakes of a fence or hedge in order to keep it tight, or strengthen it.

ED'DY, *S.* (from *ed*, Sax. backward, or again, and *ea*, Sax. water) water which is beat and returns back again to the place from whence it flowed. Figuratively, a whirlpool, a circular motion, a whirlwind. *Eddy* water, among mariners, implies dead water.

ED'DY, *adj.* whirling; moving in a circular manner. "Chaff with *eddy* winds is whirled around." DRYD.

EDEMATO'SE, *S.* (*οιδημα*, *oidema*, Gr. a swelling) swelling; full of humours. "A serosity obstructing the glands may be watery, *edematose*, or schirrhous." ABBUTH.

ED'GE, (*ecge*, Sax. *aken*, *ake*, Gr.) the sharp side of any cutting instrument. A narrow part rising from one which is broader. The extremity, border, or outside of a thing. Joined to *give*, sharpness; a proper disposition for action, applied to the mind. To *set teeth on edge*, is to cause a tingling pain in teeth.

To E'DGE, *v. a.* to sharpen; or make an instrument cut better. To border, or put something round the extremities of a thing. To exasperate; to excite. To put in such a position as to make way or give room. To advance beyond

yond a line, or situation. "Edging by degrees their chairs forwards." LOCKE. Neuterly, to advance, or move forward against any obstacle, or body moving in an opposite direction. To go close upon a wind, and sail flow. "I must edge upon a point of wind." DRYD.

ED'GED, *part.* sharp, opposed to blunt.

ED'GING, *S.* something added by way of ornament. A narrow lace. In gardening, rows of shrubs or plants, placed round the extremities of a bed, instead of borders.

ED'GELESS, *adj.* (from *edge* and *less*, implying want, of *lease*, Sax.) not fit to cut with; blunt.

ED'GEWISE, *adv.* with the edge placed in a particular direction.

ED'IBLE, *adj.* (*edo*, Lat. to eat) fit to be eaten; fit for food.

E'DICTS, *S.* (*edictum*, Lat.) a law, or proclamation enjoining the doing or forbearing of some action.

EDIFICA'TION, *S.* (*ædes*, Lat. a house, and *facio* to make) improvement; the act of advancing a person in religion, the original word signifies the building a structure, and is beautifully applied to the improvements made in knowledge or religion, which begin low like the foundation of a house, and increase upwards, till we are carried nearer to the exalted beings in heaven both with respect to their knowledge and virtues.

ED'IFICE, *S.* (*ædificium*, Lat.) a building or house, generally applied to signify some large or pompous building.

ED'IFIER, *S.* one who improves another by instruction.

To ED'IFIE, *v. a.* (*edifico*, Lat.) to build. To improve by instruction. To instruct, or teach.

ED'ILE, *S.* (*ædilis*, Lat.) the title of an officer among the Romans, who resembled the city marshal in London, or a surveyor; he had the charge of taking care of all public edifices, and to see that no damage should be occasioned from want of repairing private ones; like our questman, he had the inspection of weights and measures; like our justice of the peace, had the power of prohibiting unlawful games, and was judge in all cases relating to the selling, or exchanging of estates.

EDI'TION, *S.* (*editio*, Lat.) the publication or impression of a book.

ED'ITOR, *S.* one who prepares a manuscript for the press, and corrects the errors of the proof-sheets while it is printing.

To ED'UCATE, *v. a.* (*educatum*, supine of *educio*, Lat.) to bring up a person; to give instruction to a person during his minority, which may either serve to improve his understanding, or to regulate his morals.

EDUCA'TION, *S.* the care taken of a person in his younger years to adorn his mind with learning, and embellish his conduct with morality.

To EDU'CE, *v. a.* (*educio*, Lat.) to bring out; to extract; to bring to light, or to bring from a state of concealment.

To EDUL'CORATE, *v. a.* (from *dulcis*, Lat. sweet) to sweeten.

EDULCORA'TION, *S.* in pharmacy, the sweetening a thing by means of honey, sugar, or syrup. In chemistry, the act of freshening or cleansing a thing from its salts, by frequent washing in water.

To EE'K, *v. a.* (*ecan*, *ecan*, *ican*, Sax. to add or increase; *eck*, Erse. *eak*, Scot.) to make bigger by the addition of another piece. To supply any deficiency, sometimes including the idea of bungling, or botching; used with the particle *out*.

EE'L, *S.* (*el*, Sax. *aal*, Dan. and Teut. *ael*, Belg.) in natural history, a fish of the serpentine kind, which lurks in mud; their changing their places for want of food is very remarkable; Mr. Mosely, of Mosely, having asserted, that he has seen them creep over meadows like so many snakes from ditch to ditch, imagining it was not so much for the sake of bettering their habitation, as to catch snails in the grass; and in the year 1125 when the frost was so intense as to force them to leave the waters, great numbers of them were frozen to death in the meadows.

E'EN, *adv.* contracted from *even*, used in familiar discourse and poetry.

E'FF, *S.* see E'FT.

EFF'ABILE, *S.* (*effabilis*, Lat.) that which may be expressed in words; that which may be uttered. Wants authority.

To EFFA'CE, *v. a.* (*effacer*, Fr.) to destroy any painting, or spoil the form of any piece of carving. To blot out. In writing, to destroy all marks or traces of a thing from the mind.

EFFE'CT, *S.* (*effectus*, Lat.) a substance produced, or a

simple idea introduced into any subject, by the exerting of power. A consequence. Reality, used with *in*. Advantage, avail, profit or service. "Christ is become of no effect." GAL. v. 4. The purport intention or meaning of a discourse, or speaker. "They spake to her to that effect." ii. Chron. xxxiv. 27. In the plural, goods, furniture, or moveables.

To EFFE'CT *v. a.* (*effectum*, supine of *efficio*, Lat.) to bring to pass; to attempt with success. To produce as a cause, or by the application of power.

EFFE'CTIBLE, *adj.* that which may be produced, done, or performed. "Not effectible upon the strictest experiment." BACON.

EFFE'CTIVE, *adj.* having the power to produce an effect. Active, proper for action, "The army consisted of ten thousand effective men."

EFFE'CTIVELY, *adv.* with power; powerfully. Really; entirely.

EFFE'CTLESS, *adj.* without effect; without causing any change or alteration by the application of power. Without producing any effect.

EFE'CTOR, *S.* (Lat.) one who produces any effect. One who is the cause of any thing. "We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being, who was the effector of it." DERHAM.

EFFE'CTUAL, *adj.* (*effectuel*, Fr.) producing the object, end, or design for which it is intended. Free; "Reprove my allegation—or else conclude my words effectual." SHAK. This last sense is obsolete.

EFFE'CTUALLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to produce the end for which it is applied.

To EFFE'CTUATE, *v. a.* (*effectuer*, Fr.) to bring to pass; to accomplish.

EFFE'MINACY, *S.* (from *effeminate*) the acting like a woman; softness or want of those qualities which distinguish and become a man. Figuratively, wantonness; lasciviousness.

EFFE'MINATE, *adj.* (*effeminatus*, Lat.) void of the qualities which distinguish and adorn the male sex; acting or behaving like a woman; voluptuous, or luxurious; at present used as a word of reproach, but formerly in a good sense, alluding to the attractive softness which adorns the fair sex. "Gentle, kind, effeminate remorse." SHAK.

To EFFE'MINATE, *v. a.* (*effemino*, Lat.) to make womanish, or deprive of the hardness and other qualities which distinguish and adorn the male sex.

EFFEMINA'TION, *S.* the quality or cause of rendering a person womanish, or depriving him of hardness, strength, courage, and those qualities which distinguish and adorn the male sex.

To EFFERVE'SCE, *v. n.* (*effervesco*, Lat.) to grow warm or produce by fermentation, or the motion of the particles of a body among themselves. "Effervesce even to a flame." MEAD.

EFFEERVE'SCENCE, *S.* (*effervesco*, Lat.) a light ebullition, or brisk intestine motion of the particles of a liquor, caused by the first action of heat. In chemistry, an ebullition, or intestine motion resulting from the mixture of bodies of different nature, which occasions heat, or boiling resembling that which is caused by fire.

EFFICA'CIOUS *adj.* (*efficacis* genitive of *efficax*, Lat.) that which produces the effect or end intended.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to produce the effect or end intended.

EFFICACY, *S.* the power of producing the end or effect intended. Applied to speech that power which represents a thing, by the ideas it conveys to the mind; persuasion or power of persuasion.

EFFI'CIENCE, EFFI'CIENCY, *S.* (*efficiens*, Lat.) the act of producing effects or changes in things or persons. Agency.

EFFI'CIENT, *S.* (*efficiens*, Lat.) a cause; one that makes or causes things to be what they are.

EFFI'CIENT, *adj.* (*efficiens*, Lat.) having the power to produce, or cause alteration or change in things, either by altering the qualities or introducing new ones.

EFFI'GIES, EFFIGY, *S.* (*effigies*, Lat.) the resemblance or representation of any thing drawn, painted or carved; an idea, applied to the mind.

EFFLORE'SCENCE, EFFLORE'SCENCY, *S.* (*efflorescens*, Lat.) in botany, a production of flowers. In natural history, an excrescence, in form of flowers. In medicine, a breaking out of some humours, &c. in the skin.

EFFLORES'CENT, *adj.* (*efflorescens* genitive of *efflorescens*, Lat.) shooting out in the shape of flowers. In medicine, appearing in pimples or other eruptions on the skin.

EFFLUENCE, *S.* (*effluens*, Lat.) that which flows from some principle.

EFFLU'VIA, EFFLU'VIUM, S. (Lat.) the small particles continually emitted by, or flowing from a body, which though they do not sensibly decrease the body from whence they proceed, have a perceptible effect on the senses.

EFFLUX, S. (*effluxus*, Lat.) the act of flowing out. Effusion, spreading; or the visible effect of some cause. That which flows from something else; an emanation.

To EFFLUX, v. a. (*effluxum* supine of *effluo*, Lat.) to flow from; to move in succession. "Some odd centuries of years are effluxed since the creation." BOYLE. Not in use.

EFFLU'XION, S. (*effluxum*, Lat.) that which flows out. "Some light effluxions from spirit to spirit. BAC. The act of flowing out. "By effluxion and attraction." BROWN.

To EFFO'RCE, v. a. (*efforce*, Lat.) to break through, or make a passage by violence. Not in use.

To EFFO'RM, (efformo, Lat.) to make, or mould in any shape. To fashion. "Efforming us after thy own image." TAYLOR.

EFFORMA'TION, S. the act of giving form to, or making. "The production and efformation of the universe." RAY.

EFFORT, S. (Fr.) a struggle; a laborious or vehement endeavour or exertion of power.

EFFOSSION, S. (*effossus*, Lat.) the act of digging up a thing under ground. "The effossion of coins." ARBUTH. Seldom used.

EFFRA'IBLE, adj. (*effroiabile*, Fr.) able to procure, or causing terror; dreadful. "A proportionable efficient of their effraiable nature" HERVEY. Not in use.

EFFRONTERY, S. (*effronterie*, Fr.) an immodest and undaunted boldness, by which a person is capable of undertaking any action, including the idea of impudence, and daring.

EFFU'LGENCE, S. (*effulgens*, Lat.) splendour, or a glorious degree of light.

EFFU'LGENT, adj. (*effulgens*, Lat.) shining with a superlative degree of light or splendour.

EFFU'MABILITY, S. (from *e* and *fumus*, Lat. smok) the quality of flying away, or evaporating in smok. "If I may coin such a word, *effumability*." BOYLE. Not in use.

To EFFU'SE, v. a. (*effusus*, Lat.) to pour out; to spill.

EFFU'SION, S. (*effusio*, Lat.) the act of pouring out. Shedding. The act of uttering or pronouncing with fluency. Profusion, or generous giving. Figuratively, the thing poured out. "Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious effusion, and I shall be whiter than snow." K. CHARLES.

EFFU'SIVE, adj. pouring out.

EFT, S. (see *EFF. efete*, Sax. called likewise an *evet*) a small kind of animal, having four feet and a long tail, resembling the lizard, or crocodile, and to be found in watery places.

EFTSOONS, adv. (from *eft*, Sax. again, and *sona*, Sax. immediately or soon) in a short time; immediately; without delay. "Eftsoons, a sweetheart kind my love repay." GAY. Not in use.

E. G. (for *exempli gratia*, Lat.) for the sake of an example. As for example.

E'GER, S. (see *EAGER*) an impetuous and irregular tide.

To EGE'ST, (egestum, supine of egero) to void food by way of excrement. To require food, from *egero*, Lat. to want. "Divers creatures sleep all the winter—wax fat when they sleep, and egest not." BACON. Not in use.

EGE'STION, S. (*egestus*, Lat.) the act of voiding by stool. "The natural or involuntary exertions of egestion, and circulation." HALE. Obsolete.

EG'G, S. (*æg*, Sax. *eg*, Dan. *egg*, Isl. *ough*, Erse. *aieka*, Rus. *wegitze*, Boh.) in natural history, a part formed in the females of certain animals, which under a shell, more or less spherical, includes the young of the same species. The shell and the skin keep the yolk and two whites together; the chicken is formed out of and nourished by the white alone, till it be grown large. The yolk serves for its nourishment afterwards, and when it is hatched remains, and is received in its belly, and being reserved as in a storehouse, is by the appendicula or ductus internalis, as by a funnel, conveyed into the guts and serves the creature instead of milk, till able to peck, which it is not at its first exclusion. At each end of the egg is a treadle, or quantity of included air, which makes the yolk buoy up and by that means keeps the same part of it uppermost, let the position of the egg be what it will. On the surface, Derham supposes that the cicatrix, or sperm lies, and must give us no disadvantageous idea of the wisdom of Providence in this piece of mechanism. It may be asked likewise, if this does not appear from the shape of the egg which is the best calculated for defending the animalcule

within it from external injuries; from its position in the egg, with its head opposite to that end, which is most easily forced; from the porosity of the shell, which may render the conveyance of air to the little prisoner not difficult, or not at all improbable for the purpose of breathing? But we must desist, lest we should be too prolix for the nature of our plan. Figuratively, the spawn, sperm, or seed of any animal. Any thing in the shape of an egg. **To EG'G, v. a.** (*eggian*, Sax. *eggia*, Run. and Dan. *agacer*, F.) to incite. To instigate. To induce a person to prosecute an action with vigour.

EG'LANTINE, S. (*eglantier*, Fr. *eghelentier*, Belg. of *eghel*, Belg. an hedge hog, on account of its prickles) a kind of wild rose.

E'GOTISM, S. (*egotisme*, F. from *ego*, Lat. I) a fault committed in writing or discourse, including too frequent and ostentatious an use of the pronoun I. Too frequent mention of a person's self in writing or conversation. "The most violent *egotism* I have met with." SPEAR. No. 562.

E'GOTIST, S. (*egotiste*, F. from *ego* Lat. I) one who often repeats the word I. A person who mentions himself too frequently and with ostentation.

To E'GOTIZE, v. a. to mention one's self too frequently, and too ostentatiously.

EGRE'GIOUS, adj. (*egregius*, Lat.) somewhat above the common, or ordinary run. Remarkable; worthy of notice, or extraordinary, either in a good, or a bad sense.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, adv. better or worse than ordinary. Uncommonly better or worse. Prodigiously, extremely. "He must be *egregiously* mistaken."

E'GRESS, S. (*egressus*, Lat.) Passage out of a place, liberty to go out. the act of going out. Departure.

EGRE'SSION, S. (*egressio*, Lat.) the act of coming out. "The manner of issuing out of their ships, and the perpetual *egression*." POPE's *Iliad*.

E'GRET, S. a fowl of the heron kind, with red legs. BAILEY.

EGRE'TTE, S. (Fr.) an ornament of ribbons worn by ladies on the front part of their hair.

E'GRIOT, S. (*aigret*, Fr.) a species of cherry, perhaps so called from its sourness, of *aigre*, Fr. sour.

To EJA'ULATE, v. a. (*ejaculatus*, of *ejaculo*, Lat.) to dart out; to shoot. Neuterly, to breathe a short occasional prayer.

EJACULA'TION, S. in its primary sense, the act of throwing or darting out. Figuratively, an occasional, extemporary, short and pious prayer.

EJA'ULATORY, adj. suddenly darted out, expressed in short, abrupt, or unconnected sentences.

To EJE'CT, v. a. (*ejectum*, supine of *ejicio* Lat.) to throw, cast, or dart out with force. Figuratively, to expel or drive from a place or possession. To drive away with hatred. To exclude, sling away, or reject.

EJE'CTION, S. (*ejectio*, Lat.) the act of expelling, or driving from a place or possession. In medicine, a discharge made by vomit, stool, or any emunctory.

EJE'CTMENT, S. in law, a writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, who owes arrears of rent, and has not sufficient on the premises to make a distress, is commanded and obliged to depart.

EI'GH, interject. a sudden expression of delight.

EI'GHT, adj. (*abhta*, Sax. *abtau*, Goth. *atta*, Run. *acta*, Isl. *acht*, Scot. Belg. & Teut. *otto*, Ital. *otto*, Span. *huit*, Fr. *ocho*, Lat. *octo*, Gr. *oũth*, Brit. *ot*, Arm. *ath*. Precop.) a number consisting of twice four.

EI'GHTH, adj. (see *achtcotha*, Sax. *abtudim*, Goth.) a word expressing the order in which a thing stands from the first, and is next beyond the seventh.

EI'GHTEEN, adj. (pronounced *aiteen*, from *eight* and *ten*. *Eabatyne*, from *abhta*, Sax. *abtau*, Goth. *atta*, Run. & *tyu*. Sax. and of *taubiuero*, Goth. *ti* & *tiu*, Run.) a number consisting of ten and eight units added together, or of twice nine.

EI'GHTEENTH, adj. (from *eight* and *tenth*, *eachtatcotha*, Sax. of *abhta*, Sax. eight and *teorba*, Sax. the tenth) the order of a thing either in place or succession, which is removed the distance of seventeen from the first; or twice as much, or as far as, nine.

EI'GHTFOLD, adj. eight times as much as any other number or quantity.

EI'GHTIETH, adj. (*bundeatativigotba*, Sax.) an ordinal, implying that a thing or succession is removed eighty times, including the first.

EI'GHTSCORE, adj. (from *eight* and *score*) eight times twenty, or 160.

E L D

EL'GHTY, *S.* (from *eight* and *ty*, of *tig*, Goth. *ty*, Sax. *or ti*, Run. *ten*, i. e. eight times ten, *hundcatatig*, Sax. the syllable *bund* being prefixed by them from 70 to 120. *Ahtautebund*, Goth. *attitibi*, Run.) a number consisting of eight times *ten* added together.

EL'GNE, *adj.* (pronounce *aine* from *aifne*, Fr.) in law, the eldest, or first born. Not alienable, entailed, "*Eigne*, " and not subject to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh after it." **BAC.**

EL'SEL, *S.* (*eifse*, Sax.) vinegar, any four liquor. "Wo't drink up *eifel*?" **SHAK.** Not in use.

EL'THER, *pron.* (*ægtther*, Sax. *author*, Scot.) one or other of two persons indifferently. Both, or each. "Seven times the sun has *either* tropic viewed." **DRYD.** Adverbially, and in distribution, to distinguish between two or more things, and generally answered by *or*, "If *either* place, or time, or other course." **DRYD.**

EJULA'TION, *S.* (*ejulatio*, Lat.) an outcry of affecting and penetrating grief. "With dismal groans—and *ejulation*." **PHILIPS.**

E'KE, *conjunct.* (*eac*, Sax. *auk*, Goth. *ook*, Belg. *auch*, Teut. *ec*, Dan.) likewise, also, besides. "That this is *eke* the throne of love." **PRIOR.** Obsolete, unless in poetry.

To **E'KE**, *v. a.* (*eacan*) to increase; to supply or fill up deficiencies; to protract, lengthen or spin out time; used with *out*; alluding to the custom of the ancient English Poets, who made use of the word *eke* purely to supply the want of a foot in a verse. "Eusden *ekes* out Blackmore's "endless line." **POPE.**

To **ELA'BORATE**, *v. a.* (*elaboratus*, Lat.) to produce with difficulty and labour. "They in full joy *elaborate* "a sigh." **YOUNG.** To exalt, or improve the nature of a thing by successive changes or improvements. "The sap "is diversified, and still more and more *elaborated* and exalted." **ARBUTHN.**

ELA'BORATE, *adj.* (*elaboratus*, Lat.) finished with great elegance and labour, performed with pains and diligence.

ELA'BORATELY, *adj.* in such a manner as to bespeak elegance, owing to pains and diligence.

ELA'BORATION, *S.* the improving or exalting the nature of a thing by successive changes, and alterations. The producing with great care and industry.

To **ELA'NCE**, *v. n.* (*elancer*, Fr.) to dart, to throw out.

To **ELA'PSE**, *v. n.* (*elapsus*, of *elabor*, Lat.) to let slip; or to suffer to pass without notice or improvement, applied to time.

ELA'STIC, **ELA'STICAL**, *adj.* (*ελαω*, *elao*, Gr.) having the property of returning to its own form or shape, after having lost it by some external force. Springing.

ELASTI'CITY, *S.* a property in bodies, by which they return forcibly, and of their own accord, to the same dimensions or form they were of before compression, or before their having lost it by that force.

ELA'TE, *adj.* (*elatus*, from *effero*, Lat.) flushed, puffed up, or haughty, on account of success.

To **ELA'TE**, *v. a.* to puff up, or make one proud with praise, prosperity or success. To exalt or heighten; an unusual sense. "Truth divinely breaking on his mind -- "clates his being" **THOMSON.**

ELA'TION, *S.* haughtiness or pride, occasioned by success.

EL'BOW, *S.* (*elboga*, Sax. *elleboege*, Belg. *ehlenbogen*, Teut. *albu*, Dan.) the joint or bending of the arm next below the shoulder. Figuratively, any bending or angle. To be at a person's *elbow*, is to be near or close to him.

To **EL'BOW**, *v. a.* to push with the elbow. Figuratively, to struggle for room. To incroach upon. Neuterly, to jut out in angles.

EL'BOW ROOM, *S.* room to stretch out the elbows on each side. Figuratively, freedom from restraint, or confinement. "Now my soul hath *elbow room*" **SHAK.**

ELD', *S.* (*elde*, Sax. *eld*, Scot. *elle*, Isl.) old age. Figuratively, the infirmities of old age. Old persons, or those who are worn out with years. Not in use.

EL'DER, *adj.* (now out of use and corrupted to *old*, *eld*, *elder*, Sax.) one who surpasses another in years. One who is born before, or who survives another.

EL'DERS, *S.* (plural, *ealder*, Sax.) persons whose age gives them a claim to honour and respect. Those who are born before others. Ancestors. Among the Jews, the rulers of the people, answering to the word senator among the Romans, which implied persons chosen for their greater age and experience. In the New Testament, such of the clergy, as had some authority in the church on account of their years. Among the presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity, in sessions, presbyteries, synods, and assemblies.

E L E

EL'DER, *S.* (*ellar*, in Lincolnshire, *ellarn*, Sax. *holder*, Teut. *byld*, Dan.) the impalement of its flower is permanent, of one leaf cut in five parts; it has one concave wheel-shaped petal cut into five segments at the brim, five awl-shaped stamina, and an oval germen situated under the flower, without a style, which becomes a roundish berry with one cell including three angular seeds. It is ranged by Tournefort in the 6th sect. of his 20th class, and by Linnæus in the 3d sect. of his 5th. The species are five. The bark, flowers, leaves and berries are made use of in physic. The inner bark is by some esteemed good for dropfies; the leaves are outwardly use for the piles and inflammations, and form an ointment. The flowers are inwardly used to expel wind, and when made into an ointment, used outwardly as a cooler; the berries are esteemed cordial, and useful in hysterical disorders, are frequently put into gargarisms for sore mouths and throats, and used by housewives in making a wine which goes by this name.

EL'DERLY, *adj.* bearing the marks of old age. Advanced in years.

EL'DERSHIP, *S.* claim founded on being born before another. Seniority, or being born before another. Presbytery, or an assembly consisting of elders invested with supreme authority in church government.

ELDE'ST, *adj.* (the superlative of *old*, or rather *eld*, which is compared thus; *old*, or *eld*, *elder*, *eldest*, from *eald*, *ealdor*, *eldfe*, Sax.) exceeding others in years. Born before others. One who has lived or enjoyed any thing longer than another.

E'LE CAMPANE, *S.* (*belenium*, from *inula-campana*, according to Skinner) in botany, it hath a radiated compound flower, with an imbricated empalement, composed of loose spreading leaves. The disk or middle of the flower is composed of hermaphrodite flowers, and the border or ray of the female half flrets stretched out like a tongue. The hermaphrodite flowers are funnel-shaped, cut into five parts at the top, have five short stamina, and one long germen, covered with down, supporting an upright bifid stigma. The female flowers have a narrow entire tongue, no stamina, but a long crowned germen, which in both flowers becomes a single, narrow, four-corner seed, crowned with down, and sitting on a naked receptacle. It is placed by Linnæus in the 2d sect. of his 19th class; by Ray, in the first sect of his seventh, and by Tournefort in the first sect. of his 14th. The species are 14. The roots are used in medicine, and accounted carminative sudorific and alexipharmic, and are of great service in shortness of breath, coughs, asthmas, and infectious distempers.

To **ELE'CT**, *v. a.* (*electum*, supine of *eligo*, Lat.) to choose a person for the discharge of some post or office. To take in preference of others. In divinity, applied by some divines, to signify choice made of some persons by the Deity as objects of his favour and mercy.

ELE'CT, *adj.* (*electus*, Lat.) chosen; taken by preference from other things proposed as objects of choice. Chosen to supply an office or place, but not yet in possession. "The bishop *elect* takes the oaths." **AYLIFFE.** Put after the substantive in this sense. In divinity, persons of superior virtues and piety to others, and on that account selected or chosen by the Deity, as objects of his favour and mercy.

ELE'CTION, *S.* (*electio*, Lat.) the act of choosing a person from other competitors to discharge any office or employ. Choice. Figuratively, the power of choosing. The privilege of electing a person to discharge an employ. The ceremony of a public choosing of a person to discharge an employ. In divinity, the state of a person, who is chosen by God as an object worthy of his favour, or fit for his mercy.

ELE'CTIVE, *adj.* exerting the power of choice. Regulated, bestowed, or conferred by free choice, or votes.

ELE'CTIVELY, *adv.* by choice; with preference of one to another.

ELE'CTOR, *S.* one who has a vote in the choice of an office. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the emperor of Germany.

ELE'CTORAL, *adj.* having the title, dignity and privilege of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE, *S.* the territory, dominion or government of an elector.

ELE'CTRE, *S.* (*electrum*, Lat. from *elicio* to attract) amber; which, when excited by friction, having the quality of attracting bodies, gives name to that species of attraction which is excited by rubbing, it being called *electricity*; and the bodies thus attracting are for the same reason named *electrical*. A mixed metal. "Change silver plate or vessel into compound itself being a kind of silver *electre*." **BOYLE.**

ELECTRIC, ELECTRICAL, *adj.* (see **ELECTRE**) having the power of attracting by friction or without magnetism. Produced by an *electric* body.

ELECTRICITY, *S.* a virtue or property in some bodies, whereby they will attract others, when excited by attrition or friction. The great improvements made in this branch of natural philosophy within these late years, has opened to the mind a large field of knowledge before concealed, has introduced a new foundation for the systematical philosopher to build on, and enabled the student to make some discoveries, which are of no small service to mankind; by finding the analogy between electricity and lightning, methods have been invented to secure us from the effects of that dreadful phenomenon; the increase of vegetation has been found to be greatly augmented by several experiments, whereby plants have been electrified, but its services in medicine, in such cases as have been too obstinate for our present class of remedies to remove, are highly worthy of notice. The ingenious inventor of the patent globes, whom I have the pleasure to call my friend, has distinguished himself in this branch above all others that I know of. The deaf have recovered their hearing by his means; the blind received their sight; those that have been deprived of speech have been restored to the use of their tongues by his assistance; the paralytic has likewise by means of him been able to walk and make use of his limbs. But as experiments of this kind if not properly conducted have no effect, Mr. Neale, to render the medical application of electricity as extensive as possible, has enabled me to present the public with the following directions for that purpose: 1st, After having fully charged the phial, if the patient's malady consists in that only of a single joint, the end of the chain from the phial is to be put on one end of the joint, and the end of the wire through the top of the phial to be applied to the other end, by which means the circle, which the electrical power will always make, will not be able to affect any other part of the body, the patient will be freed from the tortures, which an ignorant practitioner would put him to, and the shock given to the part affected will have by much a greater efficacy. To be more particular; 2dly, If a person, by the stoppage of any blood-vessel, has lost the use of one leg from his knee downward, let the patient set his lame foot on the chain, while the operator touches the affected knee with the top of the wire; thus will the afflicted part only be within the electrical atmosphere, and if the electric matter, either by the shock it gives, or in its passage, shall remove the obstruction, open the passages, or promote the circulation of the blood, the cure will be effected. Experience has confirmed that ten or a dozen shocks at a time once a day, for some small continuance, are sufficient for this purpose. 3dly, If a person by a paralytic disorder be suddenly deprived of the use of one side of his body, let him be held upright, so as to bear the weight of his body on the chain lying on the floor with his lame foot, then let the operator touch his shoulder in the same manner as the knee in the former instance, and repeat the shock several times; and if experience will be a proper foundation for confidence, it is not doubted but the patient will receive benefit from the operation. 4thly, If the opposers of medical electricity should now object, that there are cases, wherein a paralytic cannot be removed from his bed, and consequently cannot be supposed to be electrifiable, as not suspended on an electric body; this supposition is founded on an error, which experience has exploded; for if a paralytic be confined to his bed, he may even then be electrified, by binding a wire round the afflicted side or part, hanging the chain to the wire, and by going up to the patient with the phial, and touching him on that part which is to receive the shock. It must be observed, that persons thus touched on the insensible parts only, may have the power raised to a degree far exceeding that which the sensible parts could bear; but the operator must in such cases be extremely careful of taking in as little as can be of the live part in the sphere of his operation. 5thly, If the patient be deprived of the use of all his limbs, let the wire be bound round both feet, and the chain hung to the phial, when it is full charged; with the end of the upper wire let the operator approach the crown of the patient's head, and repeat the shock half a dozen times successively, if the patient's strength will admit of it; after which let it be repeated in both arms, by the chain being held in the patient's hand, or bound round his fingers, while the application of the upper wire is made to the shoulder of that side, and in the same manner to

the other, successively. 6thly, If a person be suddenly deprived of the use of speech, let the wire be gently bound round about his neck, and as close to his head and throat as possible: Let the chain be hooked on the wire, on the back of his neck, and the tongue put out for the upper wire of the charged phial to be applied to it. This experiment is to be repeated every day for at least three months, if the patient's strength will admit, and though it must be confessed it requires great patience, courage, and perseverance on the part of the afflicted, yet, it is more than probable, that his compliance will meet with a sufficient recompence, since this experiment has been often practised in London with success. Thus far Mr. Neal, whose humanity is as extensive as his ingenuity, and whose ingenuity deserves as ample encouragement as humanity can boast of.

To **ELECTRIFY**, *v. a.* to communicate, or endue with the electric virtue. To *electrify plus* is to communicate a greater degree of the electric matter to a thing, than it naturally possesses; to *electrify minus*, is to exhaust the electrical matter from a substance which is fully charged with it.

To **ELECTRISE**, *v. a.* to communicate the electrical power to any substance that has it not, or has it to a less degree.

ELECTUARY, *S.* (*electarium*, corrupted to *electuarium*, from *ἐκλεκτά* *eklékta*, Gr. a usual name given by the Greeks to all remedies given to the sick, as well as those constitures which they used for a regale, from *λεῖχω* *leíchō*, Gr. to lick) a form of medicine made of conserves, powders, syrups, or honey, in the consistence of the latter.

ELEEMOSYNARY, *adj.* (*ἐλεημοσυνή* *Eleemosynē*, Gr. alms) living on alms, depending on charity; obliged to for a favour; dependent. "That the cause should be an *elemosynary* for its subsistence to its effects." GLAMV. Given in charity.

EL'EGANCE, EL'EGANCY, *S.* (*elegantia*, Lat.) a symmetry of parts which rather sooths than pleases, and carries with it rather the idea of neatness than beauty.

EL'EGANT, *adj.* (*elegans*, Lat.) pleasing, or causing pleasure by meaner beauties. Neat, nice.

EL'EGANTLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to please by neatness and exactness.

ELE'GIAC, *adj.* (*elegiacus*, Lat.) used in elegies. Mournful, sorrowful.

EL'EGY, *S.* (*elegus*, Lat.) a poem written on some mournful subject. A poem on any subject wrote in a simple, plaintive stile, without any points or turns. A funeral song.

E'LEMENT, *S.* (*elementum*, Lat.) the first or constituent principle out of which any thing is made. A principle into which any thing is resolved, and which will admit of no further resolution. The elements of the peripatetics are fire, water, air and earth, of which they imagine all things to be composed. The Cartesians hold three elements, their *materia subtilis*, and two others of a denser kind. The chemical elements are 5, those of the peripatetics, to which they add salt, sulphur, and mercury. Figuratively the letter of any language. The lowest or first rudiments or grounds of any art or science.

To **E'LEMENT**, *v. a.* to compound of elements. "In those, said to be *elemented* bodies." To constitute, or make, as a first principle. "The thing which *elemented* it." DONNE. Not in use.

ELEME'NTAL, *adj.* composed of, or produced by some of the elements. Arising from some first principle.

ELEMENTARITY, *S.* simpleness and uncompoundedness of nature; absence of, or freedom from, composition; simplicity of nature; containing first principles. "Far above the condition of *elementarity*." BROWN. Not in use.

ELEME'NTARY, *adj.* uncompounded; simple; without mixture; having only one principle, or element for its essence.

E'LEMI, *S.* in pharmacy, improperly called a gum, but in reality a transparent resin, of a whitish colour, intermixed with yellowish particles, very often of the colour and consistence of wax; of a pretty brisk bitter, though not a disagreeable taste, and of an acrid smell, somewhat like that of fennel; it is supposed to be produced from a tall tree of the olive kind, and is brought in flattish or cylindrical masses, from Ethiopia; the spurious sort is brought from Brasil.

ELE'OTS, *S.* a species of apples, so called in the cyder countries, but not known by that name in other parts.

E'LEPHANT, *S.* (*elephas*, Lat.) in natural history, the largest of all the quadrupeds or four-footed animals. It is furnished with a trunk or long cartilaginous tube hanging between its teeth, with which it feeds itself, or assaults its enemy when provoked. It is said to have no joints in its legs and

and on that account to sleep standing and leaning against a tree. It has two large tusks, one standing out on each side of its trunk, some of which are as large as a man's thigh, and a fathom in length. It feeds purely on vegetables, and is an enemy to flesh. Its nature is so gentle, that any animal may approach it without fear, and so dangerous when provoked, that none can escape its fury; its docility is remarkable; its strength needs no other evidence, than the accounts given us by the ancients of its carrying both men and towers on its back in war; and its nimbleness and dexterity is so highly spoken of, that a mere abridgment of what has been delivered on that head, would appear romantic. *Elephant* is used figuratively, for ivory. "High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold." DRYD.

ELEPHANTIASIS, S. (Lat.) in medicine, a species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with blotches and incrustations, like those which appear on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHANTINE, *adj.* (*elephantinus*, Lat.) pertaining or belonging to an elephant, partaking of the qualities of an elephant. Likewise a title given to certain books among the Romans, which contained an account of the actions of the emperours, and the laws made by the senate; supposed to be so called either from their vast size, or their being composed of ivory.

To **ELEVATE**, *v. a.* (*elevatus*, Lat. of *elevo*, Lat.) to raise aloft, on high, or at a distance from the ground. To exalt or dignify. To raise the mind with great and sublime ideas. To elate, or make proud. To lessen by detraction, a sense which though literally deduced from the original, is now obsolete. "When the judgments of learned men are urged against them, what do they but *elevate* their credit." HOOKER.

ELEVATE, *part.* raised or situated on high.

ELEVATION, S. (*elevatio*, Lat.) the act of raising on high. Exaltation, applied to dignity or preferment. The raising the thoughts to contemplate lofty and sublime subjects. In astronomy and geography, the height of any object above the horizon. In architecture, a draught of the principal side or face of a building, called its *upright*. In perspective, a draught or representation of the whole body of a building. In gunnery, the angle which the chafe of a piece of ordnance, or the axis of its hollow cylinder makes with the plane of the horizon.

ELEVATOR, S. (Lat.) a raiser or lifter up. In anatomy, applied to those muscles, which raise or lift up the parts they belong to. In surgery, an instrument used to raise up bones, or draw teeth.

ELEVE, S. (Fr. from *allievo*, Ital. a novice or apprentice) a disciple or scholar, brought up under any master. A pupil. Formerly used and adopted from the French, but at present obsolete.

ELEVEN, *adj.* (*endlusan*, *ændlesan*, Sax. *ellesn*, Ill. *allivu*, Run. *elf*, Belg. *eylff*, Teut.) one more than ten; twice five, or ten and one added.

ELEVENTH, *adj.* (*endlusta*, *endlesta*, *ænylsta*, *ælylsta*, Sax. from *æn*, one, and *lystan* Sax. remaining, or over and above) an ordinal, expressing the next in order beyond the tenth.

ELF, S. (plural *elves*; for most nouns ending in *f*, in the singular, change the *f* into *ves* in the plural; from *elf*, Brit. *ælf*, Sax. *alp*, Teut. *alf*, Belg.) a wandering spirit, frequenting solitary places; a fairy; an evil spirit or devil. To **ELF**, *v. a.* to entangle hair, so as it is impossible to untangle it. Supposed by the vulgar to be the work of fairies in the night, whence all hair matted and entangled, is called *elf-locks*. "Elf all my hair in knots." SHAK.

ELFLOCK, S. (see **ELF** the verb) knots of hair twisted or entangled by elves. "The *elf-locks* in foul-matted hair." SHAK. Not in use.

To **ELICIT**, *v. a.* (*elicitum*, of *elicio*, Lat.) to strike, find out, or discover by dint of labour and art.

ELICIT, *adj.* (*elicitus*, Lat.) brought from a state of bare possibility to that of real existence. Brought into act. Internally acted, exerted by the will. "Whether the internal action superadds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will." SOUTH.

ELICITATION, S. (*elicitus*, Lat.) in the schools, a deducing or bringing the power of the will into act.

To **ELIDE** *v. a.* (*elido*, Lat.) to cut or divide into pieces, or separate parts. "When the force and strength of the argument is *elided*." HOOKER. Not in use.

ELIGIBILITY, S. worthiness of being chosen.

ELIGIBLE, *adj.* (*eligibilis*, Lat.) fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable; possessing all those qualities and excellencies, which are sufficient to set it above others,

and recommend it, on account of that preference, as an object of choice.

ELIMINATION, S. (*elimino*, Lat.) the act of banishing, or turning out of doors. Wants authority.

ELISION, S. (*elisco*, Lat.) in grammar, the cutting off a vowel or syllable in a word, as in "*th' attempt*," where *e* is cut off, because coming before a vowel, this is called a synalæpha, frequently practiced in English poetry, and always observed in Latin verse. A division, cutting, dividing, attenuating, or a separation of parts. "An *elision* of the air, whereby they mean a cutting, or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air." BACON.

ELIXATION, S. (*elixus*, Lat.) the act of boiling, or stewing. Figuratively, digestion. "Dilution of solid aliment and its *elixon* in the stomach." BROWN.

ELIXIR, S. (*alicyr*, Arab. an artificial extraction of some essence) a medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than a tincture. The extract, or quintessence of any thing. Any cordial or invigorating fluid or substance. Among the alchymists used for the philosophers stone, or liquor by which they pretend to transmute other metals into gold.

ELK, S. (*ælc*, Sax. *alce*, Lat.) a large and stately animal of the stag kind, but has a shorter and slenderer neck. Its ears are nine inches in length and four in breadth. The colour of its coat is grey in winter, and paler in summer, its length is generally three inches, and equalling horse-hair in thickness. Its upper lip is large, the horns of the male are short and thick near the head, whence they expand by degrees into a great breadth, with several prominencies in the edges. The articulation of its legs are close, and the ligaments hard; on which account its joints are less pliable than those of any other animal. It lives in herds and is very timorous. The hoof of the left hinder foot has been famous for the cure of epilepsies, but it is probable that the hoof of any other animal would have the same effect. The principal hunting of the savages of Canada consists in the pursuit of this animal.

ELL, S. (*Ell* in Lincolnshire, from *eln*, Sax. *elne* or *elle*, Belg. *ehl*, *elle*, *ellen*, Teut. *aulne*, Fr. *alna*, Span. *alna*, Lat.) a long measure containing 40 inches, 16 nails or five quarters of a yard. The Flemish ell contains only three quarters or 12 nails, and the French six quarters or 24 nails.

ELLIPSIS, **ELLEIPSIS**, S. (*ἐλλειψις*, *elleipsis*, Gr. a deficiency) in grammar, or rhetoric, a figure by which something left out in a sentence, is to be supplied by the reader or hearer. In geometry, a regular continued curve line, including a space, which is longer than broad; vulgarly called *oval*.

ELLIP'TIC, or **ELLIPTICAL**, *adj.* having the form of an ellipsis; of an oval form.

ELM, S. (Sax. *elm-tree*, Dan. *ælme*, Belg. *orme*, Fr. *ulmus*, Lat.) in botany, its flower has a rough permanent empalement of one leaf, cut at the rim into five points; it has no petals, but has five awl-shaped stamina, with short summits, having four furrows, and an orbicular germen supporting two styles, which afterwards turns into a roundish, compressed, bordered capsule, including one roundish compressed seed. Tournefort ranges it in the 3d sect. of his 20th class, and Linnæus in the 2d sect. of his 5th class. The species are six. The wood of this tree is of singular use where it may be either wet or dry to an extreme; and in foreign countries is used as a support for vines; to which our poets frequently allude. "Thou art an *elm* my husband; I a vine." SHAK.

ELOCUTION, S. (*elocutio*, Lat.) the power of expressing one's ideas with fluency of speech. Eloquence. The power of expression or diction. The choosing and adapting words and sentences to the things or sentiments to be expressed; its chief beauty consists in the use of figures, or figurative expression in the periods, sentences, and the style of a discourse.

ELOGY, S. (*elogio*, Fr. *eu eu*, Gr. *euell* and *λογεω*, to speak) praise or panegyric bestowed on a person on account of his merit.

To **ELONGATE**, *v. a.* (*longus*, Lat.) to stretch, to lengthen or draw out, applied to the surface or dimensions of a thing. Neuterly, to go further off from a thing or place. "Elongating from the coast of Brasilia, towards the shore of Africa." BROWN.

ELONGATION, S. the act of stretching or lengthening. The state of a thing stretched. In astronomy, the digression or recess of a planet from the Sun, with respect to an eye placed on our earth. Used by some for the difference of motion, between the swiftest or slowest of two planets, or the quantity of space which the one has gone beyond the

E M A

the other. In surgery, an imperfect luxation, wherein the ligament of any joint is so extended or stretched as to lengthen the limb, without suffering the bone to go out of its place.

To ELOPE, *v. n.* (*loopen*, Belg. to run) to run away, to break loose, to escape from law or restraint. In law, to quit or leave a husband.

ELOPEMENT, *S.* departure, or withdrawing from just restraint, or lawful power. In law, the voluntary departure of a wife from a husband, who, providing the elopement subsists for twelve months, is liable to lose her dower, or jointure.

E'LOPS, *S.* (ελος, Gr.) a fish, by Milton used for a kind of serpent. "Scorpion and asp, — and elops drear." *Par. Lost.*

EL'QUENCE, *S.* (*eloquentia*, Lat.) the art of speaking with elegance, so as to move the affections. The power of speaking with fluency; a figured and elegant style or diction, adapted to warm the imagination, and move the passions.

EL'QUENT, *adj.* (*eloquens*, Lat.) having the power of speaking with elegance, fluency, and in such a manner as to move the passions.

EL'SE, *pron.* (*elles*, Sax.) other; one besides that which is mentioned.

EL'SE, *adv.* otherwise; besides; excepting the person or place mentioned.

EL'SEWHERE, *adv.* in some other place. In any other place.

To ELU'CIDATE, *v. a.* (*elucidatus*, Lat.) to cast light upon a difficult or intricate subject. To explain; to clear; to make clear. "To elucidate, a little, the matter." BOYLE.

ELUCIDA'TION, *S.* the act of rendering a difficult subject plain; an explanation.

ELUCIDA'TOR, *S.* a person who explains difficulties. A commentator.

To ELU'DE, *v. a.* (*eludo*, Lat.) to escape by stratagem. To avoid any mischief or danger by artifice. To mock or disappoint the expectation by an unforeseen escape.

ELU'DIBLE, *adj.* possible to escape by artifice. Possible to be defeated or disappointed.

EL'VES, *S.* the plural of *Elf*.

EL'VERLOCK, *S.* see EL'FLOCK.

EL'VISH, *adj.* (from *elves*, the plural of *elf*, and would have been written more properly *elfish*) belonging to the elves, or fairies.

ELU'SION, *S.* (*elusio*, Lat.) an artifice which is concealed from the knowledge of another. A fraud.

ELU'SIVE, *adj.* using artifices to escape, or avoid.

ELU'SORY, *adj.* fraudulent. Tending to deceive in order to escape notice, examination, punishment, or mischief.

To ELU'TE, *v. a.* (*elutum*, supine of *eluo*, Lat.) to wash out, or to wash off. "Eluted by the blood." ARBUTH. An uncommon word.

To ELU'TRIATE, *v. a.* (*elutriatus*, of *elutrio*, Lat.) to strain. "Elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs." WISEM.

ELY'SIAN, *adj.* (*elysius*, Lat.) pertaining or belonging to *Elysium*. Pleasant, deliciously soothing, exceedingly delightful.

ELY'SIUM, *S.* (Lat. supposed to be derived from עֵלֶז *alaz*, עֵלֶז, *alatz*, עֵלֶז, *alus*, Phen. to rejoice, or be in joy) in the ancient mythology, a place in the lower world, furnished with pleasant fields, &c. and supposed to be the receptacle for the souls of the departed.

EM, a contraction of *them*. Used in familiar discourse, and low poetry. "When with hasty noise he spoke 'em." HUD.

To EMA'CIATE, *v. a.* (*emaciatus*, from *emacio*, Lat.) to make a thing waste, or grow lean. Neuterly, to grow lean, to pine, to waste away.

EMACIA'TION, *S.* (*emaciatus*, Lat.) the act of making lean. The state of a person grown lean, wasted away, or in a consumption.

EMANENT, *adj.* (*emanans*, Lat.) issuing or flowing from something else.

EMANA'TION, *S.* (*emanatio*, Lat.) the act of proceeding or flowing from something else. That which flows from substance, like effluvia.

EMA'NATIVE, *adj.* (*emanatus*, Lat.) issuing or flowing from.

To EMA'NCIPATE, *v. a.* (*emancipatum*, supine of *emancipo*, Lat.) to set free from slavery of any sort. To restore to liberty.

EMANCI'PATION, *S.* the act of setting free. Deliverance from slavery.

To EMA'SCULATE, *v. a.* (*emasculatum*, supine, of *emasculo*, Lat.) to deprive of that property which distinguishes

E M B

the two sexes. To castrate, or geld. To render soft, effeminate, or womanish. To deprive by unmanly softness.

EMASCULA'TION, *S.* the act of castrating. Effeminacy; a soft and luxurious habit unworthy of the manly hardiness of the male sex.

To EMBA'LE, *v. a.* (*emballer*, Fr.) to make up into a bundle or bale. To bind up, or inclose in a bundle. "For little England you'd venture an *embaling*." SHAK. Perhaps it should be read *impaling*.

To EMBA'LM, *v. a.* (*embaumer*, Fr. *embalsamar*, Span. from *balm*, a principal ingredient in the embalmings of the ancient Egyptians) to impregnate a dead body with gums and spices to prevent its putrefying. The Egyptians are supposed to have boiled their dead bodies in a cauldron, with a liquid balsom, for this purpose; because, in the mummies belonging to the Royal Society, it is observable, the balm has penetrated not only the fleshy parts, but even the very bones.

EMBA'LMER, *S.* one who preserves the body of the dead in such a manner as to prevent their putrefying.

EMBA'LMING, *S.* the act or practice of preparing the bodies of the dead with drugs, which prevent their putrefaction.

EMBARKA'TION, *S.* (from *embark*) the act of putting on board ship. The act of going on board ship.

EMBA'RG, *S.* (*embargar*, Span.) a prohibition or restraint laid upon vessels by a sovereign, whereby they are prevented from going out, or from entering into a port, for a certain time.

To EMBA'RK, *v. a.* (*embarquer*, Fr.) to put on board, or into a ship. Figuratively, to engage another in an affair. Neuterly, to go on shipboard. Figuratively, to engage as a party in an affair.

To EMBA'RRASS, *v. a.* (*embarrasser*, F.) to perplex, or confound a person, with an affair of difficulty and trouble.

EMBA'RRASSMENT, *S.* (from *embarrass*) perplexity, or confusion arising from some difficult affair, subject, or undertaking.

To EMBA'SE, *v. a.* (from *baise*) to deprave, or lessen the worth or quality of a thing. To degrade or vilify.

EMBA'SSADOR, EMBASSA'DOUR. See AMBASSADOUR.

EMBA'SSADRESS, *S.* a woman sent on a public message.

EM'BASSAGE, EM'BASSY, *S.* (it is observed by Johnson, that though authours write *Ambassador*, *Embassador*, *Ambassage*, or *Embassage* indiscriminately, yet they all concur in writing *Embassy* with an E at the beginning) a mission of a person from one prince to another, in order to treat of affairs relating to their respective states. Figuratively, any solemn message. An errand or message in an ironical sense.

To EMBA'TTLE, *v. a.* to range in battle array.

To EMBA'Y, *v. a.* (from *bay*.) to inclose in a bay or port. "If not in shelter'd or *embayed*, they're drown'd." SHAK.

To EMBE'LLISH, *v. a.* (*embellir*, F.) to adorn; to beautify; to grace or set out with ornaments.

EMBE'LLISHMENT, *S.* ornament, any thing which gives a grace to the person or mind.

EM'BERS, *S.* (plural; not used in the singular, from *emurian*, Sax. *ashes*, *cynmyria*. In. hot ashes, or cinders) wood or coals half burnt, and not extinguished. Ashes which retain fire, though not visible on their surface.

EM'BER-WEEK, *S.* (*ymbren*, Sax. circular days, because they returned periodically four times a year. Skinner derives it from *embers*, because it was a season for fasting, when it was usual to scatter *ashes* on the head) the time set apart by the Church for public ordinations, at the four seasons of the year; wherein some *ember* day falls, viz. the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent; the feast of Pentecost; September the 14th, and December 13.

To EMBE'ZZLE, *v. a.* (perhaps derived from a corrupt pronunciation of *imbecil*, Fr.) to turn to one's own use what belongs to, and is intrusted by another. Figuratively, to waste; to consume in riot; to squander.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT, *S.* the act of making use of what belongs to, and is intrusted by another. Figuratively, the thing dishonestly made use of.

To EMBLA'ZE, *v. a.* (*blasonner*, F.) to adorn with glittering ornaments. In heraldry, to *blazon* or paint a coat or armour.

To EMBLA'ZON, *v. a.* (*blasonner*, Fr.) to adorn with bearings in heraldry. Figuratively, to deck in gawdy colours; to display with pomp and ostentation.

EMBLEM, *S.* (εμβλημα, Gr. from εμβαλλω, *emballo*, Gr. to cast in or insert.) inlay; any thing inserted in another; an hieroglyphical

E M R

hieroglyphical device or picture, representing some history, or moral instruction.

To EMBLEM, *v. a.* to represent in hieroglyphics, or by some picture. "The primitive fight of elements does fitly emblem that of opinions." GLANV. Not in use.

EMBLEMA'TIC, EMBLEMA'TICAL, *adj.* containing an emblem; or conveying some truth under an hieroglyphical or pictural description.

EMBLEMA'TICALLY, *adv.* after the form of an emblem, riddle, or hieroglyphic. In a figurative or allegorical manner.

EMBLEMA'TISTS, *S.* writers, or makers of emblems.

EM'BOLISM, *S.* (from *εμβαλλω*, *emballo*, to insert) in chronology, the addition of a certain number of days to make the lunar year, which is but 354 days, equal to the solar, which is 365. Figuratively, the days which are added, or intercalated.

EM'BOLUS, *S.* the moveable part of a pump, or syringe, named likewise the piston, and by the vulgar, the *fucker*.

To EMBO'SS, *v. a.* (from *boss*, a protuberance, *Fr.*) to form into knobs, protuberances, or unevennesses of surface. Figuratively, to adorn with embroidery, or other raised work. In carving, to form in relief, or so as the figures shall stand out from the ground which supports them. In hunting, to inclose in a thicket, from *emboscure*. *Ital.* To hunt a deer hard, so as to make it foam at the mouth, or run a hound so hard, as to make his knees swell.

EMBO'SSMENT, *S.* any thing jutting, or standing out. In carving, relief, or figures which stand out beyond the ground, and swell to the sight.

To EMBO'TTLE, *v. a.* (from *en*, *Fr.* in and *bottle*) to inclose in a bottle; to bottle. "Some firmest fruit embottled." PHILLIPS.

To EMBO'WEL, *v. a.* to take out the bowels or entrails of any creature.

To EMBRA'CE, *v. a.* (*embrasser*, *Fr.* from *en* in and *bras*, the arms) to hold or clasp fondly in the arms. Figuratively, to seize on eagerly, to make use of, and accept willingly. "You embrace th'occasion." SHAK. To encircle, inclose, or contain. To admit, to receive or assent to as truth, applied to the mind. "What is there he may not embrace for truth." LOCKE. To receive, or submit to. "Embrace the face of that dark hour." SHAK. Neuterly, to join in a fond or affectionate clasping or hugging, followed by *with*.

EMBRA'CE, *S.* a fond clasp, or hug.

EMBRA'CEMENT, *S.* the act of encircling and fondly pressing a person with one's arms. Figuratively, the state of a thing contained, or encompassed by another. Conjugal carresses and endearments.

EMBRA'CER, *S.* the person who clasps another fondly within his arms.

EMBRA'SURE, *S.* (*Fr.*) in fortification, the hole or aperture, through which canon are pointed either in casemates, batteries, or in the parapets of walls. In architecture, an enlargement of a gap or aperture of a door, or window, on the inside of a wall; to give the greater play for opening the door, wicket, or casement.

To EM'BROCATÉ, *v. a.* (*εμβρεχω*, *embrecho*, *Gr.* to sprinkle) to rub any diseased part with medical liquours. "To embrocate her arm." WISEMAN.

EMBROCA'TION, *S.* the act of rubbing any diseased part with medical liquor. The lotion with which any diseased part is rubbed.

To EMBROIDER, *S.* (*broder*, *Fr.*) to border with ornaments. To adorn silk, velvet, or other stuff with ornaments, wrought with a needle, either in gold, silver, silk, or thread of the same colour.

EMBROIDERER, *S.* one who works a thing with flowers or other ornaments of raised needle-work.

EMBROIDERY, *S.* the enriching with figures wrought with the needle. Figures raised or wrought on a ground with a needle. Figuratively, the different colours, which adorn the fields in summer.

To EMBRO'IL, *v. a.* (*brouiller*, *Fr.*) to disturb; to set persons at variance; to excite quarrels. To involve in confusion and trouble by civil discord and commotion. To burn or consume with fire from *broil*. "Like the coal from the altar serve only to embroil and consume the sacrilegious invaders." *Decay of Piety*. The last sense is not in use.

EM'BRYO, EM'BRYON, (*εμβρυον*, *Gr.*) the first rudiments of an animal which is not come to its state of perfection. In botany, the grain, or seed of a plant, or the gem or first sprout appearing out of the seed. Figuratively, the state of any thing not finished or come to maturity.

E M Y

EMEN'DABLE, *adj.* (from *emendo*, *Lat.*) capable of being made better by change or alteration.

EMENDATION, *S.* (*emendatus*, *Lat.*) the act of making a thing better by alteration, change or correction. An alteration made in the reading of an author by a critic.

EMENDA'TOR, *S.* (*Lat.*) one who improves, or renders a thing better by alteration or correction. A corrector.

EMERALD, *S.* (*emeraude*, *Fr.* *zammorod*, *Arab.* *smaraldo*, *Ital.* *smaragdus*, *Lat.*) in natural history, a pretious stone, usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface; always of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour; and of all the various shades from the deepest to the palest. The Oriental is of the hardness of the sapphire and ruby, second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness, and found only in the kingdom of Cambay. The American, called likewise the Occidental, is found in Peru, of the hardness of the garnet; the European is somewhat softer, and found in Silesia.

To EMERGE, *v. u.* (*emergeo*, *Lat.*) to rise out of any thing, with which it is covered, or depressed. To issue, or proceed. To rise from a state of obscurity, distress, or ignorance.

EMER'GENCE, EMER'GENCY, *S.* the act of rising from any thing which covers. The act of rising from a state of obscurity and distress. Any pressing necessity, a sudden occasion; or unexpected incident.

EMER'GENT, *part.* (*emergens*, *Lat.*) rising from that which covers, conceals, obscures, or depresses. Proceeding or issuing from, used with *from*. Sudden, or pressing, joined to *occasion*. In chronology, the *emergent* year, is that from which time is reckoned.

EM'RODS, EMER'ROIDS, *S.* (plural, corrupted of hemorrhoids from *αιμορροειδες*, *aimorroides*, *Gr.*) in medicine, painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; the piles.

EMER'SION, *S.* (*emersus*, *Lat.* of *emergeo*, *Lat.*) in physics, the rising of any solid above the surface of a fluid into which it is violently thrust. In astronomy, the appearance of a star, after its having been obscured by too near an approach to the sun; or after having been eclipsed, or hid by the interposition of the moon, earth, or other body.

EM'ERY, (*emeril*, *Fr.* *smiris*, *Lat.* *σμιρις*, *smiris*, *Gr.* of *σμαιω*, *smiao*, *Gr.* to clean) in natural history, an iron ore, of a dusky, brownish red on the surface, but when broken, of a fine, bright iron-grey, with some tinge of redness, and spangled all over with shining specks; found in Guernsey, Tuscany, and Germany, prepared by being ground in mills, used in cleaning and polishing steel, grinding an edge to tools, and by lapidaries to cut their stones with.

EME'TIC, *S.* (*εμεω*, *emeeo*, *Gr.* to vomit) a remedy which excites vomiting.

EME'TIC, EME'TICAL, *adj.* having the quality of vomiting, or provoking vomits.

EME'TICALLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICA'TUM, *S.* (*emicatio*, *Lat.*) sparkling; or the act of flying of in small particles like brisk liquours. "Iron in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and emication." BROWN. Not in use.

EMI'CTION, *S.* (from *emictum*, supine, of *emingo*, *Lat.*) urine; that which is voided by urinary passages. "A sanguine emiction." HARVEY. Not in use.

To EM'IGRATE, *v. u.* (*emigratus*, *Lat.* of *emigro*, *Lat.*) to remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION, *S.* change of dwelling. Removal from one place to another.

EM'INENCE, EM'INENCY, *S.* (*eminencia*, *Lat.*) loftiness, height from the ground upwards. The summit, or highest part of a thing. A part rising above, or higher than the rest. Figuratively, exaltation; preferment; fame; or the state of being exposed to public view and notice. A supreme, or superiour degree. "Whatever pure thou in the body enjoyest — we enjoy — in eminence." *Par. Lost*. A title of dignity and honour, peculiar to cardinals; hence it is used for respect, notice, reverence, or all the submissions due to superior rank. "Present him eminence both with eye and tongue." SHAK.

EM'INENT, *part.* (*eminens*, *Lat.*) high, lofty, applied to situation. Figuratively, exalted, preferred, or conspicuous on account of place, rank, or merit.

EM'INENTLY, *adv.* conspicuously; in such a manner as to attract notice. In a high degree.

EM'PYR, *S.* (*ἔμπερ* *amar*, *Heb.* and *Arab.* to command) a title of dignity and quality among the Turks and Saracens, given to the descendants of Mahomet, who are called

in great veneration, and only have the privilege of wearing a green turbat. When this word is used in composition it signifies a principal officer.

EMISSARY, S. (*emissarius*, low Lat.) one sent out on private messages; a spy, or secret agent. In anatomy, that which emits, or sends out, the same as *excretory*.

EMISSION, S. (*emissio*, Lat.) the act of sending out vent. The act of throwing or drawing a thing, particularly a fluid, from within outwards. The expulsion, or ejaculation of the seed.

To EMIT, *v. a.* (*emitto*, Lat.) to drive outwards; to dart; to send forth. In law, to issue out according to the form prescribed.

EMMENAGOGUES, S. (*εμμηνια*, *emmenia*, Gr. the monthly courses, and *αγω*, *ago*, Gr. to drive, or force) medicines that promote the courses.

EMMET, S. (*æmette*, Sax.) see ANT.

To EMMEW, *v. a.* (from *μενω*) to coop up, or confine. "Follies doth emmeu." SHAK.

EMOLLIENT, (*part. emolliens*, Lat.) softening, or rendering pliable.

EMOLLIENTS, S. in medicine, such remedies as sheath the acrimony of humour; and at the same time soften and supple the solids.

EMOLLITION, S. (*emollitio*, Lat.) the act of softening, or rendering supple. The state of a thing rendered soft or supple. "Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*." BACON.

EMOLUMENT, S. (*emolumentum*, Lat.) profit arising from an office or employ, gain, or advantage.

EMOTION, S. (Fr.) a violent struggle, or disturbance in the mind. A strong and vehement sensation, or passion, excited either by a pleasing, or a painful object.

To EMPALE, *v. a.* (*empaler*, Fr. from *palus*, Lat. a pale or stake.) to fortify, inclose, or defend. To put to death by driving a pale or stick through the body of a person from the posteriors upwards.

EMPALEMENT, S. the act of thrusting a sharp pole or stake up the fundament or through the body of a person. In botany, the cup or outmost part of a flower, which incompasses the petals, or the foliation of the attire. See IMPALEMENT.

EMPAANNEL, S. (from *panne*, Fr. a skin or parchment) the writing or entering the names of a jury in a parchment by a sheriff.

To EMPAANNEL, *v. a.* to summon a person to serve on a jury.

EMPARLANCE, S. (from *parler*, Fr.) in law, a motion or desire for a day of respite, to consider of the result of a cause. The conference of a jury in a cause committed to them.

EMPASS, S. (*εμπασμα*, *empasma*, Gr. of *εμπασσω*, *empasso*, Gr. to sprinkle) in pharmacy, a powder sprinkled on a body, to correct some ill smell.

To EMPASSION, *v. a.* to move with a strong affection or passion. To excite the passions vehemently. "The tempter all *empassion'd*, thus began." *Par. Lost*.

EMPERESS, S. see EMPRESS, for which it was formerly written.

EMPEROUR, S. (*empereur*, Fr. *imperator*, Lat.) an absolute monarch or supreme commander of an empire.

EMPERY, S. (*imperium*, Lat. *empire*, Fr.) the command of an emperour. Sovereign command. Empire. "Your rights of birth, your *emperry*." SHAK.

EMPHASIS, S. (Gr.) in rhetorick, a force, stress, or energy in expression, action, or gesture. In grammar, a remarkable stress of the voice placed on any word or syllable.

EMPHA'TIC, EMPHA'TICAL, *adj.* forcible, strong, striking, or of great energy. Striking the sight.

EMPHA'TICALLY, *adv.* strongly, forcibly; full of energy, power, or significancy. Spoken with a great stress of voice. According to appearance, opposed to reality, from *εμφανω*, *emphaino*, Gr. to appear. "Taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance." BROWN. The last sense is out of use.

EMPHYSEMATOUS, *adj.* (from *εμφυσημα*, *emphusema*, Gr.) bloated, swelled, puffed up.

EMPIRE, S. (Fr. from *imperium*, Lat.) the territory or extent of land under the jurisdiction or command of an emperor. Imperial power, sovereign authority or command. Command over any thing.

EMPIRIC, S. (*εμπειρικος* *empirikos*, Gr.) one whose skill in medicine depends purely on practice and experiment; without any deductions of reason from the mechanical operation of medicines, or the nature, cause, and effects of diseases. A quack.

EMPIRIC, EMPIRICAL, *adj.* dealing, or versed in experiments. "Empiric alchymist." *Par. Lost*. Belonging to or resembling a quack.

EMPIRICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of a quack, or one who is not regularly bred to physick, but owes all his knowledge to experience, without being able to account for the operation of medicines on the human fabric, or the nature and effect of diseases.

EMPIRICISM, S. dependence on experience, without being able to reason on the effects of medicines, or diseases. Quackery.

EMPLASTER, S. (*emplastrum*, Lat. *εμπλαστρον*, *emplastron*, Gr. from *εμπλασσο*, *emplastso*, or *εμπλατω*, to spread or smear over, now called *plaster*) in surgery, a medicine of a stiff, glutinous consistence, composed of several ingredients, spread on paper, linnen or leather, and applied externally.

To EMPLASTER, *v. a.* to cover with a plaster. "The fores *emplastered* with tar." MORTIM.

EMPLASTIC, *adj.* viscous, glutinous; fit to be applied as plaster.

To EMPLAD, *v. a.* (from *plead*) in law, to indict, accuse, or prefer a charge against, used with *of* before the crime.

To EMPLOY, *v. a.* (*employer*, Fr.) to set a person about a thing; to keep at work or exercise. To use as an instrument, or means, or materials. To commission, or intrust with the management of an affair. To fill up time with study or undertaking. To pass or spend in business.

EMPLOY, S. the object which engages the mind; or is the subject of action. A person's trade, business. A public office.

EMPLOYABLE, *adj.* capable of being used; fit to be applied or used. "These objects — seem *employable* against this hypothesis." BOYLE.

EMPLOYER, S. one who sets a person about any undertaking. One who uses or causes a thing to be used.

EMPLOYMENT, S. business; the object of labour or industry. A person's trade, office, or post. An affair intrusted to the management of another.

To EMPOISON, *v. a.* (pronounced *empison*, with the *i* long from *empoisoner*, Fr.) to destroy by poison, venom, or any deadly or mortal drug. To taint with poison. Figuratively, to deprave the ideas or principles of a person by bad advice, or seditious counsels.

EMPOISONER, S. one who destroys another by poison.

EMPOISONMENT, S. the practice or act of destroying by poison. "It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*." BACON.

EMPORE'TIC, *adj.* (*εμπορετικον*, *emperetikon*, Gr.) that which is sold at common markets; belonging to goods, commodities, or merchandize.

EMPORIAM, S. (*εμποριον*, Gr.) a place of merchandize; a great city or market town which has communication with the sea, and carries on foreign trade.

To EMPOVERISH, *v. a.* (*pauvre*, Fr. poor) to make poor. Figuratively, to render a soil unfertile or barren.

EMPOVERISHER, S. the act of exhausting money; the cause of poverty; the lessening riches, or fertility when applied to ground or vegetables.

To EMPOWER, *v. a.* to give a person authority to transact business, or carry on any undertaking. To give natural power or force. To enable or give strength sufficient for the performance of an undertaking or design.

EMPRESS, S. (contracted from *emperejs*) the wife of an emperour. A female who has the sovereign command over an empire.

EMPRISE, S. (Fr.) an undertaking which is attended with hazard and danger, and shews boldness. "Ambushed we lie, and wait the bold *emprise*." *Par. Lost*.

EMPTIER, S. one who makes any place or thing void by taking out that which was in it.

EMPTINESS, S. want or absence of body, applied to space. Without having any thing in it, applied to space, or vessels. The state of a thing which has nothing in it. Figuratively, want of judgment or understanding. Incapacity to satisfy one's wishes or desires.

EMPTION, S. (*emptio*, Lat.) the act of buying; a purchase. "Whether Glaucus exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydidis, was *emption* or commutation." ARBUTH.

EMPTY, *adv.* (*æmtig*) having nothing in it, void of body, applied to space, place, or any vessel. Not possessing, furnished with, or using. Devoid. "In civility thou seem'st so *empty*." SHAK. Unsatisfactory; or unable to content the desire or expectation. Void of judgment or understanding. Void of substance, solidity, or real existence. "Empty dreams." DRYD.

To EM'PTY, *v. a.* to exhaust, drink up, take or pour out whatever is contained in a vessel or receptacle.

To EMPU'RPLE, *v. a.* to make of a purple colour. "*Em-
" purpl'd with celestial roses."* Par. *Loft.*

To EMPU'ZZLE, *v. a.* to perplex and confound the mind with a difficulty which it cannot solve or explain. "It
" hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others." BROWN.

EMPYE'MA, *S.* (from *ev*, Gr. and *πυρ*, *puon*, pus or matter) in medicine, a collection of purulent matter, in the cavity of the breast, which is discharged therein on the bursting of some abscess or ulcer in the lungs or membranes that inclose the breast.

EMPY'REAL, *adj.* (*εμπυρος*, *empuros*, Gr. fiery. Accented by Phillips on the last syllable) formed of ether, or pure and celestial fire; belonging to the highest region of heaven. "But *empyrean* forms, how'er in sight—gash'd and
" *dismembered.*" TICKNELL.

EMPYRE'AN, EMPYRE'UM, *S.* (from *ev*, Gr. *πυρ* *pur*, Gr. fire) the highest heaven, the scene of the beatific vision, wherein the pure element of fire or ether is supposed to exist.

EMPYREU'MA, *S.* (*εμπυρευω*, *empureuo*, Gr. to inflame, or kindle) in chemistry, used when in boiling or distilling any thing burns to the bottom of the vessel, or alembic; a smell or taste of burning. In medicine, the heat remaining upon the declension of a fever.

EMPURO'SIS, *S.* (*εμπυρω*, *empuroo*, Gr. to set on fire) conflagration, or the general fire which is to destroy the world. "The former opinion that held these cata-
" *clysms and empuroses universal.*" HALE. Not in use.

To E'MULATE, *v. a.* (*emulor*, Lat.) to rival, or propose as an object for imitation. To imitate with an endeavour to surpass. Figuratively, to copy, to resemble. To rise to an equality with.

EMULA'TION, *S.* (*emulatio*, Lat.) a noble jealousy between persons, whereby they endeavour to surpass each other in virtue and excellence. An endeavour to surpass another in interest or riches, joined with contest, or envy.

EM'ULATIVE, *adj.* inclined to contest superiority with another, either from a love of excellence, or a principle of envy.

EMULA'TOR, *S.* (Lat.) one who endeavours to surpass another in good qualities. One who envies another's success, or reputation; a rival.

To EMU'LGE, *v. a.* (*emulgeo*, Lat.) to milk out. Wants authority.

EMU'LGENT, *part.* (*emulgens*, Lat.) milking out. Used substantially, in anatomy, applied to those arteries which bring the blood to the kidneys, and to those veins which carry what is superfluous to the vena cava.

EM'ULOUS, *adj.* (*emulus*, Lat.) rivalling; contending with another for superiority in fame, riches, interest, or virtue. Factious, contentious. "Made *emulous* missions
" *amongst the gods themselves.*"

EM'ULOUSLY, *adv.* in the manner of a rival, or competitor. With a desire of surpassing another.

EMU'LSION, *S.* (*emulsio*, Lat.) a soft liquid medicine of the colour and consistence of milk.

EMUN'CTORIES, *S.* (plural, *emuntorium*, Lat.) in medicine and anatomy, a part of the body wherein some humour, which is useless, or noxious, is separated and collected in readiness for ejection, or expulsion.

EN, an inseparable particle at the beginning of the words derived from the French, who borrowed it of the Latin *in*; hence words are indifferently wrote with either, as they are supposed to be derived from each of those languages. At the end of words, it implies the matter out of which any thing is made as "*a wooden bowl*;" and is borrowed from the Saxon.

To ENA'BLE, *v. a.* to make able, or give power sufficient for the performance of a thing.

To ENA'CT, *v. a.* to do, act, or perform. "*Enacted
" wonders with his sword."* SHAK. To play, or act a character on the stage. "I did *enact* Hector." SHAK. Both these senses seem now obsolete. To make a law; to deceive; to establish by law. "It is *enacted* in the laws
" *of Venice.*" SHAK.

ENA'CT, *S.* a purpose; resolution, or determination. Not in use.

ENA'CTOR, *S.* one who forms decrees; one who founds or establishes laws. One who acts or does any thing.
"The violence of either grief or joy.
" *Their own enactors with themselves destroy.*" SHAK.
The last sense is obsolete.

ENA'LLAGE, *S.* (from *εναλλαττω*, *enallatto*, Gr. to change) in rhetoric, a figure, wherein the order of words in a sentence is inverted. In grammar, a figure whereby

one part of speech, or accident of a word is put for another, as when a pronoun possessive is put for a relative, or one mood or tense of a verb for another.

ENA'MEL, *S.* (see AMEL) a kind of metalline colour, by the Latins called *encaustum*; consisting of the finest crystal glass, made of the best Kali, from Alicant, and sand vitrified together; to which are added tin and lead in equal quantities, calcined by a reverberatory fire; besides other metallic, or mineral substances, intended to give them the colour required. Any thing painted with enamel.

To ENA'MEL, *v. a.* to paint or adorn a thing with *amel*, or enamel. To lay colours upon a body so, as to adorn and vary it. "Goodliest trees appeared with gay *enamell'd* colours mixt." Par. *Loft.* This use of the word is very elegant, and conveys such an idea of the beautiful polish, as well as the vivid colour of the fruit; that we are at a loss which to admire most, the elegance, or the propriety of the expression. Neuterly, to practice the use of enamel; to make use of enamel.

ENA'MELLER, *S.* one who paints in enamel.

ENA'MELLING, *S.* the act of applying enamel of various colours on metals, &c. either after the method of painting, or by the lamp; called likewise the encaustic art, or encaustic painting.

To ENA'MOUR, *v. a.* (from *en*, Fr. in, and *amour*, Fr. love) to raise the affections or love of a person. To make a person fond; used with *of*, before the person or thing beloved.

ENARTHRO'SIS, *S.* (from *ev* and *αρθρον*, *arthron*, a joint) in anatomy, a joint wherein a round headed bone enters into a hollow or cavity; such is that of the huckle-bone.

To ENCAGE, *v. a.* to shut up, or confine in a cage.

To ENCAMP, *v. n.* to pitch tents, or settle in a place for a time, applied to an army. Actively; to form a regular camp; to order to form a camp.

ENCA'MPMENT, *S.* the act of encamping, or pitching tents. A camp or tent pitched in proper order.

To ENCA'VE, *v. a.* to conceal or hide as in a cave. "Do
" *but encave yourself, and mark the fleers.*" SHAK.

ENCEINTE, *S.* (Fr.) an inclosure, or ground inclosed with a fortification. A military term, introduced by news writers, but not yet naturalized by proper authority.

To ENCHA'FE, *v. a.* (*echauffer*, Fr.) to make warm with passion or rage. To provoke, or make angry; beautifully applied to inanimate things. "The *encafed* flood." SHAK. Almost obsolete.

To ENCHA'IN, *v. a.* (*enchainer*, Fr.) to fasten with a chain. Figuratively, to confine, or keep in bondage or confinement. "While here I was *enchain'd*—no glimpse
" *of godlike liberty remain'd.*" DRYD.

To ENCHA'NT, *v. a.* (*enchanter*, Fr.) to subdue or influence by magic or sorcery. To delight irresistibly.

ENCHA'NTER, *S.* one who practises magic or other spells supposed to have an irresistible power over others. One who delights, or pleases irresistibly.

ENCHA'NTINGLY, *adv.* in such a manner, as to attract love irresistibly.

ENCHA'NTMENT, *S.* magical charms or spells, supposed to operate irresistibly both on the person and mind of another. That which has an irresistible influence, or can impart an overpowering delight.

ENCHA'NTRESS, *S.* a woman who exercises magic, or spells. Figuratively, a woman whose beauty cannot be resisted.

To ENCHA'SE, *v. a.* (*enchasser*, Fr.) to set jewels in gold, silver, &c. Figuratively, to adorn by being added. "King
" *Henry's diadem—enchas'd with all the honours of the
" world.*" SHAK. A beautiful metaphor!

To ENCI'RCLE, *v. a.* (from *circle*) to surround; encompass or inclose in a ring or circle.

ENCLITICS, *S.* in Greek and Latin grammar, certain particles, or syllables joined to words, which when united seem to form but one word, and on that account remove or throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable, as *ve* in Lat. *decusve*, *γε*, *ge* in Gr. *εγωγε*, *egoge*, Gr.

To ENCLO'SE, *v. a.* (*enclos*, Fr.) to part or surround common ground by a fence. To surround or encompass on all sides.

ENCLO'SER, *S.* one who encloses, or parts off any parcel of common ground by pales or other fences. Any thing in which another is enclued.

ENCLO'SURE, *S.* the act of encompassing common ground with a fence. The act of encompassing. The appropriation of things which have been common. The space contained within any fence, or limits. Ground inclosed.

ENC

ENCO'MIAST, *S.* (ἐγκωμιστής, *egcomiastes*, Gr.) one who bestows praise on another. One who speaks in praise of another.

ENCOMIA'STIC, **ENCOMIA'STICAL**, *adj.* containing, or bestowing, praise.

ENCO'MIUM, *S.* (ἐγκώμιον, *egkomion*, Gr.) an advantageous representation of the virtues and excellencies of another. Praise. A panegyric.

To **ENCO'MPASS**, *v. a.* (pronounced *encumpass*) to inclose, to surround on all sides. To shut in. To go round any thing. "Lord Anson *encompassed* the world."

ENCOMPASSMENT, *S.* (pronounced *encumpassment*) circumlocution; a round about way of expressing; a remote tendency of discourse. "Finding by this *encompasment* and drift of question." SHAK. Not in use.

EN'CORE, *adv.* (Fr. pronounced *awngcore*) again; over again. A word used at public shows to testify the highest approbation, and to desire the person to repeat the part, which gives so much satisfaction.

ENCOUNTER, *S.* (*encontre*, Fr.) in its primary sense, a combat, or fight between two persons only. Figuratively, a battle, or attack wherein enemies rush with violence against each other. Eager and warm conversation relating either to love or anger. "In the instant of our *encounter*, after we had spoken the prologue of our comedy." SHAK. Crowd, or accidental meeting. "To shun the *encounter* of the vulgar crowd." Address or salutation. "The loose *encounters* of lascivious men." Occasion, casual incident. "It is necessary that the same spirit appear in all sort of *encounters*." POPE. Johnson observes, that this last sense is scarcely English.

To **ENCOUNTER**, *v. a.* to go to meet. To meet face to face. To attack an enemy. To meet with mutual or reciprocal kindness. "They *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks." SHAK. To meet with proof or evidence, to encompass on all sides with proofs. "We are *encountered* with clear evidences." TILLOTS. To raise a kind of contradiction or opposition between the testimony of two evidences. "Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them." To oppose, or engage with. To meet by accident or chance. "I am most fortunate thus to *encounter* you." SHAK. Neuterly, to rush together, to join battle. To engage; to fight. To meet face to face. To come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER, *S.* an enemy or antagonist in war. Figuratively, an adversary or opponent with respect to opinions. One who is full of ceremony, and salutes all he meets with. "Oh, these *encounterers* so gilt of tongue." SHAK. The last sense is obsolete.

To **ENCOURAGE**, *v. a.* (pronounced *encourage*, from *encourager*, Fr.) to animate or reciprocally exhort to a practice, used with the reciprocal pronouns *themselves*, &c. to animate, or support the spirit and courage of a person to undertake and accomplish an affair. To countenance, to supply with authority or confidence. "This the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to say." LOCKE.

ENCOURAGEMENT, *S.* (pronounced *encouragement*, from *encourage*) an incitement to any action, or practice. Figuratively, favour, countenance, support.

ENCOURAGER, *S.* one who incites a person to do a thing. One who favours or gives countenance to a person or an undertaking.

To **ENCRO'ACH**, *v. n.* (*accrocher*, from *croc*, Fr. a hook) to invade the right and property of another. To advance gradually and by stealth to that which a person has no right to. To come upon or seize the territories of another.

ENCRO'ACHER, *S.* one who gradually seizes upon the possessions of another. One who makes gradual advances to destroy the distinctions which good breeding sets between persons of superiour, and inferiour rank. "Full dress creates dignity, and keeps at distance an *encroacher*." *The Author of Clarissa*; who affects an unbounded licence in coining or in applying words to a new sense; which might rather have been called an impropriety of expression, or misapplication.

ENCRO'ACHMENT, *S.* in law, an unlawful trespass upon a man's grounds, or the act of inclosing the ground of another to one's own use. Extortion, or the insisting upon payment of more than is due. A gradual seizure, and lessening of the rights and privileges of another.

To **ENCUMBER**, *v. a.* (*encumbrer*, Fr.) to load, to hinder or clog, by any weight, from action, or from the free use of one's limbs. Figuratively, to embarrass and distract the mind by variety of difficulties. To load with or bring to great difficulties by debts. "His estate is *encumbered* with mortgages."

ENCUMBRANCE, *S.* any thing which is troublesome by

END

its weight. An useless addition and burthen. A burthen upon an estate; that which abates from the profits of an estate, generally applied to debts and mortgages.

ENCYC'LICAL, *adj.* (ἐγκυκλικός, *egkuklikos*, Gr.) circular; sent round about a country. "Phocius's *encyclical* epistle to the patriarch of Alexandria." STILLINGF.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, **ENCYCLOPE'DY**, *S.* (ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, *egkuklopaidéia*, Gr.) the circle of the sciences; applied by the Greeks to the seven liberal arts, and all the sciences.

ENCYSTED, *adj.* (κύστις, *kustis*, Gr. a bag) inclosed in a bag. *Encysted* tumours, in anatomy, borrow their name from a bag in which they are contained.

E'ND, *S.* (Sax. *ende*, Belg. Teut. Dan. and Isl.) the extremity of any thing, which is extended in length. The last period or moment of time. The conclusion, or last part, applied to action, or writing. Joined to *wits*, the furthest limits, or stretch of the understanding. A final determination, conclusion of a debate. Death. The cause of a person's death. "Either of you to be the other's *end*." SHAK. A piece or fragment. "Odd *ends*." SHAK. Design, purpose, intention, or the object of a person's designs and actions. *An end*, is used instead of *on end*, and signifies upright, perpendicular, or erect. "His hair stands *on end*." *Most an end*, is used for commonly, or at the conclusion of a thing. "Slave that, still *an end*, turns me to shame." SHAK.

To **E'ND**, *v. a.* to perfect, or finish an undertaking. To destroy, or put to death. Neuterly, to come to a conclusion. To cease. To conclude. To terminate.

To **ENDA'MAGE**, *v. a.* to prejudice. To lessen the value of a thing. To affect with loss. To spoil, mischief, or do harm.

To **ENDA'NGER**, *v. a.* to expose to danger, risque, or hazard.

To **ENDE'AR**, *v. a.* to make dear, or beloved.

ENDE'ARMENT, *S.* any thing which causes love. The state of a person or thing which is beloved.

ENDE'AVOUR, *S.* (pronounced *endeavour*, from *devoir*, Fr. *devoir*) an attempt, trial, or exertion of power to perform any thing.

To **ENDE'AVOUR**, *v. a.* to exert power in order to gain some end. To make an attempt; to try.

ENDE'AVOURER, *S.* one who exerts power to attain some end. One who attempts or tries to do any thing.

ENDE'CAGON, *S.* (ἐνδεκά, *endeka*, Gr. eleven, and γωνία, *gonia*, Gr. a corner) a figure having eleven sides.

ENDE'MIAL, **ENDE'MIC**, **ENDE'MICAL**, *adj.* (ἐν, *in*, and δῆμος, *Gr.* the common people) peculiar to a country. Applied in medicine to a disease peculiar to a certain country, or climate.

To **ENDE'NIZE**, *v. a.* to make free. Figuratively, to naturalize, or adopt the expressions or words of another language. "Partly by enfranchising and *endenzizing* strange words." CAMDEN.

To **ENDICT**, or **ENDITE**, *v. a.* (*enditer*, Fr.) to charge any man with a crime, by a written accusation, before a court of justice. To draw up, compose, write, or relate, applied to history. "Your battles they hereafter shall *endite*." WALLER.

ENDICTMENT, **ENDITEMENT**, *S.* a bill, or an accusation for some offence exhibited unto jurors. A bill, or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

ENDIVE, *S.* (Fr. *intybum*, Lat.) in botany, a species of succory.

ENDLESS, *adj.* (*endeleas*, Sax.) without coming to a conclusion. Without bounds, applied to extent, or space. Without ceasing, applied to action. Continual, or eternal, applied to time.

ENDLESSLY, *adv.* without ceasing, applied to action. Continually, applied to time. Without limits or bounds, applied to space.

ENDLESSNESS, *S.* want of bounds or limits, applied to time, or space.

END'LONG, *adj.* with the end or point foremost. In a straight line. "Then spurring, at full speed, ran *endlong* on." DRYD.

END'MOST, *adj.* further off; at the furthest end.

To **ENDO'RSE**, *v. a.* (*endorser*, Fr. *dorsum*, Lat. the back) in commerce, to write one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, or promissory note, in order to pay it away, negotiate it, or to discharge the person who pays it from any future claim on account of it. To cover on the back. "Elephants *enders'd* with towers — of archers." *Par. Reg.*

ENDORSEMENT, *S.* in commerce, the act of writing one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, to signify that

E N F

that the contents are received, or to direct it to be paid to a person mentioned. A ratification. "The *endorsement* of supreme delight—by a friend and with his blood." HERBERT.

To ENDO'W, *v. a.* (*endouairier*, Fr. *indoto*, Lat.) to give a portion to a person. To assign or alienate any estate or sum of money to the support or maintenance of any charity, or any alms-house. "Die and *endow* an alms-house, or a cat." POPE. To enrich or adorn with any natural excellence.

ENDO'WMENT, *S.* wealth bestowed on a person, or devoted to any particular use. The setting a-part or securing a sum of money for the perpetual support of a vicar, or almshouse. The gifts of nature.

To ENDU'E, *v. a.* (*induo*, Lat.) to supply or furnish with internal gifts, virtues, or excellencies. "Endue them with their holy spirit." *Common Prayer*. To give as a portion or dowry. "God hath *endued* me with an excellent dowry." *Gen*. Johnson imagines that in this passage it is incorrectly printed instead of *endowed*, but Skinner says *indue* was generally used instead of *endow*, though he confesses it to be a corruption, not one of the printer, but one which was universal and become habitual.

ENDU'RANCE, *S.* continuance; lastingness. The act of supporting or bearing troubles without complaint, or dejection. "Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and *endurance* of all toils." TEMPLE. Delay. "Have heard you without *endurance* further." SHAK. The last sense is obsolete.

To ENDU'RE, *v. a.* (*endurer*, Fr. *duro*, Lat.) to suffer, undergo, bear, or support. Neuterly; to last, remain, or continue. To bear patiently or without resentment. "How can I *endure* to see the destruction." *Esther*. viii. 6.

ENDURER, *S.* one that hath strength to support any fatigue or hardship. One who is affected with any hardship.

END'WISE, *adv.* on end. Upright, or perpendicularly. "Made of poles set *endwise*." RAY.

To E'NECATE, *v. a.* (*enecatus*, of *enneco*, Lat.) to kill; or destroy. "In the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours." HARVEY. Not in use.

E'NEMY, *S.* (*enemi*, Fr. *nemico*, Ital. *inimicus*, Lat.) one who is of an opposite side in war. One who opposes the interest or welfare of another. One who has a strong dislike to a person or thing. In divinity, the foe of mankind, the Devil. "Defend us from the danger of the *enemy*." *Common Prayer*.

ENERGE'TIC, *adj.* (*ενεργητικός*, *energetikos*, Gr.) acting so as to perform or produce. Actively, operative, or working. "A being eternally *energetic*." GRFW.

E'NERGY, *S.* (*ενεργεια*, *energeia*, Gr.) power in the abstract, or considered without being exerted, or brought into action. Power, force or efficacy. Action. Strength or force of expression, applied to language.

To ENE'RVATE, *v. a.* (*enervatus*, Lat. of *enervo*, Lat.) to weaken, to deprive of strength. To render effeminate.

ENERVATION, *S.* the act of weakening, or rendering effeminate. The state of a person or thing whose strength is lessened. Effeminacy.

To ENE'RVE, *v. a.* (*enervo*, Lat.) to weaken, to lessen force or strength; to render effeminate. "Such object hath the pow'r to soft'n and tame severest temper—*Enerve*, and with voluptuous hope dissolve." *Par. Reg*.

To ENFE'BLE, *v. a.* to weaken or deprive of strength.

To ENFE'OF, *v. a.* (*seoffamentum*, low Lat.) in law, to invest with any title or possession.

ENFE'OFMENT, *S.* in law, the act whereby a person is invested with any dignity or possession. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

ENFILADE, *S.* (Fr.) a series, or collection of things disposed as it were in a strait line; hence in architecture, an *enfilade* of doors, windows, or buildings, is such a distribution that they may all be seen in a direct line, or by looking strait forwards. In war, applied to those trenches, &c. which are ranged in a right line, and may be swept or scoured by the cannon lengthwise, or in the direction of a line, and rendered defenceless. A battery *d'enfilade* is that wherein the cannon sweep a right line; a post, or command *d'enfilade*, a height from whence one may sweep a whole line at once.

To ENFILA'DE, *v. a.* to pierce or sweep in a right line. "The avenues were *enfiladed* by the Spanish cannon." *Exped. to Carthag*.

To ENFOR'CE, *v. a.* (*enforcer*, Fr.) to give strength to. To strengthen. To sling with strength, violence, or force. "As stones—*enforced* from the old Assyrian slings." SHAK. To animate, to incite to action. To urge an ar-

E N G

gument strongly. To compel to do a thing against one's will. To press with a charge or accusation. "If he evade us there, *enforce* him with his envy to the people." SHAK. Neuterly, to prove, or shew beyond contradiction.

ENFOR'CE, *S.* power. Exertion of strength. "A pretty enterprise of small *enforce*." MILTON's *Agon*. Not in use.

ENFORCEDLY, *adv.* by violence, or compulsion, opposed to voluntarily. "Thou do'st it *enforcedly*." SHAK.

ENFORCEMENT, *S.* (from *enforce*) an act of violence; force offered, compulsion. A sanction, or that which gives force, applied to laws. An evidence, proof, or confirmation. A motive of conviction. A pressing occasion, or exigence. "The leisure and *enforcement* of the time." SHAK.

ENFORCER, *S.* one who causes any thing by force, strength, or violence.

To ENFRA'NCHISE, *v. a.* (from *franchise*) to incorporate a person into a body politic. To admit to the privileges of a freeman. To free from slavery. To free or release from custody. To naturalize or adopt a foreign word. "These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us." WATTS.

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT, *S.* The act of incorporating a person into any society or body politic. A release from imprisonment or slavery.

To ENGA'GE, *v. a.* (*engager*, Fr.) to give as a security for, or be liable to make good, a debt. To stake or hazard. "Those that *engag'd* their lives for them." *Hud*. To bind a person by any obligation to espouse the cause of a party. To bring into a party. To embark or take part in an affair. To employ one's self in an attempt. To unite by some attraction or amiable quality. "This humanity and good nature *engages* every body to him." *Spec*. N^o. 106. To encounter; to fight. Neuterly, to be obliged by promise or appointment. To fight. To embark in any business, or take part with any person.

ENGAGEMENT, *S.* the act of giving security, or making a person liable to discharge a debt. An obligation by promise, appointment, or contract. Affection or adherence to any party. Employment of the attention. Fight, conflict, or battle. A strong motive, argument, inducement, or obligation.

To ENGO'AL, *v. a.* (pronounced *enjail*, Fr.) to imprison. Figuratively, to lay under constraint, to confine, or deprive of liberty. "Within my mouth you have *engoaded* my tongue." SHAK.

To ENGA'RRISON, *v. a.* to protect or defend as by a garison. "Neptune with a flying guard doth *engarrison* her strongly." HOWELL.

To ENGE'NDER, *v. a.* (*engendrer*, Fr.) to beget between different sexes. Figuratively, to form or produce. To excite; to cause. To bring forth. "Vice *engender's* shame, and folly broods o'er grief." PRIOR. Neuterly, to be caused, or produced.

ENGINE, *S.* (*engin*, Fr. *ingegno*, Ital. from *ingenium*, Lat. because such a complication of mechanical powers, as at once requires and shews great ingenuity) a compound instrument consisting of a complication of mechanic powers, such as wheels, screws, levers, &c. united and conspiring together to effect the same end. A military machine. An instrument for casting water to great heights, in order to extinguish fires; that invented by Mr. Newsham displays great knowledge of the mechanic powers and hydrostatics, and is called a fire engine, from the occasions on which it is used. But the instrument properly called a fire engine, is that which raises water by the help of fire; this is certainly the most admirable, compounded, and ingenious machine that can be conceived, and is founded on the principles of modern philosophy. It would not be absurd to ascribe its invention to the Marquis of Worcester in 1663. Another was contrived by Messrs. Newcomen and Cawley, upwards of forty years ago, which received considerable improvements from the late ingenious Dr. Desaguliers. Figuratively, any means used to bring a thing to pass, and applied generally in an ill sense. An agent for another.

ENGINE'ER, *S.* (*ingenieur*, Fr. *ingegnere*, Ital.) one who makes or works at engines. An officer in an army, whose employ is to inspect the works, attacks, defences, &c. to point and discharge the great artillery.

ENGINERY, *S.* the art of managing artillery. Artillery, or ordnance.

To ENGI'RD, *v. a.* (preter and part. passive, *engirt*) to surround, or encompass. "My body round *engirt* with misery." SHAK.

ENGLAND,

ENGLAND, S. (pronounced *England*, so called from the Angles who settled in these parts in the year 449, and were situated on the Continent between the Saxons and Jutes) the name given to that part of our island, south of the Tweed, though sometimes extended so, as to include the whole island of Great Britain. Whether we consider the extensiveness of its commerce; the fertility of its soil; the improvements it has made in manufactures and arts; the surprising works of genius performed by its natives; the number of its inhabitants; the admirableness of its constitution, which takes in the advantages of all the forms of government without any of their inconveniences; the character it has borne for military feats abroad and exact distribution of justice at home; the liberty it gives to every individual of performing the rites of religion without compulsion, and of forming them after their own inclination, without the least restraint. If we consider the progress it has made both in the sciences and polite arts; that it can boast a Newton at the head of the philosophic tribe; a Locke at the head of its metaphysicians; that a Wren a Jones, and a Gibson were its architects; a Kneller, a Jervas, a Pine are among its painters; a Strange, a Grignon, and Vertue were its engravers; that a Shakespear has been its dramatic writer; a Milton its epic poet; a Pope has been celebrated among the cultivators of its poetry; a Stanley, Boyce and Purcel were its musicians; a Harvey, a Sydenham, a Mead, a Sloane its physicians; a Flamsteed, Halley, and Bradley its astronomers; a Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Bingham, Bull and Warburton its divines. I say, if we consider these only, and at the same time remark it has always been a scourge of tyrants, and a bulwark to the liberties of Europe, we must confess that this spot seems highly favoured by Providence, and worthy of the character it has always borne among foreigners, who, at the same time as they praise, must wish to have been its natives.

ENGLISH, *adj.* (*Englisc*, Sax.) belonging to England. Substantively, the language spoken by the people of England. The natives of England.

To ENGLUT, *v. a.* (*englouter*, Fr.) to swallow up. "En-gluts and swallows other sorrows. SHAK. To glut; to pamper. "Being once englutted with vanity." ASCHAM.

To ENGORGE, *v. a.* (*gorge*, Fr. the throat) to swallow, devour, or gorge. Neuterly, to feed with eagerness or gluttony, "Greedily the engorg'd without restraint." PAR. LOFT. Not in use.

To ENGRAFT, *v.* (*greffier*, Fr. *greffien*, Belg.) in gardening, to take a shoot from one tree, and insert it into another, in such a manner, as both shall unite, and grow together.

ENGRAFTING, S. in gardening, the act of taking a shoot from one tree and inserting into the stock of another in such a manner as both shall unite, grow together and bear fruit.

To ENGRAIL, *v. a.* (from *grele*, Fr. hail) in heraldry, to represent a thing with its edges, ragged or notched circularly, as if something had fallen on it and broken it; it differs from *indented*, because the edges are in that in a straight line, but in this semicircular.

To ENGRAIN, *v. a.* to die deep; to die in the grain.

To ENGRAVE, *v. a.* (*engraver*, Fr.) to cut copper, iron, other metals or stone, so as to represent figures thereon. Figuratively, to make a deep impression on the mind.

ENGRAVER, S. one who cuts figures on metals, marbles or stones.

ENGRAVING, S. the act or art of cutting metals and precious stones with a tool called the graver, in order to represent figures or other ornaments thereon.

To ENGROSS, *v. a.* (*grossir*, Fr.) to enlarge the bulk of a thing. "Pillars, by channelling, be seemingly engross'd to the sight." WATTON. To seize upon the whole of any thing. To purchase or buy up any commodity in order to sell it again at an advanced price. In law, to copy writings, in a large hand, on parchment.

ENGROSSER, S. he who purchases large quantities of any commodity in order to sell it at a high price. One who seizes or appropriates the whole of any thing to himself.

ENGROSSMENT, S. an exorbitant acquisition. The act of encroaching or seizing upon the whole of any thing.

To ENGUA'RD, *v. a.* (pronounced *engard*) to defend; to protect, to surround as with guards. "He may enguard his dotage with their power." SHAK. Not in use.

To ENHANCE, *v. a.* (*hauffer*, *enhausser*, Fr. *inanzare*, Ital.) to raise the value or price of a thing. To heighten the esteem or degree of any quality. "Con-tribute to enhance our pleasure." ATTERB. "Con-tribute to enhance their guilt." ATTERB.

ENHANCEMENT, S. increase of esteem, of value, or of degree.

ENIGMA, S. (*ænigma*, Lat. *ænygma*, Gr.) a proposition delivered in obscure, remote, and ambiguous terms, in order to puzzle or exercise the wit.

ENIGMATICAL, S. of the nature of an enigma; obscurely, darkly, or ambiguously expressed. Obscurely or imperfectly conceived or apprehended, "By adherence or dark *enigmatical* knowledge." HAMMOD.

ENIGMATICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of an enigma. In a sense different from the primary and obvious sense of the words.

To ENJOIN, *v. a.* (pronounced *engine*, with *i* long, from *enjindre*, Fr.) to order; it implies something more authoritative than *direct*, somewhat less than *command*, and includes the idea of superiority in the person requiring any thing to be done.

ENJOINER, S. a person who gives directions, including the idea of superiour rank, or authority.

ENJOINMENT, S. the order of a person of superiour rank and authority.

To ENJOY, *v. a.* (*jouir*, *enjoyir*, Fr.) to feel a flow of joy in the fruition of a thing. To obtain possession of. To gladden, to delight, used with the reciprocal pronouns, *himself*, &c. Neuterly, to be in fruition, or possession. To live happily.

ENJOYER, S. one who has a thing in his possession. One who makes use of, or receives satisfaction from the consciousness of using, or possessing a thing.

ENJOYMENT, S. pleasure arising from possession or fruition. Possession, use or fruition.

To ENKINDLE, *v. a.* to set on fire. To inflame. To rouse or inflame the passions. To incite to any act or wish. "That might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown." SHAK. The last sense is not in use.

To ENLARGE, *v. a.* (*elargir*) to make greater in quantity, dimensions, quality or appearance. Figuratively, to make a thing appear greater than it is by representation or discourse. To magnify. To extend the capacity of the mind. To be very minute in a description, or copious in speaking on a subject, used sometimes with *upon*. To free from confinement or constraint. Neuterly, to expatiate, or speak much on any subject.

ENLARGEMENT, S. increase of dimension, quality, or degree. Release from confinement. A representation of a thing beyond what it really is. A magnifying description. A minute, long, and copious discourse on a subject, used with *upon*. "He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices." CLAREND.

ENLARGER, S. one who encreases any thing. One who magnifies a thing in discourse.

To ENLIGHT, *v. a.* to communicate light or knowledge. "Wit — *enlights* the present, and shall warm the last." POPE.

To ENLIGHTEN, *v. a.* to supply with light. Figuratively, to supply with knowledge not before acquired, and sufficient to clear up some difficulty, which was previously inexplicable. To cheer, or gladden. To supply with a greater perfection of fight.

ENLIGHTEN, S. one that gives light. Figuratively, one who communicates knowledge; an instructor.

To ENLINK, *v. a.* to join, or connect in like manner as the links of a chain are fastened to each other. "Enlinks to waste and desolation." SHAK.

To ENLIVEN, *v. a.* to make alive. Figuratively, to inspire with new vigour; to animate. To make sprightly or gay. To give a thing a gay and cheerful appearance.

ENLIVENER, S. that which gives motion, or communicates action, spirit or vigour, to a person or thing.

ENMITY, S. (from *enemy*, as if *enimity*, *inimicitia*, Lat.) a disposition of mind which excites a person to contradict, and oppose the interests or welfare of another. Contrariety of interests, inclinations, or sentiments. A state of irreconcilable opposition. Malice, or malicious actions.

To EMME'SH, *v. a.* to take in a net or snare. "Out of her own goodness make the net — that shall *emmeish* them all." SHAK.

ENNE'AGON, S. (from *ennea*, *ennea*, Gr. nine, and *gonia*, Gr. a corner, or angle) a figure having nine angles.

ENNE'ATICAL, *adj.* (from *ennea*, *ennea*, Gr. nine) belonging to nine. In medicine, *enneatical* days are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical* years, every ninth year of a person's life.

To ENNOBLE, *v. a.* (*ennoblir*, Fr.) to raise a person to a higher rank, or from being a commoner to be a peer. Figuratively, to communicate worth, to dignify. To raise, exalt, or elevate. To make famous, or remarkable. "Ennobled some of the coasts thereof by shipwrecks." BACON. ENNO-

E N R

ENNOBLEMENT, *S.* the art of raising to the degree of a peer or nobleman. A quality which dignifies and exalts our nature. Elevation, exaltation, dignity.

ENODATION, *S.* (*enodatic*, Lat.) the untying a knot, or solving any difficulty. Wants authority.

ENORMITY, *S.* (from *enormous*, Lat.) a departure from any rule or standard. An irregularity; a corruption. In the plural, used for great crimes or such as shew a great degree of villainy and guilt.

ENORMOUS, (*enormis*, Lat. of *e* and *norma*, Lat. a rule or line) irregular; not confined to any stated rule; without restraint. "Wild above rule or art, *enormous* blifs!" *Par. Lost*. Disordered, in a state of anarchy or confusion, applied to government. Exceedingly wicked. Exceeding the common bulk, applied to size, including the ideas of dislike, horror or wonder. "A form *enormous*." *POPE*.

ENORMOUSLY, *adv.* prodigiously; beyond measure.

ENORMOUSNESS, *S.* excess of guilt or wickedness.

ENOUGH, *adj.* (pronounced *enuff*, from *genogh*, *genog*, Sax. *ganah*, Goth. *genoeg*, Belg. *genug*, Teut. Johnson acknowledges it to be difficult to determine whether it be an adjective or adverb; yet imagines that when joined to a substantive it is the former, that *enow* is its plural, and that in other cases it is an adverb, unless when it follows the verb *have*, when he thinks it is properly a substantive; but as the word *satis* in Latin, which has the same signification, is acknowledged by all grammarians an adjective, this conjecture seems too refined, and when applied to that word would equally prove it to be both an adverb, adjective and substantive; which every one must acknowledge an absurdity; however, that we may not seem singular, we have followed that author's distinctions, though we cannot acquiesce in their propriety) sufficient; that which will answer any purpose, wish or design. "Room *enough* for their herds." *LOCKE*. It should be observed, that though other adjectives are placed in English before their substantives, yet this always follows it, as in the sentence quoted.

ENOUGH, *S.* that which is sufficient to answer a person's expectations or wishes. Used with *for*. A quantity answerable to any design, or proportionable to a person's faculties and abilities, used with *to*.

ENOUGH, *adv.* in such a manner as to give content or satisfaction. When used after an adjective it denotes a diminution, or that a thing is not perfectly so, and is used to express great indifference or slight. "The song was *well enough*." *i. e.* Not so well as it ought to be, or as it might be expected. Sometimes it denotes such a degree of any quality as is rather culpable than excusable. "I *am ready enough* to quarrel." *i. e.* more ready than I should be. When repeated it is used as an interjection, implying that there is already more than a sufficiency, and that a person is desired to desist. "Henceforth I'll bear *affliction*, till it do cry out itself—*enough, enough!*" *SHAK.*

ENOW, *adj.* (the plural of *enough* according to Johnson) a sufficient number. In this number it is used before its substantive, but in the singular, after it. "There are in *Rome enow* modern works of *architecture*." *ADDIS.* See **ENOUGH**.

EN-PASSANT, *adv.* (Fr.) by the way.

To **ENRAGE**, *v. a.* (*enrager*, Fr.) to put a person in a violent passion of anger.

To **ENRANK**, *v. a.* to place in order. "No leisure had *he to enrunk* his men." *SHAK.*

To **ENRAPT**, *v. a.* to transport to a great degree of ecstasy, or enthusiasm. "Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those *studies*, as to neglect the polite arts." *Mart. SCRIB.* Johnson supposes this an erroneous spelling, instead of *enrapt*, *i. e.* involved; yet I must acknowledge, I see no reason for the supposition, as it is no impropriety to say that a person may be so excessively delighted or *enraptured* with one branch of study, as to neglect all others.

To **ENRAPTURE**, *v. a.* to transport and affect with the highest degree of delight and pleasure.

To **ENRAVISH**, *v. a.* to throw into an extacy; or to affect with the most exalted degree of joy. "At sight thereof so *much enravisht*." *SHAK.*

ENRAVISHMENT, *S.* a transport or extacy of joy and delight. "Which adds to *enravishtments* of her transported *admirers*." *GLANV.* Seldom used.

To **ENRICH**, *v. a.* to give riches or money to a person. Figuratively, to make fat or render fruitful, applied to ground. To adorn, or improve the mind with new ideas or knowledge. "*Enrich* his own understanding with any *certain truths*." *RALEIGH.*

ENRICHMENT, *S.* an augmentation, or increase of wealth.

E N S

Amplification or improvement, applied to soil, books, or the understanding.

To **ENRIDGE**, *v. a.* to form with long eminencies or ridges. "Wav'd like the *enridged* sea." *SHAK.*

To **ENRING**, *v. a.* to bind round, to surround as with a ring; beautifully applied by *SHAK.* "Ivy so *enrings* the *barky* fingers of the elm."

To **ENRIPEN**, *v. a.* to make ripe, or mature. "The *summer*—how it *enripen'd* the year." *DONNE.*

To **ENROBE**, *v. a.* to dress, or adorn with dress. "She shall be loose *enrob'd*." *SHAK.*

To **ENROLL**, *v. a.* (*enroller*, Fr.) to enter in a list, or roll. To record, or commit to writing.

ENROLLER, *S.* a person who writes another's name in a list.

ENROLEMENT, *S.* a writing in which any thing is recorded. The act of registering.

To **ENROOT**, *v. a.* to fix by the root. Figuratively, to fasten, or implant deeply.

To **ENROUND**, *v. a.* to encompass, to surround. "How *dreadly* an army hath *enrounded* him." *SHAK.* Seldom used.

EN'S, *S.* (Lat.) in metaphysics, any thing which the mind apprehends, and of which it affirms, denies, proves, or disproves. Something that is, or exists, some way further than barely in conception. That to which there are real attributes belonging; or that which has a reality not only out of the intellect, but likewise in itself. *Ens rationis*, is that which depends wholly on the mind, or which exists only in the imagination. In chemistry, the most efficacious part of any natural mixt body, containing or comprehending all its qualities or virtues in a small compass.

ENSAMPLE, *S.* (see **EXAMPLE**, of *exemplum*, Lat. *exemplatio*) a proper object for imitation. A pattern, or example. "Ye have us for an *ensample*." *Phil. iii. 17.* Johnson observes that this spelling is now justly disused.

To **ENSAMPLE**, *v. a.* to shew us an example, pattern, or copy for imitation.

To **ENSAINGUINE**, *v. a.* to smear with gore, or die with blood.

To **ENSCHEDULE**, *v. a.* (pronounced *enschedule*) to write, or insert in a schedule. "Our just demands *inschedul'd* *here*." *SHAK.*

To **ENSCONCE**, *v. a.* to cover, conceal, or defend as with a fort; to secure. "I will *ensconce* me behind the *arras*." *SHAK.* Not in use.

To **ENSEAM**, *v. a.* to sew up, or join with seams. "*Enseam'd* it in his *thigh*." *CAMDEN.* Not in use.

To **ENSEAR**, *v. a.* to rub, deprive of feeling, or stop bleeding with a red hot iron. To cauterise. "*Ensear* thy fertile and conceptionous womb." *SHAK.*

To **ENSHIELD**, *v. a.* to shield; to cover; or conceal. "These black masks—proclaim an *enshield* beauty." *SHAK.* Not in use.

To **ENSHRINE**, *v. a.* to preserve in a sacred or hallowed place.

ENSIFORM, *adj.* (*ensiformis*, Lat.) having the shape of a sword.

ENSIGN, *S.* (*enseigne*, Fr. *insigne*, Lat.) the flag or standard of a regiment. A signal to assemble. A mark, or badge of distinction and authority. The officer among the foot who carries the flag, or ensign, formerly called and written *ancient*.

ENSIGN-BEARER, *S.* the person who carries the flag or ensign.

To **ENSLAVE**, *v. a.* to deprive of liberty. Figuratively, to betray to another as a slave.

ENSLAVEMENT, *S.* the state of a slave. Figuratively, a state of mean and fordid obedience to the violence of any passion or appetite.

ENSLAVER, *S.* one who deprives of liberty.

To **ENSUE**, *v. a.* (*ensuiver*, Fr.) to follow; to pursue. To practice for a continuance. "Seek peace, and *ensue* it." Neuterly, to follow as a consequence from any premises, propositions, or arguments. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

ENSURANCE, *S.* security from loss or accidents obtained by payment of a certain sum of money. A sum of money paid to be secured from loss or accidents.

ENSURANCER, *S.* one who undertakes to indemnify a person from accidents, on account of a certain sum of money paid him.

To **ENSURE**, *v. a.* (*sure*, *assurer*, Fr.) to secure or make certain for a time. To secure from loss, on condition of receiving a certain sum in advance.

ENSURER.

ENSURER, S. a person who indemnifies another from any loss or hazard, in consideration of a sum of money paid to him.

ENTA'BLATURE, **ENTA'BLEMENT**, S. (Fr.) in architecture, that part of an order of a column, which is over the capital, and comprehends the Architrave, Frize and Cornice.

ENTA'IL, (*tailler*, Fr. to cut, *feudum taliatum*, low Lat.) in law, a fee estate entailed, *i. e.* abridged and limited to certain conditions, at the will of the *granter*, or donor.

To **ENTA'IL**, *v. a.* in law, to settle the descent of an estate, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure, by a person who succeeds to it. To fix unalienably on any person or thing.

To **ENTA'ME**, *v. a.* to tame; to conquer, or subdue. "Entame my spirits to your worship." SHAK.

To **ENTANGLE**, *v. a.* (from *tang*, Sax. a twig, snares being formerly made of them, according to Skinner) to ensnare, or involve in something which is not easily got clear from, as briars, and not easily extricated from, as a net. To loose in a place, which a person cannot easily get out of. To twist, or knot in such a perplexed manner, as cannot be easily unravelled. Figuratively, to perplex or confuse with difficulties. To ensnare by captious questions. To distract with a variety of affairs, which a person cannot easily free himself from. To increase the difficulties of a work or undertaking.

ENTANGLEMENT, S. that which involves a thing in intricacies, or with such things as are not easily got rid of. The confused state of thread, which requires great patience to unravel and undo. An obscurity, difficulty, or ensnaring argument which involves the mind with such confusion and perplexity, that it cannot easily free itself.

ENTANGLER, *v. a.* one that ensnares, or involves in difficulties and perplexities.

To **ENTER**, *v. a.* (*entrer*, Fr. *intro*, Lat.) to make one's appearance, or go into any place. To deliver the first rudiments of any art or science to a person. In commerce, to set down, or write any article in a book. To give notice at the customhouse, and pay the duties for the import or export of any commodity. Neuterly, to come in. To discover, or penetrate by the application of the mind, used with *into*. To begin or engage in, used with *on* or *upon*. To be initiated in a science, or art; to have a taste of a thing.

ENTERDEAL, S. (*entre*, Fr. between and *deal* for action) dealings between two persons; transactions between two or more persons. "The *enterdeal* of princes strange." SPENSER. Not in use.

ENTERING, S. an avenue by which a person may go into a place. The act or motion by which a person goes into a place.

To **ENTERLA'CE**, *v. a.* (*entrelasser*, Fr.) to interweave. To intermix. "A close arbour of trees, whose branches so lovingly *enterlaced* each other." SIDNEY.

ENTERO'CELE, S. (Lat. from *εντερον*, Gr. intestine or inward, and *κελη*, Gr. a tumour) in medicine, a rupture wherein the intestines, and particularly the ilium, fall into the groin.

ENTERO'LOGY, S. (*εντερον*, *enteron*, Gr. an intestine, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. a discourse) a treatise on the bowels, or an anatomical description of all the internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALUS, S. (from *εντερον*, *enteron*, Gr. a gut, and *ομφαλος*, *omphalos*, Gr. the navel) a disorder, wherein the intestines having fallen out of their place, occasion a tumour in the navel.

ENTERPA'RLANCE, S. (from *entre*, Fr. between, and *parler*, Fr. to speak) a conversation; discourse between two or more; a conference. "During the *interparlance* the Scots discharged against the English without harm." HAYW. Not in use.

To **ENTERPLEAD**, *v. n.* in law, to discuss a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can be determined.

ENTERPLEADER, S. in law, a discussion or trial of a point, incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can be determined. Thus if two persons commence several actions of detinue against another, which of the parties shall have right to his action, is to be ascertained, because it is a maxim in law that the defendant shall not be twice charged for one and the same thing.

ENTERPRISE, S. (Fr.) an undertaking attended with hazard and danger.

To **ENTERPRISE**, *v. a.* to attempt; to undertake, or try to perform.

ENTERPRISER, S. one who undertakes or engages himself in important, dangerous, and hazardous designs.

To **ENTERTA'IN**, *v. a.* (*entretenir*, Fr.) to communicate improvement, or employ a person's time in agreeable discourse. To treat at table. To receive hospitably. To retain or keep a person as a servant. To reserve, or conceive, applied to the mind. To please, amuse, or give pleasure. To assent; or admit as a truth.

ENTERTA'INER, S. one who keeps others as servants. He that treats others with food, or at his table. He that amuses, diverts, and communicates pleasure.

ENTERTA'INMENT, S. a conversation, wherein time is spent agreeably. A feast. Hospitable reception. Reception, admission, or assent, applied to opinion. The state of being hired or in pay, applied to soldiers and servants. Amusement, or diversion. A farce, low species of comedy, or a pantomime; applied to the theatre.

ENTERTISSUED, *adj.* (*entre*, Fr. between and *tissue*) interwoven or intermixed with different sorts of colours or substances. "The *entertissued* robe of gold and pearl." SHAK. Seldom used.

To **ENTHRO'NE**, *v. a.* to place on a throne or the seat of a sovereign. Figuratively, to invest with the dignity or authority of a king.

ENTHU'SIASM, S. (*ενθουσιασμος*, *enthusiasmus*, Gr.) a strong but vain persuasion that a person is guided or inspired in an extraordinary manner, by immediate impulses and operations of the Holy Ghost, used in a bad sense. An extraordinary emotion or elevation of the soul, which warms and heats the imagination, and enables it to conceive and express things both exalted and surprizing.

ENTHU'SIAST, S. in divinity, one who vainly imagines he is immediately inspired by God. One of a warm imagination, or violent passions. One of an elevated fancy, or exalted ideas, in a good sense.

ENTHUSIASTIC, **ENTHUSIASTICAL**, *adj.* strongly, but vainly persuaded of receiving extraordinary communications from the Deity. Violent in any cause. Of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHYMEME, S. (Gr. from *εν* Gr. in, and *θυμος*, *thumos*, Gr. the mind) in logic, an argument consisting only of two propositions, *i. e.* an antecedent and consequent. Or an argument, wherein the major is suppressed or understood, and only the minor and consequence produced.

To **ENTICE**, *v. a.* to seduce, allure or draw by blandishments or hope to something bad.

ENTICEMENT, S. the act or practice of drawing or alluring a person to do ill. The alluring means by which a person is drawn to commit something ill.

ENTICER, S. one that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to charm or allure. "Sings most *enticingly*." ADDIS.

ENTIRETY, S. (*entiereté*, Fr.) the whole of a thing. All the parts of a thing taken collectively. "Setteth down *entierly*, where but a moiety was to be passed." BACON.

ENTIRE, *adj.* (*entier*, Fr. *integer*, Lat.) whole; undivided. Unbroken, complete, having all its parts. Full, complete, or containing every thing requisite. Firm, fixed, solid. "Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove." PRIOR. Unmixt, unadulterated, applied primarily to liquours, and figuratively to happiness.

ENTIRELY, *adv.* wholly; without exception, reserve or abatement.

ENTIRENESS, S. the state of a thing, which has all its parts. Figuratively, honesty, integrity.

To **ENTIT'LE**, *v. a.* (*entituler*, Fr.) to grace a person with a title of honour. To call by a particular name. To give a claim or right. To superscribe. To make use of the name of a person or thing as a sanction. "How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Christianity to their designs." LOCKE. To grant as claimed by a title. "This is to *entitle* God's care how and what we please." LOCKE.

ENTITATIVE, *adj.* **ENTITATIVELY**, *adv.* considered abstracted from all circumstances; abstractly.

ENTITY, S. (*entitas*, low Lat.) the being or rather actual existence of any thinking thing. A particular collection of qualities which constitute the species or nature of a thing.

To **ENTO'MB**, *v. a.* to shut up in a tomb.

ENTRAILS, S. (has no singular, *entrailles*, Fr. *εντερα*, Gr.) the intestines, guts, or inward parts of an animal. Figuratively, the inmost parts of a cave, den, the earth, or a country. "Long hid in the dark *entrails* of America." LOCKE.

ENTRANCE, S. (*entrant*, Fr.) the passage or avenue by which a person may go into any place. Figuratively, the power, act or liberty of going in. The beginning, or first rudiments of a science or art. Beginning, applied to time.

To **ENTRANCE**,

To **ENTRA'NCE**, *v. a.* (of *trance*, Fr.) to reduce to such a state that the soul seems to be absent from the body, while the latter has no apparent signs of life. To hurry away or exalt to such a pitch of extasy, as to be insensible to external objects. Neuterly, to be in the highest pitch of extasy, so as to be lost to surrounding objects.

To **ENTRA'P**, *v. a.* (*entrap*, Fr.) to catch in a trap, or snare. Figuratively, to betray, or subject insidiously to dangers and difficulties. To take advantage of. "To *entrap* thee in thy words." *Ecclus. viii. 11.*

To **ENTRE'AT**, *v. a.* (pronounced *entreat* from *traiter*, Fr.) to ask with humility and earnestness. To treat or use well or ill. To entertain, divert, or amuse. "I must *entreat* the time alone." *SHAK.* Neuterly, to enter into a treaty; an unusual sense. "The first that *entreated* peace with them." *1 Mac. xvi. 47.* To discourse upon a subject; not in use. "Of which I shall have further occasion to *entreat*." *HAKES.* To make a petition or request for a person in an humble manner. "Entreat for him." *SHAK.*

ENTRE'ATY, *S.* (in the plural *entreaties*, nouns ending in *y* in the singular making *ies* in the plural) a request made for some favour in an humble manner.

ENTREMETTS, *S.* (Fr. from *entre* between and *mettre* to place) in cookery, small plates set between the chief and large dishes.

ENTRY, *S.* (from *enter*; *entree*, Fr.) the passage by which a person goes into a house. The act of going in. In law, the taking possession of an estate. In commerce, the act of writing or registering an article in a book; double *entry*, is the entering an article on different sides in different accounts. A public or solemn procession to a place.

To **ENVE'LOP**, *v. a.* (*envelop*, Fr.) to inwrap; to cover, or inclose in a covering. Figuratively, to surround, or hide from the sight.

ENVELOPE, *S.* (Fr.) a wrapper. A cover; an outward case for a letter, &c. "No letter with an *envelope*." *SWIFT.*

To **ENVE'NOM**, *v. a.* to mix with poison; to make poisonous. Figuratively, to make odious. To enrage; an improper sense.

ENVIER, *S.* one who is affected with grief at the prosperity of another.

ENVIOUS, *adj.* affected with grief or trouble at the excellence of another.

ENVIOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to shew displeasure or ill-will, on account of the happiness or excellence of another.

To **ENVIRON**, *v. a.* (*environner*, Fr.) to surround; to encompass. Figuratively, to hem in, or surround in an hostile manner. To inclose; to invest.

ENVIRONS, *S.* (Fr.) the neighbourhood, or places situated round about any town or city.

To **ENUMERATE**, *v. a.* (*enumeratus*, of *numero*, Lat.) to reckon up or count over, singly and distinctly. To give a minute account of all the circumstances of a thing.

ENUMERATION, *S.* (*enumeratio*, Lat.) the act of numbering or counting over, singly and distinctly. A minute description or detail.

To **ENUNCIATE**, *v. a.* (*enunciatum*, supine of *enuncio*, Lat.) to declare, proclaim, relate, name or express. Wants authority.

ENUNCIATION, *S.* (*enunciatio*, Lat.) a simple expression or declaration of a thing, either in affirmative or negative words, without any application, called by the schoolmen the second operation of the mind, which they enumerate thus, apprehension, *enunciation*, reasoning; from whence it seems to be equivalent to judgment. A declaration, proclamation, or public attestation.

ENUNCIATIVE, *adj.* declarative, expressing either affirmatively or negatively. "In respect of the dispositive words, not in regard of the *enunciative* terms." *AYLIFFE,*

ENUNCIATIVELY, *adv.* in such a manner as to affirm or deny; declaratively.

ENVOY, *S.* (Fr. of *envoyer*, Fr. to send) a public minister sent by one prince to another; somewhat inferior to an ambassador. A messenger.

To **EN'VY**, *v. a.* (*envier*, *invidere*, Lat.) to grieve at the excellencies, prosperity, or happiness of another. To hate another for excellence, prosperity or happiness. To grudge, to impart with reluctance, or to withhold maliciously. Neuterly, to feel pain or uneasiness at the prospect of another's happiness, or success.

EN'VY, *S.* (from the verb) that pain which arises in the mind, from observing the prosperity of those especially with whom a person has had a rivalry; it is likewise extended to those persons who refuse to be guided by our persuasions, this being likewise a rivalry for superiority

of judgment, and gives rise to such malicious criticisms as shall tend to persuade the world of our own superiority, or to weaken the esteemed superiority of our opponent. Anger and displeasure at seeing another possessed of any good we want. Public hatred, or loss of reputation. "To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion and bruit." *SHAK.* This last sense, though the same as that of *invidia*, Lat. is now in disuse.

To **ENWHEEL**, *v. a.* to encircle; or to surround. "The grace of heav'n — on ev'ry hand — *enwheel* thee round." *SHAK.* Johnson imagines this word to be peculiar to Shakespear.

To **ENWOMB**, *v. a.* to conceive, or bear in the womb. "That were *enwomb'd*." *SHAK.*

EO'LIPILE, *S.* (*Æolus*, the pagan god of the winds, and *πύλαι*, *pulai*, Gr. gates) a hollow ball of metal, with a narrow pipe, which, when filled with water, and placed over a fire, ejects vapours or steam with a prodigious noise and force.

EPA'CT, *S.* (*επακτη*, *epaktē*, Gr.) in chronology, a number, whereby is noted the excess of the common solar, above the lunar year, and thereby may be found out the age of the moon every year.

EPAU'LE, *S.* (Fr.) in fortification, the shoulder of the bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

EPAULEMENT, **EPAULMENT**, *S.* (from *épaule*, Fr. shoulder) in fortification, a sidewalk of earth hastily thrown up, of bags filled with sand, or of gabions, fascines, &c. with earth, to cover the men or cannon. Likewise a demibastion, or little flank placed at the point of a horn or crownwork; sometimes a square *orillon*, or mass of earth, faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a casemate. See **DEMIBASTION**, **CROWNWORK**, and **SANDBAG** in Plate III. before the article **FORTIFICATION**.

EPENTHESIS, *S.* (*επιθεσις*, Gr. an insertion) in grammar, the adding or inserting a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.

EPHE'MERA, *S.* (Gr. of *eph*, *eph*, Gr. and *ημερα*, *emera*, Gr. a day) a fever which terminates in one day. In natural history, an insect which lives only a single day. In botany, such flowers as open and expand themselves at sun-rise, and shut and wither at sun-setting.

EPHE'MERAL, *adj.* lasting only one day. "An *ephemeral* fit of applause." *WOTTON.* Not in use.

EPHE'MERIC, *adj.* See **EPHE'MERAL**.

EPHE'MERIS, *S.* (*εφημερίς*, Gr.) a journal, or account of a person's daily transactions. In astronomy, a table calculated to shew the present state of the heavens, or the places of the planets at noon.

EPHE'MERIST, *S.* an astronomer, or one whose knowledge of the places of the planets does not flow from his own observations, but is entirely taken from an ephemeris; a word of reproach.

EPHE'MERON, *S.* (see **EPHE'MERA**) in natural history, an animal whose life is confined to the space of 5 hours, *i. e.* within the hours of 6 in the evening and 11 at night: When become a fly it needs no food; in the beginning of its life in that state it sheds its coat, and by that means becoming alert and light, it spends the rest of its short span in frisking over the waters, and at the same time the female drops her eggs on the waters, and the male his spawn on them to impregnate them. The eggs are spread about by the waters, descend to the bottom by their own gravity, and are hatched, by the warmth of the sun, into little worms, which make themselves cases in the clay, and feed on the same substance without any need of parental care. In order to enable them to dig their cells, the Wise Creator hath furnished them with two fore-legs, somewhat like those of moles, or the gyl-lotalpa, to which he has added two toothy cheeks, somewhat like the sheers of lobsters, which enables them to bore the clay with ease. Thus though their life is short, it is supplied with every thing to render it convenient, and when we behold the joy with which they frisk upon the waters, we may conclude that it abounds with all the pleasures which can be crowded into so narrow a span of existence.

EPH'OD, *S.* (*עֶפֶד*, Heb.) an ornament, or kind of girdle, worn by the Jewish priests when they attended at the temple; it was brought from behind the neck over the two shoulders, and then hanging down before, was crossed upon the stomach, and thence carried round the waist twice, like a girdle, having its two ends brought before, which hung down to the ground. That of the high priest was embroidered with blue, purple, crimson, twisted cotton and gold. Upon that part which came over the

To EQUIVALENCE, *v. a.* to equal in power, signification, or import. "Whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction?" BROWN. Not in use.

EQUIVALENT, *adj.* (from *æquus*, Lat. equal, and *valens*, Lat. availing; or having worth or power) equal in value, force, power, importance, weight or meaning.

EQUIVALENT, *S.* a thing of the same weight, dignity or value.

EQUIVOCAL, *adj.* (*equivocus*, Lat.) of doubtful signification; having different senses or meanings. Uncertain, doubtful, happening different ways. *Equivocal* generation, in natural history, is the opinion of the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without parents; called by some spontaneous generation, and universally exploded by reason and experiments.

EQUIVOCAL, *S.* A word of doubtful meaning. "Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us?" DENNIS.

EQUIVOCALLY, *adv.* in a doubtful or double sense, applied to words. By spontaneous, equivocal, or irregular birth; by a generation or production out of the common and stated order of nature, applied to natural history.

EQUIVOCALNESS, *S.* the ambiguity, or double meaning of a word.

To EQUIVOCATE, *v. a.* (*equivocatio*, Lat.) to use words of a doubtful or double meaning, with an intention to deceive or impose on another. To quibble.

EQUIVOCATION, *S.* (*equivocatio*, Lat.) the using a term or word which has a double signification, in order to impose on; used in a bad sense. The using a word or phrase, which has two different significations; the one common and obvious; the other more unusual and remote; the latter of which being understood by the speaker, and the former by the hearers, makes them conceive something different from each other. Of this kind is the word *sleepeth*, applied by Christ to Lazarus, *John xi.* which was understood in its literal signification by the disciples, but meant to imply death by Christ. This kind of equivocation being no more than a figurative expression, is allowed by moral divines to be lawful.

EQUIVOCATOR, *S.* one who uses words in doubtful or double meaning, in order to conceal the truth, and impose on another.

ER, in the middle or end of words, especially those which signify the names of places, comes from *wer*, or *were*, Sax. *wair*, Goth. *weir*, Run. *vir*, Lat. a man, and signifies, when joined to common nouns, an agent, or when joined to appellatives, or the names of places, an inhabitant. Thus *singer*, from *sing* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man, denotes a singing man. *Londoner*, from *London*, and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man, signifies a London man, or a native and inhabitant of London.

ERA, *S.* (*æra*, Lat.) an account of time reckoned from any particular period, term, or epoch.

ERADIA'TION, *S.* (from *e* and *radius*, Lat. a ray of light or sun-beam) an emission, display, or production of radiance or glory. "From whom are all the *eradiations* of true majesty." K. CHARLES. *Irradiation* is the word in use at present.

To ERA'DICATE, *v. a.* (*eradicatus*, of *eradico*, Lat.) to pull or pluck up by the root. Figuratively, to extirpate, or destroy entirely.

ERADICA'TION, *S.* (from *eradicate*) the act of pulling or plucking up by the roots. Extirpation, total destruction. The state of a thing plucked up by the roots.

ERA'DICATIVE, *adj.* (*eradicatus*, Lat.) in medicine, that which expels a disease to the very root; that which cures radically; that which drives entirely away.

To ERA'SE, *v. a.* (*raser*, Fr. *erasus*, Lat.) to scratch out any thing written. To expunge. In heraldry, to pluck off violently.

ERA'SED, *adj.* (*erasus*, Lat.) in heraldry, applied to signify a thing which is violently torn off from its proper place, or from some other part; used in contradistinction to *couped*, which implies a thing cut off.

ERA'SEMENT, *S.* applied to buildings and cities, entire destruction and demolition. Applied to writings, an entire blotting and scratching out.

ER'E, *adv.* (*ær*, Sax. *air*, Goth. *æer*, Belg. *eber*, Teut. *adur*, Run. and Dan. English writers unacquainted with its etymology, write it *e'er*, as if a contraction of *ever*, which is a mistake; before *ever*, it is written either *ere* or *or*, promiscuously, or and *ær* in Sax. being used promiscuously) before, sooner than. "Ere yet the pine descended to the seas." DRYD.

To ERE'CT, *v. a.* (*erectus*, of *erigo*, Lat.) to raise in a

fract line, to place perpendicular to the horizon; in geometry, to *erect* a perpendicular, is to raise a right line upon another, so as they may form right angles. Figuratively, to build, applied to houses. To establish a new, to found, applied to government or societies. To exalt, or assume an office without being authorized, used with *into*, "I am not to *erect* myself into a judge." DRYD. To assume a principle, or found a doctrine. To raise from a state of dejection. "Why should not hope as much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them?" DENN.

ERE'CT, *adj.* (*erectus*, Lat.) upright, opposed to leaning, or looking downwards. Lifted upwards. Vigorous, opposed to dejected. "That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind." HOOKER.

ERE'CTION, *S.* (*erectio*, Lat. Vitruv.) the act of raising, or the state of a thing raised upwards. The act of building or raising houses. Establishment, settlement, or founding, applied to society. Elevation or exaltation of sentiments and ideas, applied to the mind.

ERE'CTNESS, *S.* uprightness of posture or form.

E'REMITE, *S.* (*eremita*, Lat. from *eremos*, *eremos*, Gr. a wilderness) one who lives in a wilderness, or solitude, far from the commerce of mankind. "Embryoes and ideots, *eremites* and fryars." Par. Lost. *Hermit* is the word now in use.

EREMITICAL, *adj.* dwelling in a desert from some religious motive. Living like an hermit.

ER'GOT, *S.* in farriery, a sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the size of a chest-nut, placed behind and below the pastern joint, and commonly hid behind a horse's fetlock.

ERIN'GO, (*eryngium*, Lat.) in botany, called likewise the sea holly. It has many flowers on one common conical receptacle, whose involucre is composed of plain leaves. The flowers have a five leaved erect empalement sitting upon the germen, and forming a common, uniform umbel. They have five oblong petals turned upward at the top and bottom, and five erect stamina; under the empalement is a prickly germen, supporting two slender styles, crowned by single stigmas. The germen becomes an oval fruit divided into two parts, having each one oblong, taper seed. Linnaeus ranges it in the 2d sect. of his fifth class, and Tournefort in the 9th sect. of his seventh. The species are 10. That common in England is candied, and the roots of that in the West-Indies much used in medicine, and reckoned a good febrifuge.

ERIS'TICAL, *adj.* (from *eris*, *eris*, Gr. strife) controversial; relating to dispute; containing controversies. Wants authority.

ER'MINE, *S.* (*hermine*, F. *arminius*, Lat. from the place whence it is brought, *i. e.* Armenia) in natural history, an animal found in cold countries, which nearly resembles the weasel in shape; having a white pile and the tip of its tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur. Though this in heraldry is represented as having black spots, yet it is confidently asserted, that the skin of the animal has none, and that it is so much an enemy to the least mixture of that kind, that it would die, if its skin were soiled ever so little. In heraldry, a white field or fur powdered or interspersed with black spots. *Ermines*, are used by some English writers for the reverse of ermine, *i. e.* a black field with white spots.

ER'MINE, *adj.* (Fr.) in heraldry, a cross *ermine*, is one composed of four black spots.

ER'MINED, *adj.* clothed in ermine. "In *ermin'd* pride." POPE.

ER'N, at the end of words which signifies a repository or receptacle, is derived from *erne*, Sax. a place. Hence *ink-ern*, a place or receptacle for ink; hence *lantern*, which when applied to those that are composed of metals or glass is consequently no impropriety. Not but it must be confessed, that when spelt *horn*, as *ink-horn*, the latter word may be derived from *keren*, Brit. which signifies a horn, but was applied to any vessel or receptacle, for most of these receptacles were antiently formed out of horns, and even then the word is used not literally to imply the substance out of which the thing is made, but figuratively, the use for which it is intended, *i. e.* to be a receptacle. In the end of the names of places, *ern* and *eron*, flow immediately from *earn* or *erne*, Sax. a place of retirement, or a cottage.

To ERO'DE, *v. a.* (*erodo*, Lat.) to canker, eat away, or corrode. "The blood being too sharp and thin *erodes* the vessel." WISEM.

EROGA'TION, *S.* (*erogatio*, Lat.) a profuse spending, bestowing, or giving away money. Wants authority.

E R Y

ERO'SION, *S.* (*erosio*, Lat.) the act of eating away. The state of being eaten away or corroded. "Sea salt is a sharp and solid body—it breaks the vessels, produces erosions of the solid parts, &c." **ARBUTHN.**

To **ER'R**, *v. a.* (*erro*, Lat. *errer*, Fr.) to wander, or move without any certain direction. To stray, or miss the right way. "We have *erred* and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep." *Com. Prayer.* Figuratively, to commit an error; to mistake.

ERR'AND, *S.* (*erend*, of *erendian* to deliver a message, of *ar*, Sax. a messenger, *arend*, Dan. *airu*, Goth. messengers, *erende*, Isl. business) a message; something to be done or told by a person sent from one man to another. Used at present only in familiar discourse, though formerly admitted into the most sublime compositions. "His eyes—bear his swift *errands* over moist or dry." *Par. Lost.*

ERR'ABLE, *adj.* (from *err*) liable to error; liable to be mistaken or misled.

ERR'ABLENESS, *S.* liableness to error or mistake.

ERR'ANT, *adj.* (Fr. *errans*, Lat.) wandering without any certain direction. Roving, rambling; applied to a particular order of knights celebrated in romances, who went about in search of adventures. Vile; abandoned; entire or compleat. "An *errant* fool." **JONSON.** See **ARRANT.**

ERR'ANTRY, *S.* the condition of a wanderer. "After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas." **ADDIS. Freehold.** N° 36. The employ or profession of a knight-errant.

ERRA'TA, *S.* (plural of *erratum*, Lat.) the faults of the printer; inserted generally in the end or beginning of a book by the editor.

ERRA'TIC, *adj.* (*erraticus*, Lat.) keeping no certain order of motion; holding no established course. Irregular; changeable.

ERRA'TICALLY, *adv.* without rules or without any established method or order.

ERR'HINE, *S.* (*errina*, Gr. the nose or nostrils) something snuffed up the nose; or causing sneezing. "Powers or liquors, which the physicians call *errhines*, put into the nose to draw phlegm or water from the head." **BACON.**

ERRO'NEOUS, *adj.* (from *erroneus*, Lat.) wandering, or going without any particular direction. Irregular, or leaving the right way or road. Mistaken, or mistaking.

ERRO'NEOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to err, mistake, or take one thing for another.

ERRONE'OUSNESS, *S.* mistake. Want of conformity to truth.

ERR'OUR, *S.* (*erreur*, Fr. *error*, Lat.) a mistake of the judgment in giving assent to that which is not true. An act which implies the taking a thing to be what it is not. A blunder. A roving excursion, a wandering beyond bounds. "Driven by the winds and *errours* of the sea." **DRYD.** In common law, a fault or oversight either in pleading, or in process: A writ of *error*, is that which is brought to remedy either of these faults, or to reverse a false judgment.

ER'ST, *adj.* (*erst*, Teut. *erist*, Sax. first) at first. "Seem'd *erst* so lavish and profuse." **MILT.** Formerly; till now. Used at present in poetry, but disused in prose.

ERUBE'SCENCE, **ERUBE'SCENCY**, *S.* (*erubescencia*, Lat.) the act of growing red or blushing. Redness. A blush. Wants authority.

ERUBE'SCENT, *adj.* (*erubescens*, Lat.) growing red; somewhat red; inclining to red; reddish; blushing.

To **ERUCT**, *v. n.* (*eructo*, Lat.) to break wind upwards. Wants authority.

ERUCTA'TION, *S.* the act of breaking wind upwards. The wind broken from the stomach by the mouth. Any sudden burst of wind or matter cast upwards.

ERUDI'TION, *S.* (*eruditio*, Lat.) learning, or knowledge acquired from reading, especially that which is acquired from studying the antients.

ERU'GINOUS, *adj.* (*eruginosus*, Lat.) partaking of the substance or qualities of copper.

ERUPTION, *S.* (*eruptio*, Lat.) the act of breaking or bursting from any inclosure or confinement. A burst of combustible matter or gunpowder. A sudden excursion of an enemy. A violent exclamation, applied to the voice. A breaking out of pustules or pimples on the skin. "An *eruption* of humours in any part." *Gov. of the Tong.*

ERUPTIVE, *adj.* bursting with force and violence from an inclosure or confinement. "The sudden glance—appears far South *eruptive* through the cloud." **THOMSON.**

ERYSIPELAS, *S.* (*ερυσίπelas* *eruspelas*, Gr. from *eruo* *erno*, Gr. to draw, and *πelas* *pelas*, Gr. near) in medicine, a disorder, generated by hot serum in the blood, affecting the superficies of the skin with a shining pale red, or citron

E S C

colour, without pulsation or circumscribed swelling, and spreading from one place to another; generally called St. Anthony's fire.

ESCALA'DE, *S.* (Fr.) a furious attack of a wall or fort, by means of scaling ladders, without breaking ground or carrying on regular works to secure the men.

ESCA'LOP, *S.* (*escalope*, Fr.) a fish whose shell is somewhat of the cockle kind, but rather flatter and considerably longer, and is irregularly indented.

To **ESCA'LOP**, *v. a.* in cookery, to stew in the shell of a escalop fish. To cut or form the edge of a thing in waves, like those of an escalop shell. See **SCALLOP**, which is the most common, but the least proper way of spelling.

To **ESCA'PE**, *v. a.* (*echapper*, Fr.) to avoid any inconvenience which surrounds a person. To fly from. To pass unobserved or unnoticed. Neuterly, to get free from danger.

ESCA'PE, *S.* an avoiding or flight from danger, pursuit, or confinement. Subterfuge or evasion. A fally or irregular flight or start of passion or genius. "Thousand *escapes* of wit." **SHAK.** A mistake owing to a person's want of care or attention. In law, a violent or privy evasion from some lawful restraint, confinement, or custody.

ESCARGATO'IRE, *S.* (Fr.) a square place boarded in and filled with a vast quantity of large snails, which in some foreign countries are esteemed excellent food, when well dressed. "At the Capuchines I saw *escargatoires*." **ADDIS.**

ESCHALO'T, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *shallot*) a plant having a tunicated bulbous root, like that of an onion, which is increased after the same manner as garlick, but set earlier, because it springs sooner, and taken up as soon as the leaves begin to wither. They give a fine relish to most sauces, and though strongly aromatic do not make the breath so offensive after eating, as onions do.

ESCHA'R, *S.* (pronounced *schar*, *σχαρα*, *eschara*, Gr. a crust) in surgery, a hard crust or scab formed on the surface of the flesh by means of a burning hot iron, or caustic medicine, or some sharp corrosive humour within.

ESCHARO'TIC, *adj.* having the power to produce a scab by its caustic quality, applied to medicines. Caustic.

ESCHE'AT, *S.* (*eschevir*, Fr.) in law, any lands or other profits that fall to a lord of the manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant without heir general or especial. The place in which the king or other lord has escheats of his tenants. A writ which lies, where the tenant dies, as above, without heir general or especial, against him that possesses the lands of the deceased.

To **ESCHE'AT**, *v. a.* in law, to fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture or for want of heirs.

ESCHE'ATOR, *S.* in law, an officer that takes notice of the escheats of the king in the county to which he belongs, and certifies them to the Exchequer.

To **ESCHE'W**, *v. a.* (pronounced *es-she-w* from *eschair*, old Fr.) to fly, avoid, shun or decline. "Universally to practice the one and *eschew* the other." **ATTERB.** Almost obsolete.

ESCU'TCHEON, *S.* (from *scutum*, Lat. leather, in its primary signification, a shield in its secondary. In the same manner, buckler, of *bock*, a buck, and *lere*, Sax. leather, came in process of time to signify a shield, because the antient Britons formed their shields of buck-skins or leather, quilted together) in heraldry, the shield or coat wherein the bearing or arms of any person is painted. It is of a square figure excepting the bottom, the angles of which are a little rounded, and the middle of the lowermost line waved and ending in a point. 'Till within a few hundred years the escutcheons of the English and French were triangular; those of the Spaniards are still quite round, without any point at the bottom, and those of the Italians oval. Antiently they were couched or inclined, and were not placed erect or upright till crowns were set over them for crests. An *escutcheon of pretence* is a small one which a man, who has married an heiress, may bear with her arms over his own; and the surviving issue may bear both arms quarterly.

ESCO'RT, *S.* (Fr.) a company of soldiers, or ships of war, attending others to keep them from falling into the hands of an enemy.

To **ESCO'RT**, *v. a.* (*escorter*, Fr.) to guard or convoy by sea or land, with an armed force to prevent a person or thing from falling into the hands of an enemy.

ESCO'T, *S.* (Fr.) a tax paid in boroughs and corporations, towards the support of the community; called vulgarly scot and lot.

To **ESCO'T**, *v. a.* to pay a man's reckoning. To support. "How are they *escoted*." **SHAK.**

ESCRITOIR.

ESQ

ESCRITOIR, S. (Fr.) a kind of bureau, or chest of drawers, the top of which is furnished with conveniencies for writing.

ESCU'AGE, S. (*escu*, Fr. a shield) in law, service of the shield, divided into certain and uncertain. *Escuage* certain, is likewise twofold; 1st, when a tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in person to the king's wars against his enemies, either himself, or to send a sufficient man in his room at his cost, according to the time agreed upon between his lord and himself, or if his land extended to a whole knight's fee, 40 days, but if to half a knight's fee, 20 days; the 2d kind of *escuage* certain, is called castleward, where the tenant is bound either by himself, or by some other, to defend a castle as often as it comes to his turn. *Escuage* certain, is when the tenant is to pay a certain sum in lieu of such uncertain services, i. e. for a knight's fee, 20 shillings annually, and for half a knight's fee, 10 shillings annually.

ES'CULENT, *adj.* (*esculentus*, Lat.) eatable; in botany, applied to such plants or roots as may be eaten, as beets, carrots, &c. &c.

ES'CULENT, S. something fit for food. "When the fruit is the *esculent*." BACON.

ESPA'LLIER, S. (*espallier*, Fr. *spalliera*, Ital.) in gardening, rows of trees planted round a garden, plantation, or in hedges, so as to inclose the whole garden, or only quarters or separate parts thereof, and trained up flat in a close hedge, for the defence of tender plants, or the security of fruit trees against violence and injury of wind and weather; commonly applied to hedges of fruit-trees which are trained up regularly to a lattice work of wood, formed of ash poles, or square long timbers of fir, &c. The trees chiefly planted for *espalliers*, are apples, pears, and sometimes plums.

ESPA'RAT, S. in botany, a kind of saint foin.

ESPE'CIAL, *adj.* (*specialis*, Lat.) principal, chief; eminently serviceable in effecting any end.

ESPE'CIALLY, *adv.* in an extraordinary manner; principally; chiefly; above all others.

ESPERANCE, S. (Fr.) hope, or the expectation of future good. "An *esperance* so obstinately strong." SHAK. Not in use.

ESPIAL, S. (Fr. of *espier*, Fr.) a spy, a scout; one sent from an army to make discoveries, and bring intelligence. "By your *espials* were discovered." SHAK. Not in use.

ESPLANA'DE, S. (Fr.) in fortification, formerly applied to signify the glacis of the counterscarp, but at present it is taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel, and the first houses of a town. See Plate, facing FORTIFICATION.

ESPOU'SALS, S. (it has no singular, *epous*, Fr. *sponsalia*, Lat.) the act of affiancing or contracting a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing. Figuratively, a wedding.

ESPOU'SAL, *adj.* used in, or belong to the ceremony of betrothing. "Espousal sheets." BACON.

To ESPOUSE, *v. a.* (*espouser*, Fr.) to contract a marriage, or to betroth to another; used with *to*. To marry. To adopt or engage in a thing as a principal. To defend or maintain an opinion, cause, or party.

To ESPY, *v. a.* (*espier*, Fr.) to see a thing at a distance. To discover a thing intended to be concealed. To see unexpectedly. To discover or make discoveries in the character of a spy, used with *out*. "To *espy out* the land." *For* xiv. 7. Neuterly, to watch; to take notice; to look about.

ESQUI'RE, S. (pronounced *squirè*, *escuer*, Fr.) the armour-bearer, or attendant upon a knight. A title of dignity next to that of knight, called in Latin, *scutifer*; and *armeriger* and *schilpor* among the Goths, from their coat of arms which they bore as badges of their nobility, or because they carried the armour of princes and great men. Every knight was anciently served by two of them, who carried his helmet and buckler, holding lands of him in *escuage*. At first the name was a name of office only, and probably crept in among the titles of honour in the reign of Richard II. The title is now given to all the sons of noblemen and their heirs male for ever; the four *esquires* of the king's body; the eldest sons of baronets, and of knights of the Bath, and their heirs in the right line; to those that serve the king in any worshipful employment, as serjeant surgeon, &c. and to such as his majesty gives arms, and creates *esquires*, with a collar of SS. of silver, who were formerly called *white squires*. The chief of some families enjoy this title by prescription, those that bear any superiour office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, and he who is

EST

justice of the peace; together with under barristers, and graduates of the university during their residence at college. To ESSAY, *v. a.* (*essayer*, Fr.) to attempt, try, or endeavour. To make an experiment. To try the purity of metals. "The standard of our Mint being now settled, the methods of *essaying* suitable to it, &c." LOCKE. This latter sense is now confined to, and spelt, ASSAY.

ES'SAY, S. (pronounced indifferently on either syllable) an attempt, endeavour, or trial. A loose sally of the mind, an irregular piece wherein the thoughts are set down as they occur to the mind, without any regard to method. "My *essays*, of all my other works, have been the most current." BAC.

ES'SENCE, S. (Fr. *essentia*, Lat.) in logic, the very nature of any being, whether it be existent or no. That which determines and constitutes the nature of a thing, or which is absolutely necessary to its being what it is. Figuratively, being, or a person which has existence. "Heavenly *essence*." *Par. Lost*. In medicine, and chemistry, the chief properties or virtues extracted from any simple, reduced to a narrow compass. A perfume, or odour. "Nor let th'imprison'd *essences* exhale." POPE.

To ES'SENCE, *v. a.* to scent with any perfume. "The husband rails—at *essenced* fop." *Spect.* N^o. 182.

ESSEN'TIAL, *adj.* (*essentiel*, Fr. of *essentialis*, Lat.) a property necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing. Important in the highest degree. Containing all the best, refined and most elaborated parts.

ESSEN'TIAL, S. being or essence. "Reduce—to nothing this *essential*." *Par. Lost*. Nature, or constituent principles. "The plague of sin has eaten into his very *essentials*." SOUTH. A chief or principal point.

ESSEN'TIALLY, *adv.* (*essentialiter*, low Lat.) naturally, or by the constitution of nature.

ESSO'IGN, or ESS'OIEN, S. (*exoine*, Fr. an excuse) in law, an excuse allowed for the absence of a person who is summoned to appear in a court of justice. The person who is excused for absence from a court of justice.

To ESTABLISH, *v. a.* (*etablir*, Fr.) to settle firmly; to fix unalterably. To settle, fix or confirm in any privilege. To make firm, or ratify a law. To found, build, or place in such a manner, as not to be subject to fall or move. "He hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods." *Psal.* xxiv. 12. To make a settlement or an estate on a person. To entail. "We will *establish* our estate—upon our eldest Malcolm" SHAK. The two last senses are obsolete.

ESTABLISHMENT, S. (*etablissement*, Fr.) a confirmation, or ratification of something already done. A settled form of regulation, or management of a government or family. A foundation, fundamental principle, or settled law. Income, salary or pension. "By gradually lessening your *establishment*." *Gulliv. Trav.* The last sense is seldom used.

ESTATE, S. (*estate*, Fr.) formerly applied to the general interest or business of a government, which is now written STATE. Condition, circumstance, or rank of life with regard to prosperity, affluence, nobility, wealth, or their contraries. Fortune, generally applied to a person's possessions in land. Rank, or quality. A person of great or high rank. "The chief *estates* of Galilee." *Mat.* vi. 21. When used in the last sense it is now spelt *states*; as "The *States* General of the United Provinces;" and scarcely ever occurs but when applied to signify them.

To ESTATE, *v. a.* to give a fortune to; to make a settlement upon. "Some donation freely to *estate*—on the two lovers." SHAK. Not in use.

To ESTEEM, *v. a.* (*estimer*, Fr. *estimo*, Lat.) to set a value on a thing. To compare, or fix the value of a thing by comparison. To prize; to value; to regard as an object of worth and reverence. To regard, to respect, or account.

ESTEE'M, S. the act of respect paid to a person or thing on account of real or supposed worth. The value, respect, or reputation of a person or thing.

ESTEE'MER, S. one who regards a person or thing as an object of worth and claiming respect.

ESTIMABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) valuable, to be purchased at a high price. Worthy of some degree of honour, respect, or esteem.

ESTIMABLENESS, S. that quality which renders a thing worthy of regard and respect.

ESTIMATE, *v. a.* (*estimatus* of *estimo*, Lat.) to rate; to fix the value of a thing; to judge of a thing from comparing it with something else. To calculate, or compute.

ESTIMATE, S. a calculation or computation. Value. The act of valuing, or valuation. The assignment of proportion.

E T E

tion. A judgment formed from comparing one thing with another.

ESTIMA'TION, *S.* the assigning the proper proportion or share of a thing. A calculation or computation regarding value, or number. Judgment, or opinion formed on comparing. That degree of value, or respect paid a person or thing which arises from considering their merits.

ESTIMA'TIVE, *adj.* having the power of making a comparison or calculation, and thereby determining the surplus, or preference between two or more things.

ESTIMA'TOR, *S.* a person who from considering the nature of things, settles their respective importance, worth, preference, or value.

E'STIVAL, *adj.* (*æstivus*, Lat.) pertaining to, or continuing for, the summer. Wants authority.

ESTIVA'TION, *S.* (*æstivatio*, Lat.) the act of passing the summer. The summer season, or something adapted to the summer. "A grotto is a place of shade or *æstivation*." **BACON**. Not in use.

ESTRA'DE, *S.* (Fr. *stratum*, Lat.) an alcove or bed-room. An even or level place. A public road or highway.

To **ESTRANGE**, *v. a.* (*estranger*, Fr.) to keep at a distance; to withdraw; to alienate, or divert a thing from its original use. To alienate, or change from kindness to coolness and indifference, applied to the affections. To withdraw, or withhold. "We must endeavour to *estrange our belief*." **GLANV**. Used with *from*.

ESTRANGEMENT, *S.* disuse. Removal. The act of considering a thing, with indifference or coldness, which was once an object of ardent affection.

ESTRAPA'DE, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *estrapaud*) in farriery, the defence of an ungovernable horse, to get rid of his rider, by rising mightily before, and while his forehead is yet in the air, jerking furiously with his hind legs.

ESTRE'AT, *S.* (*extractum*, Lat.) in law, the true copy, or duplicate of some original writing.

ESTRE'PEMENT, (*estropier*, Fr.) in law, the impoverishing or making land barren by continual plowing and sowing, without due manuring or rest. Any waste made upon lands by a tenant for life, to the prejudice of the person, who has them in reversion. Likewise a writ which lies to inhibit a tenant for life from making waste.

E'STRICH, E'STRIDGE, *S.* a large bird, commonly written *ostrich*. "The dove will peck the *estridge*." **SHAK**. "Nor *estrich* her rare plumes." **SANDYS**.

E'STUARY, *S.* (*æstuarium*, Lat.) an arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river, which communicates with the sea. A frith.

To **E'STUATE**, *v. n.* (*æstutus* of *æstuto*, Lat.) to ebb and flow alternately. To boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. Wants authority.

ESTUA'TION, *S.* (*æstutus*, Lat.) an ebb and flow happening alternately. Figuratively, an agitation, or violent commotion. "Rivers and lakes not excited to *estuation*." **BROWN**. "An *estuation* of the blood." **NORRIS**. Not in use.

ES'URINE, *adj.* (*esurio*, Lat. to be hungry) corroding; sharp; eating. "In which sort of air there is always some-thing *esurine* and acid." **WISEM**.

ETC, a contraction of *et cetera*, Lat. implying, and so on; and the like; and the rest; or and others of the same kind.

To **E'TCH**, *v. a.* (*etizen*, Teut.) to engrave on copper with aqua fortis. Figuratively, to sketch, or draw. "To *etch out* their systems." **LOCKE**. Supposed to be used, by mistake, for *eke*. To move forwards by altering the direction from one side to another. "*Etching* this way" and that way, more or less." **RAY**. Supposed, by Johnson, to be used instead of *edge*.

E'TCH, *S.* in husbandry, a first crop, or a crop taken off ground which is fallow. "When they sow their *etch* crops." **MORTIM**.

ETER'NAL, *adj.* (Fr. *æternus*, Lat.) applied to the existence of the Deity, without beginning or end. Without beginning. Without ceasing to be; endless, immortal, without end. Figuratively, perpetual, constant, without intermission. "Fires *eternal* in thy temples shine." **DRYD**. That which has been and always will be unchangeably the same. "*Eternal* truths." **DRYD**.

ETER'NAL, *S.* (*eternel*, Fr.) one of the appellations of God, implying his necessary existence, or his existence before all time. "The *Eternal* to prevent such horrid fray." **Par**. *Loft*.

ETER'NALIST, *S.* one who holds that the world was never created, but existed from all eternity.

To **ETER'NALISE**, *v. a.* to make eternal, immortal, or to exist without end.

E V A

ETER'NALLY, *adv.* without beginning or end. Without change from eternity to eternity. Perpetually, constantly, or without intermission. "Where western gales *eternally* reside." **ADDIS**.

ETE'RNE, *adj.* (*æternus*, Lat.) perpetual; eternal; endless with respect to duration. "Forg'd for proof *eterna*." **SHAK**. Not in use.

ETER'NTY, *S.* (*eternité*, Fr. *æternitas*, Lat.) duration without beginning or end; duration without beginning, is what the schoolmen call *eternity a parte ante*, and duration without end, what they imply by *eternity a parte post*.

To **ETE'RNIZE**, *v. a.* (*æternizer*, Fr.) to render perpetual, or endless. To render immortal; to immortalize.

E'THER, *S.* (*æther*, Lat. of *æthēr*, *aither*, Gr.) a thin, subtle matter, or medium much finer and rarer than air, which commences from the limits of our atmosphere, and possesses the whole heavenly space.

ETHEREAL, *adj.* formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly.

ETHEREOUS, *adj.* (*ætherens*, Lat.) formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly. "Of this *ethereous* mould." **Par**. *Loft*.

E'THICAL, *adj.* (*ἠθικός*, *ethikos*, Gr.) moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of ethics, or moral philosophy.

E'THIC, *adj.* (*ἠθικός*, *ethikos*, Gr.) moral; containing precepts of morality.

E'THICS, *S.* (without any singular, *ἠθική*, *ethike*, Gr.) the doctrine of morality; or that part of philosophy which treats of our duty as it concerns us, either as members of society, or as men.

E'THNIC, *adj.* (*ἠθικός*, *ethikos*, Gr.) heathen, pagan, not enlightened with the knowledge of the one and true God, opposed to Jewish or Christian.

E'THNIC, *S.* heathens, idolaters, opposed to Jews or Christians.

ETHOLO'GICAL, *adj.* (from *ἦθος*, *ethos*, Gr. morals or manners, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. a discourse) treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY, *S.* (*αἰτία*, *aitia*, Gr. a cause, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. a discourse) an account of the cause of a thing; generally applied to distempers.

ETYMOLO'GICAL, *adj.* (from *etymology*) relating to the derivation of words.

ETYMO'LOGIST, *S.* one who searches out the original, or shews the derivation of words.

ETYMO'LOGY, *S.* (of *etymologia*, Lat. from *ετυμος*, Gr. true, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. speech or discourse) that part of grammar which treats of the origin and derivation of words, and thereby arrives at their primary or first signification. The derivation of a word, or the original word from whence another is derived; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

E'TYMON, *S.* (Gr.) the primitive, or original word from whence another is derived.

To **EVA'CUATE**, *v. a.* (*vacatus*, of *vaco*, Lat.) to empty, or throw out. "To disincarcerate venene bodies, and *vacate* them." **HARVEY**. Not in use.

EVA'CUANT, *S.* (*evacuans*, Lat.) in medicine, a remedy proper to expel or carry off any ill, peccant or redundant humours in the animal body, by the proper outlets, or emunctories.

To **EVA'CUATE**, *v. a.* (*vacuatus*, of *evacuo*, Lat.) to empty or clear a thing of its contents. To throw out as noxious and offensive. To void by stool, or through any of the excretory passages. To make void or annull. "It would not *evacuate* a marriage." **BACON**. To quit, or withdraw from a place. "He never effectually *evacuated* Caledonia." **SWIFT**.

EVACUA'TION, *S.* (*evacuatio*, Lat.) a withdrawing, emission or discharge, which renders a decrease of mass sensible. Abolition or annulling. The quitting of a country. A discharge procured by medicines. The practice of emptying the body by medicines.

To **EVA'DE**, *v. a.* (*evado*, Lat.) to escape, elude, or avoid by artifice or stratagem. To decline by subterfuge. To escape or elude by sophistry. To escape as imperceptible or unconquerable, or as too great or too small to be laid hold on, seized, or subdued. Neuterly, to make an escape; to slip away. To escape by subtlety, stratagem, or sophistry.

EVAGA'TION, *S.* (*evagatus*, Lat.) the leaving off, or wandering from, a direct course or line. "The *evagation* of the vapours." **RAY**.

EVANE'SCENT, (*evanescent*, Lat.) vanishing; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

EVANGE'LICAL, *adj.* (*evangelique*, Fr. *evangelicus*, Lat. of *eu*, *eu*, good, and *αγγελω*, *aggello*, Gr. to proclaim or deliver a message) agreeable to, or contained in the gospel. Agreeable to the doctrines of Christianity as contained in the gospel.

EVA'NGELISM, *S.* the act of preaching the gospel. "Thus was this land saved from infidelity, through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism*." BACON

EVA'NGELIST, *S.* (*ευαγγελος*, *euaggelos*, Gr.) a writer of the gospel. One who propagates Christianity.

To EVA'NGELIZE, *v. a.* (*evangelizo*, Lat. *ευαγγελίζω*, *euaggelizo*, Gr.) to instruct in the doctrines of Christianity, or those contained in the gospel. To convert to Christianity.

EVA'NID, *adj.* (*evanidus*, Lat.) faint, weak, vanishing or growing imperceptible to the sight.

To EVA'NISH, *v. a.* (*evanesco*, Lat.) to disappear, to grow imperceptible to the sight; to vanish. Wants authority.

EVA'PORABLE, *adj.* (*evaporer*, Fr.) easily dispersed in fumes or vapours.

To EVA'PORATE, *v. a.* (*evaporatus*, Lat. of *evaporo*, Lat.) to exhale, drive away or dissipate moisture in fumes, steam and vapours. Figuratively, to give vent to a sudden fall of the mind. "My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet." WATTON, Neuterly, to fly away in vapours and fumes; to waste insensibly like a volatile spirit.

EVAPORA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *evaporatio*, Lat.) the act of flying away in fumes and vapours. In philosophy, the act of exhaling the moisture of a body, or of dissipating it in fumes and vapours. In pharmacy, an operation by which the aqueous and volatile parts are dissipated by fire in steams, so as to leave the remaining part stronger and of a higher consistence; it differs from *exhalation* because that is practised on dry, and this on moist things. Figuratively, a vent, or discharge.

EVA'SION, *S.* (Fr. *evasum*, Lat. of *evado*, Lat.) a stratagem, artifice or sophistry, made use of as an excuse, or a means of freeing a person from a difficulty.

EVA'SIVE, *adj.* practising artifices, sophistry, or stratagems, in order to extricate from a difficulty, or avoid coming to the point.

EVA'SIVELY, *adj.* in such a manner as to be guilty of sophistry, quibbles, tricks, subterfuges, or artifice in order to avoid a difficulty. A word of reproach.

EU'CHARIST, *S.* (from *eu*, *eu*, well, and *χαρις*, *charis*, Gr. thanks) the act of giving thanks; applied by divines to signify the thankful remembrance of the death of Christ in the communion, or Lord's supper.

EUCHARI'STICAL, *adj.* (from *EUCCHARIST*) containing acts of thanksgiving. Relating to the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

EU'CRASY, *S.* (*ευκρασια*, *euchrasia*, Gr.) an agreeable, or good mixture of qualities and fluids in a human body, which denominates it healthy.

EVE, E'VEN, *S.* (*æfen*, Sax. *avend* or *avond*, Belg. and Teut. *affen*, Dan.) the latter part or close of the day; the interval between bright or broad light and darkness. The vigil, or fast to be observed in the church the day before a holiday. In this sense *eve* is only used; in the other *even* or *eve* indifferently.

EV'ELYN (John) a learned writer of the 17th century; descended from a very ancient and honourable family which flourished originally at a place called Evelyn in the county of Salop. This name, originally written Avelan, or Ivelin, signifies a filberd or hazel. He was born October 31, 1620, at Wootton in Surrey, a place which owed no little praise to his ancestors, who were all of them fond of planting. He was educated at the free school of Lewes in Sussex, from whence he was removed to Oxford, where he was entered in 1637 a gentleman commoner; having prosecuted his studies here in logic and philosophy, he removed to the Middle-Temple, London, where he continued till 1644, and then by leave obtained from under king Charles 1st's own hand, left England in quest of improvements abroad. The accuracy wherewith he examined every thing curious in architecture, painting, antiquities, and natural philosophy, is scarcely conceivable to any but those who have perused his works, and his readers are always struck with admiration. When he returned home the noble fund of knowledge he had laid in abroad was disseminated for the benefit of his countrymen; but his life was not only that of a scholar but likewise that of a politician; and he was not only an admirer of nature, but likewise a lover of his king and country; the prudent step he took to justify the character of Charles II.

from the virulence of calumny, and the advances he made to colonel Morley, to render his restoration easy, are sufficient confirmations of his loyalty. The arduous employments he was engaged in during the reigns of Charles II. and his brother, and the manner in which he acquitted himself in the discharge of them, shewed that he wanted not abilities for public employs. And if we consider the high character he bore among the fellows of the Royal Society, the utility of all his treatises, which tended not only to the embellishing, but likewise the security of his country; we must even in these days own ourselves indebted to his pen. No man ever cultivated botany, all the branches of natural philosophy, the designing arts, architecture, engraving, painting, gardening and antiquities with more assiduity, or with more success. The university of Oxford is indebted to his mediation for the Arundelian marbles, the learned editor of Camden for the additions to the county of Surrey, and Mr. Houghton for great embellishments to his treatise on husbandry. He was not only master of several languages but likewise a great improver of his own. Though learned, he was humble, and ready to communicate his stores to any person. As he lived an ornament to our nation, so he died an example to all that succeed him; and as he spent a life of 86 years in the service of his creator, so he took care that his death should not be without instruction, as appears from the inscription on his tombstone, which informs us, "That living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions he had learned from thence this truth, which he desired might be communicated to posterity. — That all is vanity which is not honest, and that there is no solid wisdom but in real piety."

E'VEN, *adj.* (*even*, *even*, Sax. *even*, Belg. *eben*, Teut.) applied to surface, smooth; not rugged; level. Not odd, capable of being divided into equal parts, equal with another, or not exceeding, applied to number, used with *to* and *with*. Used with *carry*, without partiality, bias, or inclination to one side more than another. Calm, applied to the passions. Of the same height, used comparatively, and followed by *with*.

To E'VEN, *v. a.* to make the height of two bodies, or the quantity of two numbers the same, or parallel. To make level, applied to surface, joined to *with*. Neuterly, to become even, or out of debt.

EV'EN, *adv.* (contracted in common conversation and poetry to *ev'n*, or *een*) a word of strong assertion, implying that a thing is true in a sense, which is the most dubious. Equal to. Notwithstanding, when it comes before *though*, or some word of a similar signification. So much as, when used as a diminutive. When used as an exaggeration or heightening phrase it implies a tacit comparison, which gives great force to the words immediately following. In common discourse, pronounced *een*, and used as a word of concession. "I shall *een* let it pass." COLLIER.

EVEN-HA'NDED, *adj.* impartial, unbiassed, alluding to a ballance whose scales hang *even*, when nothing is in either of them. "Even-handed justice." SHAK.

E'VENING, *S.* (*æfen*, Sax. *avend*, Belg. and Teut. *affen't*, Dan.) the close of the day; or that part which is light after sunset.

E'VENLY, *adv.* equally; in the same manner; with the same force; uniformly. Levelly, applied to surface; without inclining to either side, parallel to the horizon, applied to posture or situation. In an impartial manner; or without favouring one person more than another. Without elation, or dejection, with aquanimity, applied to the state of the mind. "He bore his vittues *evenly*." SHAK. No more nor less. "It was *evenly* so."

E'VENNESS, *S.* applied to surface, the state of being free from ruggedness; smoothness; levelness. The state of a body wherein it inclines not more on one side than another. Impartiality or freedom from bias. Calmness, or freedom from any violent perturbation, applied to the mind.

E'VEN-SONG, *S.* a song sung at the close of day. A form of worship performed in the evening. Figuratively, the even, or close of the day. "He tun'd both *even-song* and morn." DRYD.

E'VEN-TIDE, *S.* (from *even* and *tide*, of *tid*, Sax. time, or hour) the time of the evening.

EVE'NT, *S.* (*eventus*, Lat.) an incident, action, or any thing which happens either good or bad. The result or consequence of any action. The conclusion, or upshot.

To EVE'NTERATE, *v. a.* (*eventeratus*, Lat. from *eventero*, Lat.) to open by ripping up the belly. "In a bear, which the hunters had *eventerated*." BAC.

EVENTFUL, *adj.* full of incidents. Abounding with a variety of actions or incidents.

To **EVENTILATE**, *v. a.* (*eventilo*, Lat.) to winnow, or sift out. Figuratively, to examine or discuss, applied to argument. Wants authority.

EVENTUAL, *adj.* happening in consequence of any action. Consequentially.

EVENTUALLY, *adv.* in the event, result, or consequence. Consequentially. "Hermione was but intentionally, not eventually disobedient to you." BOYLE.

EVER, *adv.* (*æfre*, Sax. *du ai-wa*, in *ai-win*, und *ai-w*, Goth.) at any time, when preceded by *if*. Before, or any time before, joined with *than*, *as*, or any comparative adverb. Always. At all times past, and to all time to come. To all eternity, joined with *for*; when repeated it implies a stronger affirmation that the time or duration of a thing shall never end, or that it shall continue the same to all eternity. Followed by *anon*, it implies frequently, successively, or with a small pause. "Ever and anon a silver tear stole down." DRYD. It is sometimes used as an enforcement of the word preceding. "As soon as ever he had done it." That is, immediately after he had done it. *Ever a*, from *ever ich*, or *every*, implies any. "Better than I love *e'er* a scurvy young boy." SHAK. When used in composition it implies always, or constantly; as *ever green*, signifies always *green*, or green throughout the year.

EVER-BUBBLING, *adj.* continually, or always bubbling, with murmurs. "That ever-bubbling spring." CRASHAW.

EVER-BURNING, *part.* never ceasing to burn. Unextinguished.

EVER-DURING, *adj.* eternal, continuing, or lasting without end.

EVER-GREEN, *adj.* green throughout the year.

EVER-GREEN, *S.* a plant which retains its leaves and green colour through all the seasons.

EVER-HONOURED, *adj.* always regarded as an object of honour or esteem.

EVERLASTING, *adj.* lasting or enduring for ever, or without end. Immortal; used to imply time past, as well as time to come, but improperly.

EVERLASTING, *S.* eternity, eternal duration, whether past or future. Likewise a corded woollen stuff, made use of for breeches and waistcoats, and receiving its name from its supposed strength. In botany, a pea so called.

EVERLASTINGLY, *adv.* eternally. Without end.

EVERLASTINGNESS, *S.* eternity. A boundless or indefinite duration.

EVERLIVING, *adj.* having life without end. Immortal.

EVERMORE, *adv.* (*more*, according to Johnson, is an expletive accidentally added; but as in Greek, negatives added to negatives only increase their force; so *more*, which is a comparative adjective, being added to *ever*, is intended to increase its force, and to shew a greater impossibility of ending, or a stronger affirmation of eternal duration) always; incessantly; eternally. "Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for evermore." TILLOTSON.

EVER-OPEN, *adj.* always open; never shut or closed.

EVER-PLEASING, *adj.* always giving pleasure.

To **EVERSE**, *v. a.* (*eversus*, Lat.) to overthrow, subvert, or destroy. To confute, or explode, applied to argument. "The foundation of this principle is totally *everseed*." GLANV.

To **EVERT**, *v. a.* (*everto*, Lat.) to destroy or overthrow. "If the jurisdiction of the judge is not yet *everted*." AYLIFFE.

EVER-WATCHFUL, *adj.* always watching.

EVERY, *adj.* (*æfer ealc*, Sax. *everich*, old Eng.) each individual or single person composing any collection of men. *Everywhere*; in all places; in each place.

EVER-YOUNG, *adj.* always young; never suffering the infirmities of old age.

EVE-DROPPER, *S.* a person who gets close to a house, or under the window, to hearken to the discourse and discover the secrets of a family.

To **EVESTIGATE**, *v. a.* (*evestigatus*, of *evestigo*, Lat.) to trace, or search out. Wants authority.

EU'GH, *S.* (though spelt thus by most writers, yet *iaw*, Sax. or *jwen*, Brit. induces Johnson to prefer *yew*, as the best way of writing it) see YEW.

To **EVICT**, *v. a.* (*evictus*, Lat. of *evinco*, Lat.) in law, to cast out of a possession, or to dispossess by due course of law; used with *out*, or *from*. To prove, or evince. "Its necessity *evicted*." CHAPM. Not in use, though most agreeable to the Latin, from whence it is derived.

EVIC'TION, *S.* dispossession by a sentence at law. Proof, evidence, or certain testimony.

EVIDENCE, *S.* (Fr.) the state of being clear with respect to proof. Undoubted certainty. Testimony, proof. A person who is summoned to prove any point, or fact; used sometimes in the plural without the *s* final, and sometimes with.

To **EVIDENCE**, *v. a.* to prove. To discover or shew; to make discovery.

EVIDENT, *adj.* plain with respect to proof. Proved beyond doubt. Notorious.

EVIDENTLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to appear plain and indubitable.

E'VIL, *adj.* (*efel*, *yfel*, Sax. *ewel*. Belg. *ubil*, Teut.) having bad qualities of any kind. Wicked, malicious, applied to morals. Figuratively, calamitous or miserable, applied to condition or circumstances, Mischievous, destructive; applied to animals. "An *evil* beast."

E'VIL, *S.* natural evil, is that defect or inconvenience which arises from natural causes, without our own consent or knowledge. Moral evil is that inconvenience which arises from natural causes, by our own consent or choice; or that inconvenience which arises from the abuse of our elections. Applied to a choice, or acting contrary to the moral or revealed laws of the Deity, it is termed wickedness, or sin; applied to acting contrary to the laws of government, a crime; and applied to acting contrary to the meek rule of fitness, a fault. When indulged or frequently practised, it is termed malignity, or maliciousness. When applied to the inconveniences resulting from want of wealth or friends, it is termed calamity, or misery, but when to want of health, it is called a distemper or disease; on the whole, *evil* is what is apt to produce or increase any pain or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any inconvenience, or deprive us of any good. In scripture, the consequences of sin; an evil angel or devil. "Deliver us from *evil*."

E'VIL, *adv.* (contracted, commonly, into *ill*) in a manner inconsistent with virtue, innocence and kindness. It is often used in composition to affix a bad idea to a word, but is generally in such cases contracted by moderns into *ill*.

E'VILNESS, *S.* badness, applied both to natural causes and moral agents.

To **EVIN'CE**, *v. a.* (*evinco*, Lat.) to prove, make evident, or establish by arguments.

EVIN'CIBLE, *adj.* capable of being proved, or established by arguments.

EVIN'CIBLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to force assent or conviction.

To **EVI'SCERATE**, *v. a.* (*evisceratus*, Lat. of *eviscero*, Lat.) to embowel or take out the entrails of an animal. Wants authority.

EVITABLE, *adj.* (*evitabilis*, Lat.) that may be surmounted or avoided.

To **EVITATE**, *v. a.* (*evitatus*, Lat. of *evito*) to avoid, shun, or escape. "Thereby she doth *evitate* — a thousand *irreligious*, cursed hours." SHAK.

EU'LOGY, *S.* (from *eu*, *eu*, Gr. well and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. a discourse) a praise, commemoration, or panegyric. A display or discourse in praises of the virtues of a person.

EU'NUCH, *S.* (from *eun*, *eune*, Gr. a bed, and *εχω*, *echo*, Gr. to have or keep; they having the charge of the bed-rooms in eastern countries) a person who has been castrated. Figuratively, a chief officer of the household of an eastern monarch, such persons only being suffered to serve in places, in their palaces.

To **EU'NUCHATE**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to castrate, or make an eunuch.

EVOCA'TION, *S.* (*evocatio*, Lat.) the act of calling out. "An *evocation* of the dead from hell." POPE. Used with *from*.

To **EVOLVE**, *v. a.* (*evolvere*, Lat.) to unroll; to unfold or disentangle. Neuterly, to open or disclose itself.

EVO'LVENT, *S.* (*evolvens*, Lat.) in geometry, a curve, which results from the evolution of a curve.

EVOLU'TION, *S.* (*evolutus*, Lat.) the act of unrolling or unfolding. In geometry, the opening or unfolding of a curve or circle, whereby the circumference gradually approaches to a right line, all its parts meeting together and equally evolving or unbending so, that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they turn into a straight line. In algebra, the extraction of roots from any given power. In tactics, the divers figures, turns, and motions made by a body of soldiers, either in ranging themselves in form of battle, or in changing their form; whether by way of exercise, or during an engagement.

EVOMITION, *S.* (*evomit*, Lat.) the act of vomiting out.

EUPHO'NICAI, *adj.* (from *EUPHONY*) sounding agreeable; giving pleasure by sound.

EUPHONY, *S.* (from *eu*, *Gr.* well, and *φωνή*, *phone*, *Gr.* a voice) in grammar, an easiness, smoothness, and elegance of pronunciation. An agreeable sound. A figure, whereby we omit a harsher letter or substitute a smoother in its place for the sake of pronunciation.

EUPHOR'BIA, or **EUPHOR'BIUM**, *S.* (so called by king Juba from his physician named *Euphorbus*, whose brother Antonius Musa is said to have cured Augustus with this plant) in botany, the burning thorny plant; the flower has a permanent empalement of one leaf, rough and divided into five parts at the brim. It has four or five thick truncated petals, and 12 or more stamina, longer than the petals. In the center is a three cornered germen, supporting three bifid styles, which becomes a roundish capsule with three cells, containing each one roundish seed. Linnæus ranges it in the 3d sect. of his 11th class. The species are 32. A gum drawn from the plant is imported from the Canary Islands, and the remoter parts of Africa, and is used in medicine in sinapisms.

EUPHRASY, *S.* (*euphrasia*, *Lat.*) in botany, the herb called eyebright from its supposed virtue in clearing the sight; it grows naturally in commons and fields, always among grass, heath and furz, &c. "Purg'd with *euphrasy* and *rue*—the visual nerve." *Par. Loft.*

EURO'CLYDON, *S.* (*Gr.*) a wind which blows between the East and North in the Mediteranean, and is very dangerous. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, falls suddenly on ships, makes them tack about, and sometimes causes them to founder. "There arose a tempestuous wind called *Euroclydon*." *Acts xxvi. 14.*

EUROPE'AN, *adj.* (of *Europe*, *Europæus*, *Lat.* some moderns accent it on the second syllable, but the authority of all the great poets are against them) belonging to, or a native of Europe.

EURUS, *S.* (*Lat.*) the east wind.

EURY'THMY, *S.* (*eu*, *eu*, *Gr.* well, and *ρυθμος*, *ruthmos*, *Gr.* measure of verse or harmony) harmony of verse or pronunciation.

EUTHANA'SIA, **EUTHANA'SY**, *S.* (*Gr.* from *eu*, *eu*, *Gr.* well, and *θανάτος*, *Gr.* death) an easy death. "The kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia*." *ARBUTH.*

EVULSION, *S.* (*evulso*, *Lat.*) the act of plucking off. "The *evulsion* or biting off any parts." *BROWN.*

EWEE, *S.* (*corow*, *Sax.* hence, *ewe*, *Sax.* marriage, and *ewede*, *Sax.* a flock, *ourwe*, *Belg.*) a female sheep.

EWER, *S.* (from *eau*, *Fr.* water, supposed by Dr. T. H. Skinner, and Johnson to have been formerly written *eu*) a basin, or vessel in which water is put for washing the hands. Obsolete, unless in poetry.

EWRY, *S.* an office in the king's household, where they take care of the king's table linnen, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver *ewers* after dinner.

EX, a Latin proposition often prefixed to compound words, sometimes signifying, as in the original, *out*, as to *exhaust*, to draw *out*; sometimes it only enforces the meaning of the word to which it is joined, and sometimes produces a small alteration in the sense.

To **EXACERBATE**, *v. a.* (*exacerbatus*, *Lat.* of *exacerbo*, *Lat.*) to make rougher, to exasperate, or heighten any disagreeable quality.

EXACERBATION, *S.* increase of malignity, or any bad quality. In medicine, the height of a disease; a paroxysm.

EXACERVA'TION, *S.* (of *ex* and *acervus*, *Lat.* a heap) the act of heaping up. Wants authority.

EXACT, *adj.* (*Fr.* *exactus*, *Lat.*) without the least deviation from any rule or standard. Methodical, applied to the manner of transacting business. Accurate in reckoning. Honest, punctual, and strictly conforming to the rule of right.

To **EXACT**, *v. a.* (*exactus* of *exigo*, *Lat.*) to require or demand with rigour and authority. To demand as due. To enjoin, or insist upon. Neuterly, to require more than is the worth of a thing in sales; to require more than is due in debts or contracts. To be guilty of extortion, used with *upon* before the person who is the object of extortion.

EXACTER, *S.* one that claims more than his due; or demands his due with outrage and rigour. One who obliges a person to perform a duty, by authority. One who is rigid in his demands or orders.

EXACTION, *S.* the act of making a demand with authority. The demanding more than is due, or more than a thing is worth; extortion. A toll; or heavy tax. "Pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry." *ADDIS.*

EXACTLY, *adv.* with accuracy; perfectly. With great nicety.

EXACTNESS, *S.* a strict conformity to a rule or stand-

ard. A conduct regulated with the greatest strictness according to some rule.

To **EXAGGERATE**, *v. a.* (*exaggeratus*, *Lat.* of *exaggero*) to heighten by description. To represent a thing, or good and ill quality, to be greater than they really are.

EXAGGERATION, *S.* the act of heaping together. "The *exaggeration* of sand." *HALE.* A representation, wherein the good and ill qualities of a thing or person are described to be greater than they really are.

To **EXAGITATE**, *v. a.* (*exagitatus*, *Lat.* of *exagito*, *Lat.*) to put in motion. "The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood." *ARBUTH.* To reproach, to inveigh against. "I had rather lament than *exagitate*." *HOOKE.* This last sense is now obsolete.

To **EXALT**, *v. a.* (*exalter*, *Fr.* from *altus*, *Lat.* high) to lift upwards. To place on high. Figuratively, to prefer, or raise to power, wealth, or dignity. To elate with joy or confidence. To magnify with praise. To raise or make louder, applied to the voice. In chemistry, to sublime, refine or heighten the qualities of a thing by fire. To raise or elevate the ideas or expressions of a composition. In scripture, followed by *against*, to oppose, or set one's self in opposition to. "Against whom has thou *exalted* thy voice." *2 Kings xix. 22.*

EXALTATION, *S.* the act of lifting up, or placing on high. Preferment or advancement, applied to power, wealth or dignity. A state of grandeur, or dignity. In pharmacy, the raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or the increase of the most remarkable property of any body. In astrology, a dignity which a planet is supposed to acquire in certain parts or signs of the zodiac; which is imagined to give it an extraordinary power or influence.

EXAMEN, *S.* (*Lat.*) an exact and careful search or enquiry, in order to discover the truth or falshood of a thing.

EXAMINATE, *S.* (*examinatus*, *Lat.*) an evidence or person examined upon a trial. "Asked in scorn one of the *examines*." *BACON.*

EXAMINATION, *S.* (*examinatio*, *Lat.*) a search into the truth of any fact, or the veracity of any evidence by questions. An accurate, nice, and scrupulous enquiry after truth.

EXAMINATOR, *S.* (*Lat.*) an examiner; one that searches into the reality of any truth or fact.

To **EXAMINE**, *v. a.* (*examiner*, *Fr.* *examine*, *Lat.*) to try a person suspected of any crime by questions. To ask a witness questions on a trial, either to search into the truth of his evidence, or that of the fact which he is summoned to confirm or destroy. To make enquiry into; to try by experiment, observation, or the deductions of reason.

EXAMINER, *S.* one who searches into the veracity of an evidence, by proposing such questions as shall be suitable to that purpose. In chancery, applied to those, whose office it is to examine the evidences on oath produced on both sides, upon such interrogatories or questions as the parties to the suit exhibit for that purpose. Applied in the customhouse to the office of a person, whose business it is to re-examine accounts brought in. One who searches or makes enquiry into the nature, truth, or reality of things with care and diligence.

EXAMPLARY, *adj.* (from *example*, *Fr.*) serving for example, pattern, copy, or imitation. "Certain *exemplary* draughts or patterns." *HOOKE.* Now spelt *exemplary*.

EXAMPLE, *S.* (*exemple*, *Fr.* *exemplum*, *Lat.*) any thing proposed to be copied or imitated. A precedent, or something of the same kind which has happened before. A rule of conduct or action worthy of the imitation of others. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern for others to imitate. A person punished for the admonition of others, or to deter them from being guilty of the same crimes. Instance, or something produced as an illustration or confirmation of what has been asserted, or wherein a rule is explained by an application.

To **EXAMPLE**, *v. a.* to bring an instance in confirmation or illustration of something asserted. To exemplify. "The proof I saw sufficiently *exampled* in these late wars." *SPENSER.* Not in use.

EXANGUIOUS, *adj.* (*exanguis*, *Lat.*) having no blood; having only animal juices in opposition to *sanguineous*. "Sanguineous with *exanguious*." *BACON.*

EXANIMATE, *adj.* (*exanimatus*, *Lat.*) deprived of life. Figuratively, spiritless, dejected, almost reduced to death's door. "Exanimate by love." *THOMSON.*

EXANIMATION, *S.* death, or deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS, *adj.* (*exanimis*, *Lat.*) lifeless; dead; killed. Wants authority.

EXAN-

EXANTHEMATA, *S.* (from *ἐξ*, *ex*. Gr. and *ανθημα*, *anthema*, Gr. a flowering) in medicine, efflorescences, or breakings out on the skin; they are divided 1st into those which only discolour the skin, as the measles, &c. 2dly, into such as form pustules, as the small pox.

EXANTHEMATOUS, *adj.* in medicine, pustulous, eruptive; efflorescent; discolouring, or forming pustules on the skin.

To **EXANTLATE**, *v. a.* (*exantlatus*, of *exantlo*, Lat.) to pump; to draw out. Figuratively, to exhaust, to waste away. "These seeds are wearied or *exantlated*." BOYLE.

EXANTLATION, *S.* the act of pumping or drawing out. Wants authority.

EXARATION, *S.* (*exaratus*, Lat. of *exaro*, Lat.) the act of writing with the hand. Wants authority.

EXARTICULATION, *S.* (from *ex* and *articulus*, Lat. a joint) the dislocation of a joint. The putting a bone out of joint.

To **EXASPERATE**, *v. a.* (*exasperatus*, Lat. of *exaspero*, Lat.) to provoke a person to anger by some disagreeable or offensive action. To heighten or aggravate a difference. To heighten or increase the inflammation of a wound or disorder.

EXASPERATER, *S.* one who heightens or increases the anger of a person.

EXASPERATION, *S.* a representation of a thing in such a light as to occasion great offence and provocation. "My enemies loaded with all the obliques and *exasperations* they could." K. CHARLES. A provocation or offence which excites a person to violent anger or rage.

To **EXAUCTORATE**, *v. a.* (*exauكتورatus*, of *exauكتورo*, Lat.) to dismiss or discharge from an employment. To turn out or deprive of a benefice. "Deposition, degradation, or *exauكتورation* is nothing else but the removing a person from some dignity or order in the church." AYLIFFE.

EXCANDESCENCE, **EXCANDESCENCY**, *S.* (*excan-descens*, or *excan-descentia*, Lat.) heat, or the state of a body growing hot. Figuratively, heat of passion, or anger. Wants authority.

To **EXCARNATE**, *v. a.* (from *ex* and *caro carnis*, Lat. flesh) to strip of flesh. "The spleen is much more cruelly *excarnated*." GREW.

EXCARNIFICATION, *S.* (*excarnificatus*, of *excarnifico*, Lat.) the act of depriving or stripping any part of its flesh. Wants authority.

To **EXCAVATE**, *v. a.* (*excavatus*, Lat. of *excavo*, Lat.) to hollow, or make hollow. "The cups — of that wonderful smallness, that Faber put 1000 of them into an *excavated* pepper corn." RAY.

EXCAVATION, *S.* the act of scooping out, or cutting any surface into hollows. A hollow, or cavity.

To **EXCEED**, *v. a.* (*exceder*, Fr. *excedo*, Lat.) to go beyond any limit, measure, or standard. To excell or surpass another in any quality. Neuterly, to go too far, to be guilty of excess; to go beyond the bounds of fitness or duty. To go beyond any limits or number. To surpass in quality or quantity.

EXCEEDING, *part.* surpassing, or going beyond in dimensions, time, or any other quality. Sometimes used adverbially, for a very great or remarkable degree. "*Exceeding* powerful by sea." RALEIGH.

EXCEEDINGLY, *adv.* to a very great degree. With vehemence and loudness, applied to the voice.

To **EXCEL**, *v. a.* (*exceller*, Fr. *exceller*, Lat.) to surpass, or have good qualities to a greater or higher degree than another.

EXCELLENCE, **EXCELLENCY**, *S.* (*excellence*, Fr. *excellencia*, Lat.) the state of abounding in any good quality. The possessing any good quality to a greater degree than another on a comparison. That in which one person has the advantage of, or surpasses another. Purity, goodness. A title of honour usually given to generals in an army, ambassadors and governors.

EXCELLENT, *adj.* (Fr. *excellens*, Lat.) possessed of great talents or virtues. Eminent or superiour to others in good qualities.

EXCELLENTLY, *adv.* very well: To an eminent or remarkable degree, applied both to good and bad qualities. "Comedy is *excellently* instructive." DRYDEN. "Something *excellently* ill." POPE.

To **EXCEPT**, *v. a.* (*excepter*, Fr. *exceptus*, of *excipio*, Lat.) to leave out, to mention as not included. Neuterly, to object to, joined with *against*. "Which our author could *not except against*." LOCKE.

EXCEPT, *prep.* (though marked here, and generally taken as a preposition or conjunction; Johnson asserts that this

word is indubitably a participle passive, which like most others had two terminations; being written both *except* and *excepted*; thus, "All *except* one, is all, one being *excepted*:" But adds our author, with greater shew of probability, the word may be, according to the Teutonic idiom, a verb of the imperative mood, and then "All *except* one, will signify, all but one, which I would have you, or which you must *except*." Excluding, not including, "God and his Son, *except* — none he feared." PAR LOFT. Unless. "It is impossible to do it, *except* we know it." TILLOTSON.

EXCEPTING, *part.* (this word is marked as a preposition by Johnson, but our reasons for not following him may be seen in the word **EXCEPT**) not including, or taking a thing into an account.

EXCEPTION, *S.* (Fr. *exceptio*, Fr.) the exclusion from, or not including a person or thing in a precept, position, or general law; used properly with *from*, before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but by some great authors used with *to*. "An *exception to* some." ADDIS. "In *exception to* all general rules." POPE. The thing mentioned in an *exception*. An objection, or cavil, used with *against* or *to*. A dislike, or offence, when following *take*. "He first *took exception* at this badge." SHAK.

EXCEPTIONABLE, *adj.* liable to objection.

EXCEPTIONS, *adj.* fond of making objections. Peevish; easily offended.

EXCEPTIVE, *adj.* including an exception.

EXCEPTLESS, *adj.* without exception; without raising any objection. General; universal.

EXCEPTOR, *S.* one who raises objections, or makes exceptions.

To **EXCERN**, *v. a.* (*excerno*, Lat.) to strain out, or separate by strainers. To discharge by excretions. "Help-eth *to excern* by sweat." BACON. Seldom used.

EXCERPTION, *S.* (*excerptio*, Lat.) the act of gleanings or selecting. The thing selected or gleaned. "Saving some few *excerptions*." RALEIGH.

EXCESS, *S.* (*exces*, Fr. *excessus*, Lat.) that which is beyond the bounds of moderation, or those limits in which virtue consists. A relative term implying the quantity or degree which one thing or quality has more than another. Applied to passion, a height or violence beyond the bounds of reason. The transgressing the bounds of reason, wisdom, or prudence. Intemperance, or too great an indulgence in meat or drink. That quantity or number in which things surpass, or are more than others.

EXCESSIVE, *adj.* (*excessif*, *excessive*, Fr.) beyond any limits or common standard with respect to quantity, quality, or bulk. Vehement, or beyond the just bounds or measures prescribed by reason, applied to the affections of the mind, or the practice of virtue.

EXCESSIVELY, *adv.* in a great or immoderate degree.

To **EXCHANGE**, *v. a.* (*changer*, Fr. *excambiare*, low Lat.) to change or give one thing for another. To give and take reciprocally; used with *for* before the thing changed, and *with* before the person consenting to the change. In commerce, to give money for a bill, or to settle the *exchange* with different countries.

EXCHANGE, *S.* the act of giving and receiving one thing for another. In commerce, the fixing of the actual and momentary value of money between different countries. The thing given or received in lieu of another. The place where merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. A *bill of exchange*, is that which is drawn by a person in one kingdom, on one residing in another, for such a sum there as is equivalent to a sum paid or estimated here; this article is of so great importance both to the mercantile world, and the kingdom in general, that an exact knowledge of it may bring in immense riches to the one, and turn the ballance of trade in favour of the latter.

EXCHANGER, *S.* a person who remits money to foreign parts, or deals in bills of exchange.

To **EXCHEAT**, *v. a.* see **ESCHEAT**.

EXCHEATOR, see **ESCHEATOR**.

EXCHEQUER, *S.* (*eschiquier*, Norm. Fr. *scaccharium*, low Lat. from *schatz*, Teut. a treasure) the court to which all the revenues of the crown are brought. It consists of two parts, one of which is the taking cognizance of all causes relating to the king's coffers; and is likewise a court of record, wherein all causes relating to the revenue are tried: The other part is called the receipt of the *Exchequer*, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying money.

EXCISE, *S.* (*accis*, Belg. *excisum*, Lat.) a tax laid by the government on commodities for supporting and answering the

the exigencies of the state. If this tax were levied only on the luxuries of life, or laid on such things in time of war, that it must necessarily cease in time of peace, it would be of little disservice to the price of labour, and increase of commerce, the two essentials of this island, besides shewing an uncommon skill and penetration in this or any future administration.

To EXCISE, *v. a.* to levy a tax on a person or thing.

EXCISEMAN, *S.* an officer who is employed in the inspection of goods which are exciseable, and in collecting the sum they are rated at.

EXCISION, *S.* (*exciso*, Lat.) the act of cutting off, or entirely destroying a nation, or the inhabitants of some place.

EXCITATION, *S.* (Fr. from *excitatus*, Lat.) the act of putting into motion. The act of rousing or awakening.

To EXCITE, *v. a.* (*exciter*, Fr. *excito*, Lat.) to rouse from a state of inactivity and indolence, to one of action; or from a state of dejection and despair, to one of courage and vigour. To put into motion; to awaken; to rouse. In electrical experiments, to make the globe or tube fit to communicate the electrical virtue, by friction.

EXCITEMENT, *S.* the motion by which a person is roused from a state of indolent inactivity, to one of vigorous action.

EXCITER, *S.* one who stirs up to action. The cause by which any dormant virtue is put in action; or any thing is put into motion.

To EXCLAIM, *v. n.* (*exclamo*, Lat.) to cry out with vehemence and an exalted voice, sometimes occasioned by sudden grief or excessive pain. To speak against, decry or reproach with outrage; used with *against*.

EXCLAIM, *S.* an outcry, clamour, or lamentable and forcible elevation of voice. "Gloster's blood — doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*." SHAK. Not in use.

EXCLAIMER, *S.* one that make use of frequent exclamations. One that runs down, raises objections, and rails against a person or thing with vehemence or passion. "I must tell this passionate *exclaimer*." ATTERB.

EXCLAMATION, *S.* (Fr. of *exclamatio*, Lat.) a vehement outcry. A railing or outrageous reproach of a person or thing. An emphatical utterance. A figure in rhetoric, wherein by raising the voice, and using an interjection, either expressed or understood, we testify an uncommon warmth and passion of the mind; and express the magnitude of the thing. In printing and grammar a point, placed after an *exclamation*, and marked thus!

EXCLAMATORY, *adj.* practising, or consisting of exclamations.

To EXCLUDE, *v. a.* (*excludo*, Lat.) to shut out, or hinder from entrance. To debar of any privilege, or hinder a person from partaking with another. To except in any doctrine. To deny a person a right or enjoyment in any grant.

EXCLUSION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of shutting out, or denying admission. Rejection, or not admitting a principle. The act of debarring from any privilege. An exception. In natural history, the hatching or letting the young out of the egg. "Perfection and maturity for *exclusion*." RAY.

EXCLUSIVE, *adj.* (*exclusif*, *exclusive*, Fr. from *exclusus*, Lat.) having the power to deny or hinder entrance or admission. Debarring from the enjoyment of a right, privilege or grant. Not taking into an account, computation or calculation. Excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY, *adv.* without being admitted to partake, or enjoy a privilege, or right with another. Without comprehending or including in any number or account.

To EXCOCT, *v. a.* (*excoctus*, of *excoquo*, Lat.) to boil; to make a thing boil. To dissolve by boiling. "Salt and sugar *excocted* by heat." BAC. Not in use.

To EXCOGITATE, *v. a.* (*excogitatus*, from *excogito*, Lat.) to find out or discover by thought, or intense thinking. To invent. "Excogitated by the heathen." HALE.

To EXCOMMUNICATE, *v. a.* (*excommunier*, Fr. *excommunico*, low Lat.) to exclude or debar a person from having any fellowship with a visible church, or at least from partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

EXCOMMUNICATION, *S.* (Fr.) an ecclesiastical censure or punishment whereby a person is denied the privileges of a church, or from communicating at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This is founded on the natural right all societies have of excluding such members as violate their laws, and consequently sap their very essentials. It is invested in the bishop of the diocese to which the person to be excommunicated belongs, and is divided

into major, *i. e.* greater, or minor, *i. e.* less. The major is that whereby a person is cut off from all society with other Christians, becomes an outlaw, is disabled from defending his rights, by bringing an action in a court of justice, &c. The lesser *excommunication* only excludes a person from partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Among the Jews there were three degrees of *excommunication*: The first was called *Nidui*, or "Casting out of the synagogue." John ix. 22. whereby the person was obliged to stand off from the company the space of four cubits, and to preserve that distance both in eating, drinking, and sleeping, till 30 days were expired: yet he was permitted to be present at their religious ceremonies, to instruct and be instructed, and to hire servants, or go to service himself. The second kind was called *Cherem*, mentioned 1 Cor. v. 5. under the idea "of delivering to Satan," and publicly denounced in the face of the whole church, with addition of the curses mentioned in Moses's law, and putting out the candles, to denote that the person was not to enjoy the light of the heavenly mansions. The third and most formidable kind is called *Maranatha*; wherein the person was delivered over to death in the severest sense, which St. James probably alludes to, in saying, "there is a sin unto death." The few instances, if not the total disuse of the power of *excommunication* in the established church of late years, is an amiable instance of the benevolence of its rulers, and should not only raise admiration and praise, but likewise conversion and conformity.

To EXCORIATE, *v. a.* (of *ex*, Lat. off and *corium*, a hide or skin) to flay or strip off the skin.

EXCORIATION, *S.* loss of skin; the act of flaying or stripping off the skin. Figuratively, plunder, pillage, or oppression of the poor.

EXCORTICATION, *S.* (from *ex* and *cortex*, Lat. the bark of a tree) in botany, the pulling or peeling off the bark of trees.

To EXCREATE, *v. a.* (*excreatus*, Lat. of *excreo*) to discharge from the mouth by hawking and spitting. Wants authority.

EXCREMENT, *S.* (Fr. of *excrementum*, Lat.) that which is discharged at the natural passage of the body.

EXCREMENTAL, *adj.* that which is of the nature, or voided, as excrement.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, *adj.* containing excrement; consisting of matter excreted or voided from the body by any of its natural passages.

EXCRESCENCE, EXCRESCENCY, *S.* (*excrecence*, Fr. *excrecens*, Lat.) a superfluous part growing out of another, contrary to the original form of a thing, or the common production of nature. In surgery, superfluous, and luxuriant flesh growing on the parts or bodies of animals.

EXCRESCENT, *adj.* (Fr. *excrecens*, Lat.) superfluously or luxuriously growing out of a thing.

EXCRETION, *S.* (*excretio*, Lat.) in medicine, the act of separating excrements and excrementitious humours from the aliments or blood, and expelling or ejecting them from the body.

EXCRETIVE, *adj.* (*excretivus*, Lat.) having the power of separating or ejecting excrements, or excrementitious humours from the body.

EXCRUCIABLE, *adj.* (from *excruciate*) tormenting, or having the power of tormenting. Wants authority.

To EXCRUCIATE, *v. a.* (*excruciat*, of *crucio*, Lat.) to torture or torment.

To EXCULPATE, *v. a.* (from *ex* and *culpatus*, Lat.) to clear from any accusation, or from a charge of a crime or fault.

EXCULPATION, *S.* an apology or vindication of one charged with fault. An endeavour to vindicate a person from an accusation.

EXCURSION, *S.* (Fr. *excursion*, Lat. of *excursus*, Lat.) an attempt to leave a settled path. A ramble. An expedition into distant parts. A progress beyond the common limits and boundaries, applied to the mind. A digression, or departure from the subject a person is treating of.

EXCURSIVE, rambling; wandering, or deviating.

EXCUSABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) that for which any apology may be made and admitted.

EXCUSABLENESS, *S.* the quality which renders a thing a fit object of being pardoned or passed by without blame.

EXCUSA'TION, *S.* a reason assigned to remove offence, anger or blame, on account of any action or expression.

EXCUSATORY, *adj.* pleading an excuse; assigning a motive which may remove blame and vindicate a person's conduct.

E X E

To EXCU'SE, *v. a.* (pronounced *excuse*, *excuser*, Fr. *excuse*, Lat.) to lessen guilt by assigning some circumstance which may render the commission of a fault less blameable. To discharge a person from a duty or obligation, used with *from*. To remit a debt. To pass by without blame; or by permitting an apology to be made. To make an apology, defence or vindication, in order to wipe off any aspersion or clear from any imputation.

EXCU'SE, *S.* an apology or plea offered in a person's vindication. A reason or motive assigned to justify from accusation or guilt. The act of passing by a fault without blame or notice.

EXCU'SELESS, *adj.* (from *excuse* and *less*, of *leave*, Sax. implying want or absence) without any motive or reason to free from blame or punishment.

EXCU'SER, *S.* one who pleads for, or one who forgives or passes by the faults of another, without notice.

To EXCU'SS, *v. a.* (*excussus*, Lat.) in law, to seize and detain a person's property. "Unless his goods and estate be first *excussed*." AYLIFFE.

EXCU'SSION, *S.* (*excussio*, Lat.) the act of seizing. "If upon an *excussion* there be not goods to satisfy." AYLIFFE.

EX'ECRABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) so detestable, abominable or wicked, as to deserve to be cursed. Figuratively, very bad.

EX'ECRABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to deserve to be accursed. Figuratively, abominably; in a very bad manner; hatefully.

To EX'ECRATE, *v. a.* (*execratus* of *execror*, Lat.) to curse as an object containing the most abominable, detestable and wicked qualities. Figuratively, to detest, to abominate.

EXECRA'TION, *S.* a low curse; an imprecation or wishing some evil to a person or thing.

To EX'ECT, *v. a.* (*exectus* of *execo*, Lat.) to cut off. "The liver might not only be *exected*." HARVEY. Not in use.

To EX'ECUTE, *v. a.* (*executer*, Fr. *executus* of *exequor*, Lat.) to discharge or perform a commission or duty. To put a law, or any thing planned, in practice. To put to death according to the sentence of the law. Figuratively, to kill. "Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*." SHAK.

EXECU'TION, *S.* the performance or practice of a thing. Action. In law, the last act in causes of debt, wherein power is given to the plaintiff of the defender's goods and body. Death inflicted by law. Death; slaughter. In music, the manner of singing or performing a song. Effect.

EXECU'TIONER, *S.* he that puts in act. He that inflicts punishment on an offender. The person or instrument by which any thing is performed.

EXECU'TIVE, *adj.* having the quality of executing or performing. Active, or putting into execution, opposed to deliberative or legislative.

EXECU'TER, *S.* he that performs any thing planned; he that executes a design. A person who inflicts the punishment sentenced by the law. "Deliver over to *executers*." SHAK.

EXEC'UTOR, *S.* (accented on the second syllable to distinguish it from the word above) a person who is nominated by a testator, to perform the articles contained in his will.

EXEC'UTORSHIP, *S.* (from *executor* and *ship* of *scyp*, Sax. office) the office of a person appointed executor by a testator.

EXEC'UTRIX, *S.* a woman intrusted with the performance of the will of a testator.

EXEGE'SIS, *S.* (Gr.) a word used as an explication of another: Thus in the words "Abba Father," used in scripture, the word father is the *exegeſis*, or explanation of the Syriac word *abba*. Likewise a discourse or comment to explain any book or author's writings.

EXEGE'TICAL, *adj.* (*ἐξηγητικός*, *exegetikos*, Gr.) explaining. By way of explanation.

EXE'MPLAR, *S.* (Lat.) a model, pattern or original to be imitated.

EXE'MPLARILY, *adv.* in such a manner as to deserve imitation. In such a manner as to warn or deter others, applied to punishment.

EXE'MPLARINESS, *S.* the state of being proposed as a pattern, and worthy of imitation.

EXE'MPLARY, *adj.* (sometimes accented on the first syllable) worthy of being proposed as a pattern for the imitation of others, applied both to persons and things. Such as may deter and give warning to others, applied to punishments. Remarkable.

EXEMPLIFICATION, *v. a.* (*exemplum* and *ſio*, Lat.) to

E X H

illustrate, explain, or enforce by an example or instance. In law, to transcribe or copy.

To EXE'MPT, *v. a.* (*exemptus*, Lat. bought off) to free from any obligation or duty. To privilege.

EXE'MPT, *adj.* freed from service, office, obligation, duty or tax by privilege. Not liable to. Cut off from. "Ex-empt from ancient gentry." SHAK. The last sense is obsolete.

EXEMPTION, *S.* (from *ex* and *emptio*, Lat.) freedom from any service, obligation, tax, burthenſome employment or law.

EXEMPTITIOUS, *adj.* (from *exemptus*, Lat.) that which may be separated from another. "If motion were *ex-emptitious* from matter." MORE. Not in use.

To EXEN'TERATE, *v. a.* (*exenteratus*, Lat. of *exentero*) to take out the entrails or bowels of an animal. "Any that *exenterates* or difsects them." BROWN. Seldom used.

EXENTERA'TION, *S.* the act of taking out the entrails or bowels of an animal. "On *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies." BROWN.

EXE'QUIAL, *adj.* (from *exequiæ*, Lat.) belonging to a funeral or burial.

EX'EQUIES, *S.* (it has no singular, from *exequiæ*, Lat. Johnson observes that *obsequies* is now used in its stead, but not so properly, and if we attend to the ideas which the Romans seem to have affixed to the word *obsequium* his opinion is not at all improbable) funeral rites or ceremonies. "The tragical end of the two brothers, whose *exequies*." DRYD.

EXER'CENT, *adj.* (*exercens*, Lat.) practising; following any trade, employment or vocation. "Ever *exercens* ad-vocate." AYLIFFE.

EX'ERCISE, *S.* (*exerciſe*, Fr. *exercitium*, Lat.) a motion of the limbs or action of the body, considered as conducive and necessary to health. Something done by way of amusement. An action by which the body is formed to gracefulness and strength. Any practice by which a person is rendered skilful in the performance of a duty or discipline. "The *exerciſe* of the foldiers." Use or actual application and practice of a thing. Outward performances and rites, applied to religion. Employment. Any thing required to be performed as a task. An application of the mind to study. An act of divine worship, whether public or private. "I am in your debt for your last *exerciſe*." SHAK.

To EX'ERCISE, *v. a.* (*exercice* of *exercer*, Fr. *exerceo*, Lat.) to employ the mind in considering an object. To use such action of the body as is necessary to keep the fluids in motion and preserve health. To train or teach a person any discipline by frequent practice. To task, employ, or keep busy. To practice. To exert, or put in practice. "To *exerciſe* dominion over them." Matt. xx. 25. Neuterly, to use such action as is conducive to health. To practice the different evolutions of an army, in order to attain skill in military discipline.

EXERCISER, *S.* one who acts, performs or practices.

EXERCITA'TION, *S.* (Fr. of *exercitatio*, Lat.) exercise; practice; a frequent repetition of the same actions.

To EXERT, *v. a.* (*exertus* of *exero*, Lat.) to use with an application of force, vehemence or vigour. To put forth or perform. To apply strength, force or vigour, used with a reciprocal pronoun.

EXER'TION, *S.* the acting or bringing into action, including the idea of force, vehemence, strength or vigour.

EXE'SION, *S.* (*exesus* of *exedo*, Lat. to eat out) the act of eating out, or eating a way through. "Theophrastus de-
"nieth the *exesiſion* of vipers through the belly of the dam." BROWN.

EXESTUA'TION, *S.* (*exæſtuatus*, Lat.) a fermentation or violent internal commotion of the particles of a body. An ebullition or effervescence. "The inward *exæſtuations* of the blood." BOYLE.

To EXFO'LIATE, *v. a.* (of *ex* and *folium*, Lat. a leaf) in surgery, to scale a bone.

EXFOLIA'TION, *S.* the act of scaling a bone; or the state of a bone which breaks off in scales.

EXFO'LIATIVE, *adj.* that which has the power of scaling a bone, or of producing exfoliation.

EXHA'LABLE, *adj.* (from EXHALE) that which may be raised, consumed or dispersed in fumes or exhalations.

EXHALA'TION, *S.* (*exhalatio*, Lat.) a fume, consisting of dry, subtle corpuscles or effluvia, loosened from hard ter-
reſtrial bodies, either by the heat of the sun, agitation of the air, the electricity of the atmosphere, or some other cause, ascending by the laws of hydroſtatics, or the repulsive or electrical quality of the air to a certain height in the at-
mosphere, where they mix with other vapours and form clouds,

E X I

clouds, &c. The act of exhaling, or sending forth effluvia or exhalations.

To EXHA'LE, *v. a.* (*exhalo*, Lat.) to draw forth or emit effluvia or exhalations. Figuratively, but improperly, to exhaust, dry up or disperse any moisture in steams or fumes.

EXHA'LEMENT, *S.* an effluvia; a vapour. An exhalation.

To EXHAU'ST, *v. a.* (*exhaustus* of *exaurio*, Lat.) to drain any fluid or liquor. To draw out till nothing remains.

EXHAU'STION, *S.* the act of draining, or drawing dry. Figuratively, an entire waste, or consumption.

EXHAU'STLESS, *adj.* not to be emptied, drained, drawn dry or totally consumed.

To EXHIBIT, *v. a.* (*exhibitus*, Lat. of *exhibeo*, Lat.) to offer to view or use. To propose in a full assembly or public manner. When applied to a charge or accusation, used with *against* before the person accused. To shew publicly or display.

EXHIBITER, *S.* he that offers any thing as a charge or accusation in a public manner. He that exposes any curiosity natural or artificial to public view.

EXHIBITION, *S.* (Fr. *exhibition*, Lat.) the act of displaying, explaining or rendering visible and sensible. The act of exposing to public view. In law, the bringing a charge or accusation against a person in a public or open court. Allowance, salary or pension. "Driven to live in exile on a small exhibition." SWIFT. Generally applied to those small pensions or allowances given by the companies of London to scholars towards their support at the Universities.

EXHIBITIVE, *adj.* containing a representation or display.

To EXHILARATE, *v. a.* (*exhilaratus* of *exhilaro*, Lat.) to cheer, comfort or inspire with gaiety.

EXHILARATION, *S.* the act of inspiring with cheerfulness or joy. The state of a person inspired with joy or gaiety. Applied to a sensation of pleasure, which is less than joy, but of some affinity with it.

To EXHORT, *v. a.* (*exhorter*, Fr. of *exhorto*, Lat.) to induce a person to the performance of a thing or duty by laying the motive for it and its consequences before a person. To call upon a person to perform, or remind him of, his duty. "We beseech and *exhort* you by the Lord Jesus." 1 *Thess.* iv. 1.

EXHORTATION, *S.* (Fr. *exhortatio*, Lat.) the motives which can induce a person to perform any duty. The act of laying those motives before a person which may incite him to perform a duty.

EXHORTATORY, *adj.* containing motives to incite a person to perform a duty.

EXHORTER, *S.* one who endeavours to persuade or incite a person to perform a duty.

To EXICCATE, *v. a.* (*exsiccatus* of *exsicco*, Lat.) to dry, or drain dry. Wants authority.

EXICCATION, *S.* (from EXICCATE) the act of consuming or drying up moisture. "An universal drought or *exiccation* of the earth." BENT.

EXICCATIVE, *adj.* of a drying quality; having the power to dry or consume moisture.

EXIGENCE, EX'IGENCY, *S.* (*exigens*, Lat. according to Johnson this word is only a corruption of *exigens*, owing to a bad pronunciation) a want, necessity or distress which demands immediate assistance and relief. Any pressing want, distress or sudden occasion.

EX'IGENT, *S.* (*exigens*, Lat.) a pressing business, want or affair which requires immediate assistance and relief. Figuratively, death or the end of life, an unusual sense. "These eyes wax dim as drawing to their *exigents*." SHAK. In law, a writ sued when the defendant is not to be found.

EXIGU'ITY, *S.* (*exiguitas*, Lat.) smallness; littleness; slenderness.

EXIGUOUS, *adj.* (*exiguus*, Lat. *exigu*, Fr.) small, minute, applied to size.

EX'ILE, *S.* (*exil*, *exilé*, Fr. *exul*, *exilium*, Lat. though now universally accented on the first, it formerly was accented indifferently on either syllable) the state of a person who is driven from his country, with an order not to return.

EX'ILE, *adj.* (*exilis*, Lat.) small, applied both to size, quality and force. Used only in philosophical writings.

To EX'ILE, *v. a.* (formerly accented on the last, by Dryden on both syllables, and at present on the first syllable only) to expel or drive a person from a country, with a strict prohibition not to return during life, or within a certain time. Figuratively, to expel or banish any bad or good quality from the mind. "His brutal manners from his breast *exil'd*." DRYD. "Expel'd and *exil'd*." DRYD.

E X O

EXILEMENT, *S.* the state of a person banished his country.

EXILITION, *S.* (*exilio*, Lat.) the act of springing and stretching out with vehemence and suddenness. Explosion. "Will not take fire with noise and *exilition*." BROWN.

EXILITY, *S.* (*exilitas*, Lat.) smallness, applied to quantity, force or size. Used only in philosophical writings.

EXINANITION, *S.* (*exinanitio*, Lat.) privation, loss, or depriving a person of a thing in his possession. "In his *exinanition*." BROWN. Not in use.

To EXIST, *v. n.* (*exister*, Fr. of *existo*, Lat.) to be; to have actual being or existence.

EXISTENCE, EXISTENCY, *S.* (*existence*, Fr. *existentia*, Lat.) that whereby a thing has an actual being. The state of being; actual or real fruition of being.

EXISTENT, *adj.* (*existant*, Fr. *existens*, Lat.) in being; in actual fruition of being.

EXISTIMATION, *S.* (*existimatio*, Lat.) opinion, esteem, reputation, or the opinion the public has of a man's talents, abilities, and virtues.

EX'IT, *S.* (the third person singular present of *exeo*, Lat. to go out) in theatrical writings, a word set to imply that a person is gone out of sight, or off the stage. Figuratively, a departure from life; death. A passing or passage out of any place. The way or avenue by which a person may go out of a place.

EXITIAL, EXITIOUS, *adj.* (*exitiales*, Lat.) that which kills; destructive; fatal or mortal. "Exitial fevers." HARVEY. Seldom used.

EX'ODUS, EX ODY, *S.* (*εξ*, Gr. out. and *οδος*, *odos*, Gr. a way or passage) the second book of the old Testament wrote by Moses, so called by the Septuagint translators, because it contains the departure of the Israelites from Egypt: Besides which it comprehends the history of Moses's birth, education, and flight; the oppressions of the Israelites in Egypt. Moses's return from Median, his commission to Pharaoh, the plagues he wrought in Egypt, the departure of the Jews, their passage through the Red-Sea and the Wilderness, the manner of giving the law, the erection of the tabernacle and celebration of the second passover, and contains the transactions of 145 years, beginning from the death of Joseph in the 2369th year of the world, and 1631, before Christ. The Jews call it *Veelle Semoth*, i. e. these names; from the two first words in the Hebrew.

EXO'MPHALOS, *S.* (from *εξ* and *ομφαλος*, *omphalos*, Gr.) the navel. In surgery a rupture at the navel.

To EX'ONERATE, *v. a.* (*exoneratus*, of *exonero*, Lat.) to to unload; to disburthen; to free from any thing which is troublesome on account of its weight.

EXONERATION, *S.* the act of disburthening, or getting rid of a thing which oppresses by its weight.

EX'ORABLE, *adj.* (Fr. of *exorabilis*, Lat.) to be moved by prayer or entreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE, EXO'RBITANCY, *S.* (*exorbitant*, Fr.) the act of going out of the common tract or road. A gross or enormous deviation from the rules of virtue. Boundless depravity.

EXO'RBITANT, *adj.* (Fr. of *ex* and *orbito*, Lat.) leaving or quitting any rule prescribed, but more especially those of virtue or morality. Not comprehended in any law. "Causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for." HOOKE. Enormous; immoderate; excessive; beyond bounds. "So endless and *exorbitant* are the desires of men." SWIFT.

To EXO'RBITATE, *v. n.* (from *ex* and *orbito*, Lat.) to leave any track, path or road prescribed. To quit its orbit, applied to a planet. "The planets would have sometimes *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn." BENT. Used only by philosophical writers.

To EXO'RCISE, *v. a.* (*εξορκίζω*, *exorcizo*, Gr.) to adjure by some holy name; to drive away evil spirits by using some holy name. To free a person from the influence of evil spirits by religious ceremonies.

EXO'RCISER, *S.* one who professes to drive away evil spirits by religious ceremonies.

EXO'RCISM, *S.* (*εξορκισμός*, *exorkismos*, Gr.) the form of adjuration, or religious ceremonies made use of to free a person from the influence of evil spirits.

EXO'RCIST, *S.* (*εξορκιστής*, *exorkistes*, Gr.) one who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts drives away evil spirits. An enchanter or conjurer, but very improperly. "Is there no *exorcist*—beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?" SHAK.

EXO'RDIIUM, *S.* (Lat.) in oratory, the beginning or opening of a speech, in which the audience is prepared to hear what follows with attention.

EXOR-

EXP

EXORNA'TION, S. (*exornatio*, Lat.) that which adds external grace to a thing. An ornament or embellishment. Not in use.

EXOSTO'SIS, S. (from *εξ* and *οστον*, *osteon*, Gr. a bone) any unnatural protuberance of a bone.

EXO'SSEOUS, *adj.* (from *ex* and *os ossis*, Lat. a bone) wanting or not having bones. "*Exosseous* animals." BROWN. Not in use.

EXO'TIC, *adj.* (*εξωτικός*, *exotikos*, Gr.) foreign; not produced in our own country.

EXO'TIC, S. a foreign plant, or a plant growing, or imported from abroad.

To **EXPA'ND**, *v. a.* (*expando*, Lat.) to spread, or lay open like a net or cloth. Figuratively, to dilate; to spread out every way; to diffuse.

EXPA'NSE, S. (*expansum*, of *expando*, Lat.) a body widely extended, and having no inequalities on its surface. A surface. Extent considered abstractedly, or without any relation to the body extended.

EXPANSIBILITY, S. capableness of being expanded, or stretched out to greater dimensions.

EXPA'NSIBLE, *adj.* capable to be stretched to a large extent.

EXPA'NSION, S. distance or space abstractedly considered and distinguished from extension, which implies, according to LOCKE, "distance only when applied to the solid parts of matter." In metaphysics, the idea of lasting and persevering distance, all the parts whereof exist together. In physics, the act of dilating, stretching, or spreading out a body, whereby its bulk or dimension is increased, whether internally by elasticity, or externally by rarefaction. Figuratively, the state of a thing which takes up more space than it used to do. The act of spreading out a thing folded or doubled up. Extent, or space to which any thing is spread or extended.

EXPA'NSIVE, *adj.* having the power to spread or extend to a large space.

To **EXPA'TIATE**, *v. a.* (*expatiatus*, Lat. of *expator*, Lat.) to rove, or range without confinement or regard to prescribed limits. To enlarge, or treat of in a copious manner, used with *on*. To let loose; to revel without controul. "Afford art as ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself." DRYD, "This sense is very improper!" JOHNSON.

To **EXPE'CT**, *v. a.* (*expecto*, Lat.) to look out after; to have an apprehension of future good or evil. To wait, or stay for a person's coming. Neuterly, to stay in a place till a person or thing comes. To wait.

EXPE'CTABLE, *adj.* that which may be imagined to, be produced by, or to come from. "Spiritual operations are not *expectable* from ice." BROWN. Used with *from*.

EXPEC'TANCE, **EXPEC'TANCY**, S. (*expectant*, Fr.) the act or state of a person who waits for the coming of another. Something waited for. Hope; or that which people had formed vast hopes from. "The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state." SHAK.

EXPEC'TANT, *adj.* (Fr.) waiting in hopes of the arrival of a person, time, or thing, or of succeeding another in any office. "The *expectant* heir." SWIFT.

EXPEC'TANT, S. (Fr. *expectans*, Lat.) one who waits for the arrival of a period of time, person, thing, the succession to any place, or is dependant on the promises and favours of another.

EXPECTA'TION, S. (Fr. *expectatio*, Lat.) the act of the mind whereby it has knowledge of something not present, but waits in hopes of its arrival. The state of a person, who waits for the arrival of any person, period, or thing. Dependance on the promises and favours of another for future good. "Wait thou only upon God, for all my *expectation* is from him." P^{sal.} lxii. 5. The object which people form great hopes of. The MESSIAH. "Why our great *expectation* should be called — the feed of woman." Par. Lost

EXPEC'TER, S. one who waits for, or has hopes of preferment in a state. One who waits for the arrival of a person, thing, or period.

To **EXPEC'TORATE**, *v. a.* (from *ex*, Lat. out of, and *pectus*, *pectoris*, Lat. the breast) to void phlegm, or other matter which obstructs the vessels of the lungs, by coughing, hawking, or spitting.

EXPECTORA'TION, S. the act of discharging any excrementitious matter from the breast. The evacuating or freeing the breast from phlegm, or any viscid matter, which obstructs the vessels of the lungs, or streightens the breast.

EXPEC'TORATIVE, *adj.* having the quality to promote the cleansing the breast or lungs of phlegm, or other viscid matter, which obstructs the vessels of the lungs.

EXP

EXPE'DIENCE, **EXPE'DIENCY**, S. (*expedient*, Fr.) the fitness or propriety of a means to the attainment of an end. An expedition, adventure, or attempt. "For warding the dear *expedience*." SHAK. Haste. "Eight tall ships — are making hither with all due *expedience*." SHAK. The two last senses seem peculiar to the authour quoted, and should not be imitated.

EXPE'DIENT, *adj.* (Fr.) proper to attain any particular end. Hasty or quick. "His marches are *expedient* to this town." SHAK. The last sense being peculiar to the authour quoted, should not be imitated.

EXPE'DIENT, S. (Fr.) a means proper to promote or forward any end. A shift, or means hit upon on a sudden to ward off any calamity or distress, or elude any punishment.

EXPE'DIENTLY, *adj.* in a manner proper to attain an end. Quickly. "Do this *expediently*." SHAK. The last sense is used for *expeditiously*, and should not be imitated.

To **EXPEDI'TE**, *v. a.* (*expeditus*, of *expedio*, Lat.) to free from any obstruction or impediment. To hasten or quicken. To dispatch or issue from a public office.

EXPEDI'TE, *adj.* (*expeditus*, Lat.) quick, performed soon. Nimble or active. Used in the primary signification, for light armed forces. "He sent the lord chancellor with *expedite* forces." BAC. This last sense is peculiar to the authour.

EXPEDI'TELY, *adv.* with quickness, readiness, or haste.

EXPEDITION, S. (Fr.) quickness, applied to time or motion. A march or voyage with intent to attack an enemy.

To **EXPE'L**, *v. a.* (*expello*, Lat.) to drive out, or make a person to quit a place by force. To eject or throw out, applied to the animal functions.

To **EXPE'ND**, *v. a.* (*expendo*, Lat.) to lay out, or spend money.

EXPE'NSE, S. (*expensum*, Lat.) cost, charges, money laid out for any use.

EXPE'NSEFUL, *adj.* costly; requiring a great deal of money.

EXPE'NSELESS, *adj.* without cost or charge; without spending money.

EXPE'NSIVE, *adj.* given to spend money; prodigal, extravagant, applied to a person. Costly, requiring money, applied to things. Liberal, generous, giving money freely, in a good sense. "This requires an active, *expensive*, and indefatigable goodness." SPRATT.

EXPE'NSIVELY, *adv.* in such a manner as requires the spending much money.

EXPE'NSIVENESS, S. the act of profuseness, or spending money immoderately. Dearness, or standing a person in a great sum.

EXPE'RIENCE, S. (Fr. *experientia* Lat.) practice; frequent trial. Knowledge gained by frequent practice, and observation on the common occurrences of life.

To **EXPE'RIENCE**, *v. a.* to try, or practice. To know by practice.

EXPE'RIENCED, *part.* skilful or wise by frequent practice or experience.

EXPE'RIENCER, S. one who makes frequent trials or experiments.

EXPERIMENT, S. (*experimenter*, Fr. *experimentum*, Lat.) trial of any thing. A trial made of the result of certain application and motion of bodies, in order to discover their effects, their laws and relations, or to be able to arrive at the true cause of the phenomon occasioned thereby.

To **EXPERIMENT**, *v. a.* (*experimenter*, Fr.) to try; to discover by trial.

EXPERIME'NTAL, *adj.* (Fr.) pertaining to, or built upon experiments. Known by trial and experiment. *Experimental* philosophy is that which deduces the laws of nature, the properties and powers of bodies and their actions on each other, by sensible experiments and trials made with that view. The advantage modern philosophy has over the ancient is chiefly owing to this method; and when we recollect that it was lord Bacon who paved the way by recommending this practice, we may assume to ourselves no small pride on that account.

EXPERIME'NTALLY, *adv.* by experience; by trial; by having been sensible.

EXPERIME'NTER, S. one who makes philosophical experiments.

EXPE'RT, *adv.* (Fr. *expertus*, Lat.) skilful, or knowing in any particular office, art, or business. Dexterous; used with *in* before the object of skill, but with *of* by POPE, "*Expert of arms*." Odyss^{ey}. This may be owing to the authour's imagining it to be derived from *experts*, Lat. which

which governs a genitive, but is used in a different signification.

EXPERTLY, *adv.* in such a manner as discovers skill.

EXPERTNESS, *S.* skill or knowledge in any affair or undertaking.

EXPIABLE, *adj.* (from *expiate*) capable of being atoned, rendered kind or propitious by suffering or punishment.

To EXPIATE, *v. a.* (*expiar*, Fr. *expiatus*, of *expio*, Lat.) to make satisfaction or atonement for sins by suffering the punishment due to them, or by substituting something equivalent to, or instead of them. To avert the threats of an omen or prodigy.

EXPIATION, *S.* (*expiatio*, Lat.) any suffering endured, or equivalent made, or sacrifice offered to avert the punishment due to sin, and to render the Deity propitious to the offender.

EXPIATORY, *adj.* having the power to avert the divine wrath from punishing sins.

EXPILATION, *S.* (*expilatio*, Lat.) robbery. In law, the act of committing waste upon lands to the loss and prejudice of the heir.

EXPIRATION, *S.* (*expiratus*, of *expiro*, Lat.) in medicine, that act by which the breathe is forced out of the lungs. The last gasp, or breath. Vapour, breath, or the matter expired. The cessation or end of any period of time.

To EXPIRE, *v. a.* (*expirer*, Fr. *expiro*, Lat.) to breathe out, to send out fumes, vapours, or exhalations. To close, conclude, or bring to an end. Neuterly, to force breath outwards. To die, or breath one's last. To perish. To fly out with a blast. To conclude, finish, or terminate, applied to time, or any period.

To EXPLAIN, *v. a.* (*explano*, Lat.) to clear up any difficulty in a book or expression. To illustrate.

EXPLAINABLE, *adj.* that which may be rendered more easy or plain to the understanding.

EXPLAINER, *S.* one who clears up any difficulty, or renders a thing more easy to be understood.

EXPLANATION, *S.* the art of interpreting, or rendering a thing more easy to be understood. An illustration, or comment whereby a passage is rendered more easy to be understood.

EXPLANATORY, *adj.* containing an illustration, or such remarks as render a thing easy to be understood.

EXPLETIVE, *S.* (*expletivum*, Lat. of *expletus*, from *expleo*, Lat.) a word which is used merely to fill up a vacancy, or make up the number of feet in a verse. *Do* or *does*, are by modern poets esteemed as mere expletives, but if it be evident that they increase the force and energy of an expression, and serve to distinguish the tenses of a verb, they can by no means deserve the name, and should be rather looked on as auxiliary words, than such as have no meaning.

EXPLICABLE, *adj.* that which may be explained, understood, or rendered intelligible.

To EXPLICATE, *v. a.* (*explicatus*, Lat. of *explico*, Lat.) to unfold. "They *explicate* their leaves." BLACKM. To explain or render any difficulty more easy to be understood.

EXPLICATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of opening, or unfolding. Figuratively, the act of explaining or rendering any difficult passage or doctrine plainer or more easy to be understood. The sense given by an explainer. An interpretation.

EXPLICATIVE, *adj.* having a tendency to explain, or render a thing more easy to be understood.

EXPLICATOR, *S.* one who expounds, or renders any difficulty more easy to be understood.

EXPLICIT, *adj.* (*explicite*, Fr. *explicitus*, Lat.) unfolded. Figuratively, plain, easy, obvious, opposed to obscure or implicit.

EXPLICITLY, *adv.* plainly; directly; without implication or inference.

To EXPLODE, *v. a.* (*explodo*, Lat.) to drive out with contempt, clamour and disgrace. Figuratively, to reject with scorn.

EXPLODER, *S.* a person who shews contempt by hissing. One who rejects an opinion with detestation, or contempt.

EXPLOIT, *S.* (Fr.) a design accomplished, a successful and remarkable action in war.

To EXPLOIT, *v. a.* (*exploiter*, Fr.) to perform or achieve. "He *exploited* great matters." CAMDEN. Not in use.

To EXPLORE, *v. a.* (*exploratus*, Lat. from *exploro*) to search or grope out. "Snails exclude their horns, and thereby *explore* their way." BROWN. Not in use.

EXPLORATION, *S.* search, or examination. Not in use.

EXPLORATOR, *S.* (Lat.) one who searches or examines into any thing. Wants authority.

EXPLO'ATORY, *adj.* searching; examining.

To EXPLO'RE, *v. a.* (*exploro*, Lat.) to make trial of; to search into by trials. To discover by examination. To try in order to make discoveries.

EXPLO'REMENT, *S.* a search or trial. "Upon the *explorement* of many." BROWN. Not in use.

EXPLO'SION, *S.* (*explosio*, Lat.) the act of driving out any thing with noise and violence. The noise made by the bursting or firing of gunpowder.

EXPLO'SIVE, *adj.* driving out with noise and violence.

EXPO'NENT, *S.* (*exponens*, Lat.) in arithmetic, the number which expresses how often a given power is to be divided by its root ere it be brought to unity; thus the *exponent* of a square number is 2, of a cube 3. The *exponent* of a ratio is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent; thus the ratio of 3 to 2 is $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the ratio of 2 to 3 is $\frac{2}{3}$. If the consequent be unity, the antecedent itself is the *exponent*; and, therefore the *exponent* of a ratio is to unity, as the antecedent is to the consequent.

EXPONENTIAL, *adj.* in geometry, applied to curves which partake of the nature of algebraic curves, as consisting of a finite number of terms, though they be indeterminate, and in some measure of the nature of transcendental curves, because they cannot be algebraically constructed.

To EXPO'RT, *v. a.* to send goods from our own to foreign countries for sale.

EX'PORT, *S.* a commodity sent out of the kingdom to foreign parts.

EXPO'RTATION, *S.* the act or practice of sending goods to foreign markets for sale. It is necessary for the subsistence of a commercial nation, that its exports should be greater than its imports.

EXPO'RTER, *S.* he that sends commodities to foreign countries.

To EXPO'SE, *v. a.* (*exposer*, Fr.) to lay open, subject, or make liable, applied to ridicule, censure, examination, punishment, calamity, or danger.

EXPOSITION, *S.* (*expositus*, Lat.) the situation in which a thing is placed with respect to the sun or air. An interpretation, comment, or treatise to render the sense of a writer more plain and intelligible.

EXPO'SITOR, *S.* (Lat.) an explainer.

To EXPO'STULATE, *v. n.* (*expostulatus*, of *expostulo*, Lat.) to debate, reason, or argue with a person by way of complaint against something.

EXPOSTULATION, *S.* the act of reasoning, or representing a thing to another by way of complaint.

EXPOSTULATOR, *S.* a person who argues with, or brings a complaint to another.

EXPO'STULATORY, *adj.* containing the representation of a complaint.

EXPO'SURE, *S.* the act of laying open to public view and observation. The state of being subject or liable to blame, punishment, ridicule, or danger. A situation in which a thing lays open to the sun and air.

To EXPOUND, *v. a.* (*expono*, Lat.) to interpret, or explain any difficult passage. To lay open in order to examine. "He *expounded* both his pockets." HUDIB. The last sense is a Latinism not to be imitated.

EXPOUN'DER, *S.* one who explains.

To EXPRESS, *v. a.* (*expressus*, of *exprimo*, Lat. *exprimer*, Fr.) to represent in words, or by any of the imitative arts of poetry, sculpture, or painting. To utter applied solely to language. To declare one's sentiments, used with the reciprocal pronouns, *himself*, &c. To squeeze out; to force out by pressure. To extort by violence. "Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee — more than thy deeds." JONSON.

EXPRESS, *adj.* copied or bearing a near resemblance, applied to the imitative arts of painting, drawing, sculpture, and poetry. In direct terms, applied to language. Clear, or without any ambiguity.

EXPRESS, *S.* (*expres*, Fr.) a messenger sent with expedition on purpose to deliver a particular message. A message, a declaration in plain and direct terms.

EXPRESSIBLE, *adj.* that which may be uttered, or communicated by words. That which may be forced out by squeezing.

EXPRESSION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of communicating an idea by language. The particular form, manner, or style used in communicating one's thoughts. A phrase. The act of

of squeezing or forcing out any thing by pressure. In painting, a natural and lively representation of the subject, or of the several objects intended to be shewn; whereby the human body and all its parts have the action suitable to it; the face exhibits the several passions proper to the figures, and proper observation is had of the motions they impress on the other external parts.

EXPRESSIVE, *adj.* having the power of uttering or representing; used with *of* before the thing uttered.

EXPRESSIVELY, *adv.* in a clear and direct manner, applied to language.

EXPRESSIVENESS, *S.* the power of representing, or conveying ideas to the mind.

EXPRESSLY, *adj.* in direct terms; plainly; positively.

EXPRESSURE, *S.* (from *expressus*, Lat.) expression, or the conveying ideas by language. "More divine than breath" or pen can give *expressure* to." SHAK. The form, or likeness described. "The *expressure* of his eye, forehead, &c." SHAK. Mark, or impression. "The *expression* that it bears." SHAK.

To EXPROBRATE, *v. a.* (*exprobratus*, of *exprobro*, Lat.) to charge with a thing by way of reproach. To upbraid. "To *exprobrate* their stupidity." BROWN.

EXPROBRATION, *S.* a reproachful accusation. "A denial with scorn, a taunting *exprobration*." SOUTH.

To EXPROPRIATE, *v. a.* (from *ex* and *proprius*, Lat.) to alienate; to resign one's property to a thing. To make a thing no longer one's own. "When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God." BOYLE.

To EXPUGN, *v. a.* (*expugno*, Lat.) to subdue, or take by assault. Wants authority.

EXPUGNATION, *S.* conquest, or taking by assault. "The *expugnation* of Vienna." SAND. Not in use.

To EXPULSE, *v. a.* (*e. pulsus*, Lat.) to drive out, or force from a place. "Peleus was *expulsed* from his kingdom." *Notes on the Odyssey.* Not to be imitated, *expel* is the word.

EXPULSION, *S.* the act of driving out; the state of a person driven out from a place.

EXPULSIVE *adj.* having the power of driving or forcing out.

EXPUNCTION, *S.* (*expunctus*, of *expungo*, Lat.) the act of blotting out, or effacing. Wants authority.

To EXPUNGE, *v. a.* (*expungo*, Lat.) to blot or rub out. Figuratively, to efface, or annihilate.

EXPURGATION, *S.* (*expurgatio*, Lat.) the act of purging or cleansing. Figuratively, purification from bad mixtures, or from error and falsehood. "Arts and learning want *expurgation*." BROWN.

EXPURGATORY, *adj.* employed in clearing away what is noxious, erroneous, or amiss. The *expurgatory* index of Romanists is employed in effacing or abolition of such passages in authors as are opposite to popery.

EXQUISITE, *adj.* (*exquisitus*, Lat. searched out with care) so excellent or perfect as to show great care in the search, or great exactness and labour in the production. Superlative. "With *exquisite* malice." K. CHARLES.

EXQUISITELY, *adv.* perfectly; accurately; completely; in such a manner as shews no small pains in the discovery or production.

EXQUISITENESS, nicety, perfection owing to great care and pains.

EXSICCANT, To EXSICCATE, EXSICCATIVE, this is the most proper spelling, see EXICCANT, EXICCATE, and EXICCATIVE.

EXSUCTION, *S.* (*ex* and *suctio*, Lat.) the act of draining or drawing out by sucking. "After this first *exsuction*." BOYLE.

EXSUDATION, *S.* (*exsudatus*, of *exsudo*, Lat.) the act of discharging by sweat.

To EXSUDE, *v. a.* (*exsudo*, Lat.) to discharge by sweat. To distil, or exhale.

To EXSUFFOLATE, *v. a.* (*suffolar*, Ital.) to whisper, or buzz in the ear. "Such *exsuffolate* and blown surmises." SHAK. A word peculiar to the author quoted.

EXSUFFLATION, *S.* (from *ex* and *sufflatus*, of *sufflo*, Lat.) a blast blown upwards, or from underneath. "Fly upwards, by a kind of *exsufflation*." BACON. Not in use.

To EXSUSCITATE, *v. a.* (*exsuscitatus*, Lat. of *exsuscito*, Lat.) to rouse, or stir up.

EXTANCY, *S.* (from *ex*, out, and *stans*, Lat. standing) the act or state of rising above, or standing out beyond other parts of a surface. "The order of the little *extancies*." BAYLE.

EXTANT, *adj.* (*extans*, Lat.) standing out or above the

other parts of the surface. "That part of the teeth which" is *extant* above the gums." RAY. Public; not suppressed; still to be met with; applied to books.

EXTATIC, EXTATICAL, *adj.* carrying or tending to something without. Rapturous or elevating to the highest degree of joy and transport.

EXTEMPORAL, *adj.* (*extemporalis*, Lat.) sudden, without any preparation, or premeditation.

EXTEMPORALLY, *adv.* quickly; without any preceding study or preparation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, *adj.* (*extemporaneus*, Lat.) occasional; sudden; not allowing or giving any time for preparation, or premeditation.

EXTEMPORARY, *adj.* (*extemporarius*, Lat.) sudden, quick; formed without study, preparation, or premeditation.

EXTEMPORE, *adv.* suddenly, without previous thought, or study, without premeditation. Sometimes used as an adjective. "A long *extempore* dissertation." *Spect.* N^o 247. Johnson censures this as improper, though produced by the pen of Addison.

EXTEMPORINESS, *S.* the quality of writing or speaking without previous study. Wants authority.

To EXTEMPORIZE, *v. a.* to speak without premeditation. "The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit." SOUTH.

To EXTEND, *v. a.* (*extendo*, Lat.) to stretch out towards any part. To spread. To enlarge the surface of a thing. To increase, applied to force, strength, or duration. To communicate or impart. In law, to seize.

EXTENDER, *S.* the person, or means by which any thing is stretched.

EXTENDIBLE, *adj.* capable of being made wider or longer.

EXTENDLESSNESS, *S.* an unlimited, or unbounded extension. "From an infinitude and *extendlessness* of excursions." HALE. An improper application of the term.

EXTENSIBILITY, *S.* the quality of being made wider or longer.

EXTENSIBLE, *adj.* capable of being stretched wider or longer. Capable of including or comprehending more ideas.

EXTENSIBLENESS, the quality of being stretched wider or longer.

EXTENSION, *S.* (*extensio*, Lat.) the act of increasing the length or breadth of a thing. The state of a thing where length or breadth is increased. In physics, the distance between the extremes of a solid body.

EXTENSIVE, *adj.* wide; large.

EXTENSIVELY, widely; largely.

EXTENSIVENESS, *S.* largeness; wideness; diffusiveness. A quality by which a thing can occupy a certain portion of space, or that quality of the mind by which it is enabled to comprehend a particular doctrine, or number of ideas.

EXTENSOR, *S.* in anatomy, a muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT, *S.* (*extentus*, Lat.) the distance between the extremities of a body. The space filled by a body. Communication, distribution. In law, an execution, or seizure of a person's goods.

To EXTENUATE, *v. a.* (*extenuatus*, Lat.) to make small, narrow, or slender, applied to quantity; honour, quality, description. To make lean.

EXTENUATION, *S.* (*extenuatus*, Lat.) the act of representing things less ill than they are. Mitigation or alleviation, applied to punishment. A loss of flesh, or decay of the body, in medicine.

EXTERIOR, *adj.* (Lat. *exterior*, Fr.) outward; external; not essential.

EXTERIORLY, *adv.* outwardly;

To EXTERMINATE, *v. a.* (*exterminatus*, of *exterminare*, Lat.) to root out; to destroy utterly. "To explode and *exterminate* rank atheism." BENT.

EXTERMINATION, *S.* (*exterminatio*, Lat.) total destruction. "Whether displanting, or *extermination* of people." BACON.

EXTERMINATOR, *S.* (Lat.) the person who lays waste a country, or utterly destroys its inhabitants.

To EXTERMINATE, *v. a.* (*extermino*, Lat.) to destroy; To put an end to. "Your sorrow and my grief—were both *exterminated*." SHAK. Not in use.

EXTERN, *adj.* (*externus*, Lat.) outward or visible, external. Not in use.

EXTERNAL, *adj.* outward; from without. Outward appearance, or that which appears to the sight.

EXTERNALLY, *adv.* outwardly.

E X T

EXTILLA'TION, S. (from *ex* and *stillo*, Lat. to fall in drops) the act of falling in drops. "Extillation of purifying juices." DERH.

To EXTIM'ULATE, *v. a.* (*extimulatus* of *extimulo*, Lat.) to prick or incite. "Extimulates and incites unto expulsion." BROWN.

EXTIMULA'TION, S. pungency; or the power exciting motion, sensation or action. "Things insipid, without any extimulation." BACON.

EXTINCT', *adj.* (*extinctus*, Lat.) quenched or put out, applied to fire. At a stop, without any survivors, applied to succession. Abolished or out of force, applied to law.

EXTINC'TION, S. (*extinctio*, Lat.) the act of quenching, or putting out, applied to fire. The state of a thing quenched. Utter destruction. Suppression.

To EXTIN'GUISH, *v. a.* (*extinguo*, Lat.) to put out or quench, applied to fire. Figuratively, to suppress or destroy, applied to the passions. To cloud, eclipse or obscure by superiour splendour. "Her natural graces that extinguish art." SHAK.

EXTIN'GUISHABLE, *adj.* that may be put out, quenched, suppressed or destroyed.

EXTIN'GUISHER, S. a hollow cone which is put on a candle in order to put it out.

EXTIN'GUISHMENT, S. the act of suppressing, destroying or putting an end to a thing. Abolition, applied to laws. The act of taking away all the descendants or survivors of a family.

To EXTIR'P, *v. a.* (*extirpo*, Lat.) to root out. "Extirped from our provinces." Not in use.

To EXTIR'PATE, *v. a.* (*extirpatus*, Lat. of *extirpo*, Lat.) to root out; to destroy utterly.

EXTIRPA'TION, S. (Fr. *extirpatio*, Lat.) the act of rooting out or utterly destroying.

EXTIRPA'TOR, S. (Lat.) one who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPI'CIOUS, *adj.* (*extispicius*, Lat.) relating to the inspection of entrails in order to discover the result of some future event. "Augural and extispicious inventions." BROWN. Not in use.

To EXTOL', *v. a.* (*extollo*, Lat.) to praise; to magnify with praise.

EXTOL'LER, S. one who praises or magnifies with praise.

EXTOR'SIVE, *adj.* having the quality of drawing or discovering by violent means. Wants authority.

EXTOR'SIVELY, *adj.* in a violent manner.

To EXTOR'T, *v. a.* (*extortus* from *extorqueo*, Lat.) to draw by force. To gain a confession, or to make a discovery by violent means. To wrest an expression from its plain and obvious meaning. To gain by violence and oppression. Neuterly, to practice oppression and violence.

EXTOR'TOR, S. a person who makes use of oppression, violent or indirect means to acquire a thing, or to enrich himself.

EXTOR'TION, S. (*extorsion*, Fr.) the act or practice of gaining or acquiring by force. The force or violence made use of to gain a thing.

EXTOR'TIONER, S. one who grows rich by violence. One who practices extortion.

To EXTRACT', *v. a.* (*extractum* supine of *extraho*, Lat.) to draw or take one thing from another. To draw by chemistry. In arithmetic to find the root of any number. To abridge or transcribe any passage from a book or writing. Used with *out*.

EXTRACT, S. (*extractus*, Lat.) in pharmacy, the purest and finest part of any substance, separated by dissolution or digestion of a proper menstruum, and afterwards into a thick, moist consistence by distillation, or evaporation over fire. In literature, an abridgment of a book, or a transcript of some passage.

EXTRACT', *part.* drawn out. Separated from.

EXTRA'CTION, S. (*extractio*, Lat.) in chemistry and pharmacy, an operation whereby essences, tinctures, &c. are drawn from natural bodies. In surgery, an operation by which any foreign matter lodged in the body is taken out. In genealogy, the stock or family from which a person is descended. In arithmetic, *extraction of roots* is the method of finding the roots of given numbers or quantities.

EXTRACT'OR, S. a person or instrument by which any thing is taken out.

EXTRA'DITIONARY, *adj.* (from *extra*, Lat. without or beyond, and *dictio*, Lat. a word) not consisting in words but realities. "These extradietionary and real fallacies." BROWN.

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL, *adj.* (from *extra*, Lat. and *judicium*, Lat.) out of the regular course of proceeding in law.

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY, *adv.* in a manner different from the common or stated course of procedure at law.

E X T

EXTRAMI'SSION, S. (from *extra* and *missio*, Lat.) the act of emitting outwards. "By reception, not by extramission." BROWN. Not in use.

EXTRAMUNDANE, *adj.* (from *extra*, Lat. beyond, and *mundus*, Lat. the world) beyond the bounds of this material system.

EXTRA'NEOUS, *adj.* (*extraneus*, Lat.) not intrinsic or essential to a thing; foreign or of a different substance.

EXTRAORDINARILY, *adv.* (from EXTRAORDINARY) in manner out of the common method and order. Uncommonly; eminently; remarkably.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, S. uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, *adj.* (from *extra* and *ordinarius*, Lat.) This word and its derivative, are pronounced *extrordinary* or *extronary*, by which means the *a* is suppressed, or liquefied with the *o* different from or out of the common course or order. Something more or better than common. Used adverbally, for the sake of pronunciation instead of *extraordinarily*. "Any things that are extraordinary rare." ADDIS.

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL, *adj.* (*extra*, Lat. without and *parochia*, Lat. a parish) not included or comprehended in any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, *adj.* (from *extra*, Lat. and *provincia*, Lat.) not within the same province, or not within the jurisdiction of the same person.

EXTRARE'GULAR, *adj.* (from *extra*, Lat. without, and *regula*, Lat. a rule) not confined to a rule. "His Providence is extraregular." TAYLOR. Not in use.

EXTRAVAGANCE, EXTRAVAGANCY, S. (*extravagance*, Fr. *extra* and *vagans*, Lat.) an excursion, or sally beyond prescribed bounds. Irregularity; wildness. An immoderate heat or violence, applied to the passions. An unnatural swelling or bombast, applied to style. Waste or superfluous expence.

EXTRAVAGANT, *adj.* (Fr. *extravagans*, Lat.) wandering out of or beyond the prescribed bounds. "The extravagant and erring spirit." SHAK. Roving beyond any prescribed forms or the bounds of moderation; immoderate. Irregular, not reduced to rule. Prodigal. or profusely expensive. Not comprehended in a rule. "Twenty constitutions of Pope John XXII. are called extravagant." AYLIFFE.

EXTRAVAGANT, S. one who is included, or comprehended in any general rule or definition. In the plural, applied to those decrees of the Popes, which are added to the canon law.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, *adv.* contrary to all rule. In an unreasonable or immoderate degree. Profusely expensive.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, S. excess, or a quality which exceed all bounds, limits, or rule.

EXTRA'VASED, *adj.* (*extravaser*, Fr. from *extra* and *vasa*, Lat.) forced out of the vessels.

EXTRAVASA'TION, S. (see EXTRAVASED) the act of forcing, or the state of being forced out of its proper vessels.

EXTRA'VE'NATE, *adj.* (*extra*, without, and *vena*, Lat. a vein) let or forced out of the veins. "Extraveneate blood." GLANVILLE.

EXTRA'VE'RSION, S. (*extra* and *versio*, Lat.) the act of throwing or state of being thrown out. "An extraversion of the sulphur." BOYLE. Not in use.

EXTRA'UGHT, *part.* (an obsolete participle from *extra* & extracted, or defended. "Knowing whence thou art extracted." SHAK.

EXTREME, *adj.* (Fr. of *extreme*, Lat. the adding *est* to it, which is a superlative termination borrowed from the Saxons, is a great corruption, because its sense is superlative without it) greatest, applied to degree. Utmost, or furthestmost applied to situation or time. Last, or that which has nothing beyond it. Pressing, applied to danger. *Extreme unction* is one of the sacraments of the Romish church, is ministered to people dangerously ill, and consists in anointing them with holy oil, and saying a form of prayers for them.

EXTREME S. the utmost point, or highest degree of any thing. Points at the greatest distance from each other. In logic, applied to the predicate and subject in the conclusion of a syllogism.

EXTREME'LY, *adv.* in the utmost degree. Very much or greatly, in familiar language.

EXTREMITY, S. (*extremite*, Fr. *extremitas*, Lat.) the utmost parts, or those furthest from the centre or middle. Those points which are most opposite to each other. The remotest or farthest part of a country. The utmost degree of violence, distress or poverty.

To

To EX'TRICATE, *v. a.* (*extricatum*, supine, of *extrico*, Lat.) to free a person from any perplexity, or difficulty.

EXTRICA'TION, *S.* the act of freeing from perplexity, difficulty or danger.

EXTRINSIC, *adj.* (*extrinsecus*, Lat.) outward; external; not in the substance or subject itself.

EXTRINSICAL, *adj.* (*extrinsecus*, Lat. According to the rules of analogy the English word should be written *extrinsecal*) external; outward; from without.

To EXTRUDE, *v. a.* (*extrudo*, Lat.) to thrust out; to drive off or away by violence. "The sea had been *extruded* and driven off by the mud." WOODW.

EXTRU'SION, *S.* (*extrusus*, Lat.) the act of thrusting or driving out. "An *extrusion* and elevation of others." BURNET.

EXTU'BERANCE, *S.* (from *ex* and *tuber*, Lat. a wen or knob) a knob or part which rises above the rest of a surface. "The irregularities or *extuberances*." MOXON.

EXU'BERANCE, *S.* (Fr. *exuberantia*, Lat.) overgrowth. Superfluous shoots. Useless abundance. Luxuriance.

EXU'BERANT, *adj.* (*exuberans*, Lat.) growing with superfluous shoots, applied to plants. Luxuriant. Superfluously plentiful. Abounding in the utmost degree.

EXU'BERANTLY, *adv.* abundantly even to the highest or a superfluous degree.

To EXU'BERATE, *v. a.* (*exuberatus*, or *exubero*, Lat.) to abound in the highest degree. "That vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in God. BOYLE."

EXU'CCOUS, *adj.* (*ex* and *succus*, Lat. juice) without juice; dry. "That which is brought *exuccous* and dry to us." BROWN. Not in use.

EXUDA'TION, *S.* (*exudatio*, see ESUDATION) the act of emitting moisture, through the pores of the body, in sweat. The matter issuing or proceeding from any body in the form of sweat.

To EXU'DATE, to EXU'DE, see EXSUDATE and EXSUDE, which is the most proper spelling according to the rules of analogy.

To EXU'LCERATE, *v. a.* (*exulceratus*, of *exulcero*, Lat. *exulcerer*, Fr.) to make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or corroding humour. Figuratively, to afflict, enrage, or corrode.

EXULCERA'TION, *S.* the act of causing or producing ulcers. The beginning erosion, which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer. The act of inflaming or enraging, applied to the mind.

EXU'LCERATORY, *adj.* having a tendency to produce ulcers.

To EXU'LT, *v. n.* (*exulto*, Lat.) to be affected with a high degree of gladness or joy.

EXULTA'TION, *S.* (*exultatio*, Lat.) rapturous delight.

EXU'LTANCE, *S.* a transport of joy or gladness.

To EXU'NDATE, *v. a.* (*exundatus*, Lat. of *exundo*, Lat.) to overflow. Wants authority.

EXUNDA'TION, *S.* (*exundatio*, Lat.) an overflowing. Figuratively, a great abundance. "The *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness." RAY.

EXU'PERANCE, (*exuperantia*, Lat.) a surplus, or greater quantity. "Which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour." BROWN.

EXU'VIÆ, *S.* (Lat.) the skins or shells which are cast by an animal.

EY, EA, EE, in the names of towns may come from *ig*, Sax. an island, the Saxon *g*, according to Dr. Hickes, being pronounced like *a y*, or from *ea*, Sax. water, a river, &c. or lastly, from *ieag*, Sax. a field.

EY'AS, *S.* (*niais*, Fr.) a young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. "Little *eyas* that cry out." SHAK.

EY'ASMUSKET, *S.* a young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. "How now my *eyasmusket*." SHAK.

EY'E, *S.* (formerly *eyne* in the plural, at present *eyes*, *auga*, Goth. *eag*, Sax. *oog*, Belg. *aug*, Teut. *ee*, Scot. *een*, plur.) the organ of sight. If we were to examine into the situation, form, construction, and other particulars relating to this organ we shall find abundant cause of adoration. Sight, or evidence conveyed by the sight. The countenance. Aspect; regard. Notice; attention. Opinion formed by observation. The place from whence any thing can be seen. View. "In *eye* of every exercise." SHAK. Any thing formed like an *eye*. In architecture, any round window made in a pediment; hence *Bullocks eye*, is a sky-light in a roof; applied to a dome, it signifies an aperture at the top. In agriculture or gardening, a little bud or shoot, inserted into a tree by way of a graft; or a gem or bud. Among naturalists, any hole or aperture. In printing, the thickness of the types, or the graving in relieve at the top of the letter, otherwise called its face; thus the *eye* of the *e* is the aperture or bow, at the top of the letter, which distinguishes it from the *c*. The power of perception or discerning, applied to the understanding.

To EYE, *v. a.* to watch; to keep in view. Neuterly, to appear, or seem. "When they do not — *eye* well to you." SHAK.

EYE-BALL, *S.* (*eag-apl*, Sax.) the apple of the eye.

EYEBRIGHT, *S.* see EUPHRASY.

EYEBROW, *S.* (*eagan-bregb*, Sax.) the hairy arch over the eye, intended by providence to defend it from any moisture which would otherwise run into it from the forehead.

EYE'DROP, *S.* a tear. "With gentle *eye-drops*." SHAK.

EYE'LESS, *adj.* without eyes; blind. "That *eyeless* face." POPE.

EYE'LET, *S.* (*æillet*, Fr. a little eye) a hole through which light may enter. A small hole wrought in linnen, usually termed by sempstresses an *eyelet-hole*.

EYE'LID, *S.* (from *eye* and *lid*) the membrane, or skin, which closes the eye.

EYE'SERVANT, *S.* one who works only while watched, or while his master is present.

EYE'SERVICE, *S.* service performed only while the master is present.

EYE'SHOT, *S.* the look, or glance of an eye. "I have preserved many a young man from the *eye-shot*." SPENS. N^o. 284.

EYE'-SIGHT, *S.* the sight of the eye.

EYE'-SORE, *S.* something offensive to the sight.

EYE'-SPOTTED, *adj.* marked with spots like eyes. "Ju- no's bird in her *eye-spotted* train." SPENS.

EYE'-STRING, *S.* the tendon or nerve by which the eye is held in its place.

EYE'-TOOTH, *S.* the tooth on the upper jaw, on each side, next to the grinders, called by anatomists, *dogs-teeth*, or *dentes canini*.

EYE'-WINK, *S.* a quick shutting and opening of the eye, intended as a sign or token. "They could never get an *eye-wink* of her." SHAK.

EYE'-WITNESS, *S.* one who gives testimony to facts which he has seen.

EY'RE, *S.* (Fr. *iter*, Lat.) in law, the court of justices itinerants.

EY'RY, *S.* (*ey*, Teut. an egg) the place where birds of prey build their nests or hatch.





F.

F A C

F, the sixth letter of the alphabet, and the fourth consonant. Its sound in English is invariable, formed by the compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath; it resembles very much the V, and in the Islandic, or Runic alphabet is distinguished from it only by having a dot in the middle. Its form is the same in the Roman and Saxon alphabets as in ours, and is by some supposed to be made by placing two F gammas over each other thus, *F*, others again imagine it to have sprung from the Greek *Φ*, which being wrote with the strait stroke first, and the upper and lower parts of the *omicron*, which crosses it, at different times, might have accidentally given rise to its form. The medals of Philip, and the kings of Syria seem to confirm this remark, together with the Gothic F, which has only two straight strokes from the middle. In medicinal prescriptions it stands for *fiat*, or let it be made. In music, the fourth note of the gamut; and when standing at the beginning of the line, the bass cleff; among the numeral letters it signified 40, and when a dash was drawn over it thus, *F* 40,000; on monumental inscriptions, it signified Filius, or son.

FA, in music, the fourth note in the scale or gamut, as ut, re, mi, fa.

FA'BLE, S. (Fr. *fabula*, Lat.) a tale, or feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept. A fiction. A vicious or foolish story or fiction. A series of events which compose a moral, epic, or dramatic poem. In common discourse, a lye.

To FA'BLE, *v. n.* to feign, or write fictions. To tell falsehoods with an intent to deceive; to lye. Actively, to feign; to deliver in fables and fictions.

FA'BLEM, *part.* mentioned or celebrated in fables.

FA'BLER, S. a writer of feigned stories or fictions. A softer or more genteel word to express a person guilty of lying.

FA'BRIC, see FABRICK.

To FA'BRICATE, *v. a.* (*fabricatus*, of *fabricor*, Lat.) to build or construct. To forge, or devise falsely; used by the Scottish lawyers, who call a forged paper, *fabricate*.

FABRICATION, S. (*fabricatio*, Lat.) the act of building; construction.

FA'BRICK, S. (should be written *fabric*, of *fabrica*, Lat.) a building. Any thing composed of different or dissimilar parts. The texture of a silk or stuff.

To FA'BRICK, *v. a.* (more properly written *fabric*, of *fabricor*, Lat.) to build, form or construct.

FA'BULIST, S. (*fabuliste*, Fr.) a writer or composer of fables.

FABULO'SITY, S. (*fabulositas*, Lat.) the quality of dealing in falsehood, or telling lies. "In this *fabulosity* they would report." ABBOT.

FA'BULOUS, *adj.* (*fabulosus*, Lat.) dealing in, or belonging to fables, fiction, or falsehood.

FA'BULOUSLY, *adj.* in a feigned or fabulous manner.

FA'CE, S. (Fr. *facies*, Lat.) the countenance, or forepart of the head. The surface of a thing. The front, or forepart of a building or thing. The state or appearance of an affair. Appearance, look, or countenance. Presence, or sight. Confidence, boldness. "Ignorance, and *face* alone." *Hudib.* After *make*, a distortion of the features; a grimace.

To FA'CE, *v. n.* to carry a false appearance, or play the hypocrite; used after *about*, to turn the *face* a different way; to come in front. Actively, to meet in front, to march against, or oppose an enemy or danger with boldness and courage. Followed by *down*; to deny or oppose, or put to silence by meer impudence. "He *fac'd* men *down* that he stood still." PRIOR. To stand opposite to, applied to situation. To cover with some other matter. "Faced with marble." ADDIS.

Nº. XXXIII.

F A C

FA'CELESS, *adj.* without a face. Wants authority.

FA'CE-PAINTER, S. one who draws portraits from the life.

FA'CE-PAINTING, S. the art of drawing portraits from the life.

FA'CET, S. (*facette*, Fr.) a small surface. A superficies cut into several angles. "Like diamonds cut into *facets*." BACON.

FACE'TIOUS, *adj.* (*facetieux*, *facetieuse*, Fr. *facetus*, Lat. of *facetia*) wittily gay: Used both of persons and things.

FACE'TIOUSLY, *adv.* in a merry, witty, and jocose manner.

FACE'TIOUSNESS, S. the quality of diverting by cheerful wit, or pleasant and jocose expressions or stories.

FA'CILE, *adj.* (Fr. of *facilis*, Lat.) to be attained or performed with ease or little labour. "Will render the work *facile* and delightful." EVELYN. Easily conquered or surmounted. "The *facile* gates of hell." PAR. LOFT. Easy of access, opposed to haughtiness or austerity. Easily persuaded. "Adam and his *facile* consort Eve." PAR. LOFT.

To FACI'LITATE, *v. a.* (*faciliter*, Fr.) to make easy, or to clear from difficulty or impediments.

FACI'LITY, S. (*facilité*, Fr. *facilitas*, Lat.) easiness of performing, or to be performed. Freedom from difficulty. Readiness in performing. Easiness to be persuaded either to good or bad; flexibility or credulity. Easiness of access; condescension; or compliance.

FACINE'RIOUS, *adj.* (corrupted from *facinorous*, of *facinorosus*, Lat.) wicked. "He's of a most *facinerosus* spirit that will not acknowledge it." SHAK.

FA'CING, *part.* (from *face*) opposite to.

FA'CING, S. an ornamental covering put upon the outside of any thing.

FACI'NOROUS, *adj.* (*facinorosus*, Lat.) wicked; vicious; detestably bad. Wants authority.

FA'CT, S. (*factum*, Lat.) a thing done; an effect produced. A reality, opposed to a meer supposition or speculation. An action.

FA'CTION, S. (Fr. *factio*, Lat.) a party in a state. A tumult, discord, or dissension.

FA'CTIONARY, S. a party man, or one of a faction. "Always *factionary* of the party." SHAK. Not in use.

FA'CTIOUS, *adj.* (*factieux*, Fr.) given to faction, or public dissensions; loud and vehement in support of any party. Proceeding from, or tending to, public discord.

FA'CTIOUSLY, *adv.* in a manner criminally discontented; tumultuous, or forming parties in a government.

FA'CTIOUSNESS, S. inclination to public dissension. Violent clamorousness in support of a party.

FAC'TITIOUS, *adj.* (*factitius*, Lat.) made by art, opposed to what is produced by nature. Counterfeited.

FA'CTOR, S. (Lat. *factor*, Fr.) an agent, or one who transacts business for another. In arithmetic, the multiplier and multiplicand.

FA'CTORY, S. a house or district inhabited by traders in a foreign country. Several traders associated or embodied in a place.

FA'C-TOTUM, S. (Lat. *do it all*) a servant employed in all kinds of business.

FA'CTURE, S. (Fr.) the art or manner of making any thing. Wants authority.

FA'CULTY, S. (*faculté*, Fr. *facultas*, Lat.) the power of doing any thing; activity either of body or mind. The powers of the mind, whether imagination, memory, or reason. In physic, a power or ability of performing any thing or action, whether natural, vital, or animal. A knack, skill, or dexterity gained by habit. A quality or disposition either good or bad. Power, or authority. "Hath born his *faculties* so meekly." SHAK. Privilege.

or right to do any thing. "Almost every *faculty* or *faculties* shall be granted." HOOKER. The masters and professors of any science, in London peculiarly applied to physicians, or other practitioners in medicine. "The gentlemen of the *faculty*."

To FA'DDLE, *v. n.* (corrupted from *fiddle*) to trifle, toy, or play.

To FA'DE, *v. n.* (*fade*, Fr. insipid, or without taste) to decline from a greater to a less vigour or strength; to grow weak, or languish. To decay from a stronger or brighter, to a weaker or paler colour. To wither, applied to plants, or other vegetables. To die away, vanish, or wear out gradually. Actively, to wear away; to reduce to a languid state; to lessen the brightness of a colour, or gradually diminish strength.

To FA'DGE, *v. n.* (*gefegan*, Sax. *fugen*, Teut.) to suit, or fit. To have one part agree, or consistent with another. "How will this *fadge*?" SHAK. To agree; to live in concord. "When they thriv'd they never *fadg'd*." *Hudib.* This word is low, and never used but in ludicrous compositions.

FÆCES, *S.* (Lat. plural, of *feces*, Lat.) in medicine, excrements; or the dregs left after distillation and infusion.

To FA'G, *v. n.* (*fatigo*, Lat.) to make weary, or tired. To be fatigued. "Till the Italians began to *fag*." MACKENZIE. Actively, to beat.

FA'G-END, *S.* (*fegan*, Sax.) the end of a piece of cloth, which is made of coarser materials than the other part. Figuratively, the refuse, or meaner part of any thing.

FA'GOT, *S.* (Fr. *fagotto*, Ital. *faged*, Brit. and Arm.) a bundle of sticks or brushwood bound together for fuel, or any other purpose. A pretended soldier entered in a muster-roll only to make up the number.

To FA'GOT, *v. a.* to tie up, or bundle together.

To FA'IL, *v. n.* (*failler*, Fr. *fallen*, Brit. *fallan*, Ital. *fa-len*, Belg. *seyler*, Dan.) to grow deficient from a former plenty; to become unequal to the demand or use. To be extinct. To cease, or be lost. To sink; to languish through fatigue. To decay. To miss producing its effect. To miss, or not succeed in an attempt. To disappoint a person's expectations. To be deficient in keeping an assignation, or in performing a duty. Actively, to omit the discharge of a duty. To be wanting to.

FA'IL, *S.* a miscarriage; miss; or unsuccessful attempt. Omission; neglect, or non-performance of a promise or duty. Deficiency; want. Death. "How grounded he his title to the crown upon our *fail*?" SHAK.

FA'ILING, *S.* a deficiency, imperfection, or slight fault, owing to the infirmity of our natures.

FA'ILURE, *S.* deficiency, or cessation. An omission, or slip, applied to duty. A slight fault.

FA'IN, *adj.* (*fagen*, Sax. of *fagian*, to rejoice, *fugur*, *fagen*, Ill. *fuginu*, Goth.) glad, joyful. "My lips would be *fain* when I sing unto thee." *Psal.* lxxii. To be forced, compelled, or obliged. "Castalio was *fain* to make trenchers at Basle." LOCKE. Though this last sense is now the only one in use, as Johnson observes, it seems to have arisen from a mistake of the original signification, or some ambiguous expressions; as, "I was *fain* to do this;" which would equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was supposed to mean, "I was compelled, or I was glad to do this."

FA'IN, *adj.* gladly; very desirously; willingly. "Would *fain* have a law enacted." SWIFT.

To FA'INT, *v. n.* (*famer*, Fr.) to decay, fade, or waste away quickly. To grow languid, or fall into a fit. To sink down through dejection. Actively, to deject, depress; to make a person languid. "It *faints* me." SHAK.

FA'INT, *adj.* (*fane*, Fr.) void of strength, vigour or spirit; pale, dead, or void of brightness, applied to colour. Slow, not loud, scarcely audible, applied to sound. Cowardly; timorous. "Faint heart never won fair lady." *Prov.* in CAMD. *Rem.*

FA'INTING, *S.* a fit, a swoon, wherein a person is senseless for a short time.

FA'INTLING, *adj.* timorous. "Such a *faintling* silly creature." *Hist.* of J. Bull.

FA'INTLY, *adv.* in a feeble, or languid manner. Dead, or just visible, applied to colour. Without force, applied to description. Scarcely audible, applied to sound. Timorously, or without courage, activity or vigour, applied to the manner of action.

FA'INTNESS, *S.* languor, or want of spirits or strength through fatigue, fear, or any terrifying apprehension. Want of vigour. Want of force, applied to description. Want of loudness, applied to sound. Timorousness. Dejection.

FA'INTY, *adj.* weak; languid; void of vigour or strength. FA'IR, *adj.* (*fæger*, Sax. *fager*, Goth. *faur*, Dan.) beautiful; handsome; of a white complexion, opposed to black or brown. Clean, pure, or without any foulness, applied to water. Serene, or not cloudy, applied to the weather. After *stand*, a probability of succeeding, or gaining a person's favour. Equal, or just, applied to morals. Not practising any unjust or indirect methods. Gentle; mild, opposed to violent, when joined with means. Commodious, easy, or successful. "Where you may make the *fairest* shoot." SHAK.

FA'IR, *adv.* gently, without violence, joined to *softly*. In a civil and complaisant manner, joined to *speak*. Happiness, or success, joined with *happen*, or *besal*. "Now *fair besal* thee." SHAK. On good terms, free from strife or contention, after *keep*. "If he intends to *keep fair* with the world." COLLIER.

FA'IR, *S.* a beauty, a woman who is handsome. Honesty, or honest dealing. "Fair and square, Nic, keeps folks together." *Hist.* of J. Bull.

FA'IR, *S.* (*faire*, Fr. *forum*, or *ferrie*, Lat.) a public place, where merchants or traders resort at stated times to dispose of their wares, and enjoy some diversions which are usually exhibited at such times.

FA'IRING, *S.* something bought, for a present, at a fair.

FA'IRLY, *adv.* pleasantly, applied to situation. Honestly, or without fraud; applied to the manner of action. Candidly, or without wresting the sense, applied to criticism. Without blots, applied to writings. Completely; entirely; perfectly. "All this they *fairly* overcame." SPENSER.

FA'IRNESS, *S.* beauty, elegance of form, applied to the make of a person. Honesty, or freedom from fraud, applied to the manner of a person's dealings.

FA'IR-SPOKEN, *adj.* using civil and complaisant expressions.

FA'IRY, *S.* (*ferbith*, Sax. *fee*, Fr. *Paxter* derives it from *spa*, Gr. *earth*, which in the Macedonian dialect is *fera*, from whence came *vespos*, *encrois*, and *steps*, and *inferi* among the Romans, which the Picts called *feries*, and the English more corruptly *fairies*, i. e. the infernal deities) a kind of fabled being supposed to appear in a diminutive form, dance in meadows, and to reward cleanliness. An enchantress. "To this great *fairy* I'll commend mine acts." SHAK. A *fairy* ring, is a round circle in a field wherein the grass grows higher than in any other part near it, supposed by the vulgar to be caused by the fairies dancing; but may be accounted for from the effects of lightning.

FA'IRY, *adj.* belonging to, or supposed to be given by fairies.

FA'IRY-STONE, *S.* in natural history, a stone of an hemispherical figure found in gravel-pits, having five double lines arising from the centre of its basis, and meeting in the pole.

FA'ITH, *S.* (*fede*, Ital. *fides*, Lat. *foi*, Fr.) an assent to the truth of a thing bare, on account of the credit or authority of the person who delivers it; this principle of assent and assurance is so great, that it leaves no manner of room for doubt or hesitation. An assent to any proposition, not made out by the deductions of reason, on the credit of the proposer, as coming from God in some extraordinary way of communication. Figuratively, belief of the truths of revealed religion. The system of revealed truth, held by Christians. Truth or confidence in God. Trust in the honesty, or veracity of another. Fidelity, or unshaken adherence to a promise. Sincerity. A promise given.

FA'ITH-BREACH, *S.* breach of a promise or obligation. Perfidy. "Upbraid his *faith-breach*." SHAK.

FA'ITHED, *adj.* to be depended upon or confided in. "Make thy words *faithed*." SHAK. Not in use.

FA'ITHFUL, *adj.* firm in adhering to the truth of religion. Believing the truths of revealed religion. True to any obligation or contract; honest or upright in the discharge of any duty.

FA'ITHFULLY, *adv.* with firm belief in the truth of revealed religion. With full confidence in the promises of God. With strict adherence to duty, loyalty, and the discharge of any obligation or promise. Honestly, or without fraud. Fervently, earnestly, confidently. "I should not urge it half so *faithfully*." SHAK. The last sense is not in use.

FA'ITHFULNESS, *S.* any principle which a person may confide in; truth or veracity. Firm adherence to duty as a subject.

FA'ITHLESS, *adj.* without belief in the revealed truths of religion. Without trust or confidence in the assurances or

or promises of another. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, promise, or loyalty.

FAL'THLESSNESS, S. treachery; perfidy. In divinity, unbelief of the truths of Revelation.

FA'KE, S. among seamen, a coil of rope.

FALCA'DE, S. (*falcis, falcis*, Lat.) in horsemanship, that action of the haunches and legs of a horse, wherein they bend low, on a stop and a half stop.

FALCA'TED, *adj.* (*falcatus*, Lat.) hooked; bent like a reaping hook or scythe; applied by astronomers to the appearance which the moon makes while moving from the conjunction to the opposition.

FALCA'TION, S. (*falcatus*, Lat.) crookedness; in a crooked form resembling that of a scythe, or reaping hook. "With a long *falcation* or forcipated tail." BROWN.

FA'LCHION, S. (the *a* is pronounced broad, like *au*, *fauchon*, Fr.) a short crooked sword or cymeter.

FA'LCON, S. (pronounced *faulcon* or *faucan*, Fr. *falconne*, Ital. *falco*, Lat.) a bird of prey of the hawk kind, superior to all others for courage, docility, gentleness and nobleness of nature. This title or name is applied only to the female, the male being called a *tassel*, or *tiercelet*. In gunnery, a sort of cannon $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bore, 750 lb. weight, 7 foot long; its load $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of powder; its shot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weight.

FA'LCONER, S. (pronounced *faucner*, from *faucnier*, Fr.) a person who breeds, brings up, tames and tutors birds of prey, such as falcons, hawks, &c.

FA'LCONET, S. (*falconette*, Fr.) a kind of ordnance $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the bore, 400 lb. weight, 6 foot long; its load $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. its shot something more than 2 inches diameter; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weight.

FALCONRY, S. (from *falcon* and *reiks*, Goth. rule or government) the art of taming and teaching birds of prey to pursue and take game.

FA'LDAGE, S. (*faldagium*, barb. Lat. of *fald*, a place where sheep are penned) a privilege, which several lords antiently reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, and this not only with their own, but likewise their tenants sheep. This is called in antient writs *foldscap*.

FA'LDREE, S. a composition paid antiently by tenants for the privilege of foldage.

FA'LDING, S. a kind of coarse cloth.

FA'LDSTOOL, S. a kind of stool placed at the outside of the altar, on which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FA'LL, *v. n.* (preter, *I fell*, or *have fallen*, or *falln*, part. pass. *fallen*, of *falla*, Ill. *feallon*, Sax. *vallan*, Belg. *fallan*, Teut.) to descend by accident from a higher to a lower place. To change an erect posture to a prone one, used with *down*. To drop, or be no longer fastened, used with *off*. To move down any descent. To die, to be degraded from a high station to a low one. To come into a state of weakness, terror, or distress, used with *under*. To decrease, or diminish in value, weight, or quantity, used with *from*, or *under*. To decline from a state of violence to one of rest and calmness. To enter into any state of the body or mind. "Fall asleep." SHAK. "Fall into such a rage." KNOLLES. To sink below a thing in a comparison, used with *short*. To languish or grow faint; used with *away*: To grow lean, or decrease in bulk. To revolt, or be deficient in loyalty. To perish, or be lost: To decline gradually; to fade, or languish. Used with *back*, to fail performing a promise. To recede; yield, or give way. Used with *down*, to bow, or bend as a suppliant; to sink, or tumble prostrate on the ground. Joined to *in*, to concur, coincide, or make one in a party. To comply, or yield to. Joined to *off*, to separate or break from. Joined to *on*, to begin to do a thing eagerly; to assault, or make an attack. Used with *over to*, to change sides or parties. Joined to *out*, to quarrel; to happen. Joined with *to*, to begin, to eat with eagerness; to apply one's self to. Used with *under*, to be subject to; to be the object of; to be ranged, or reckoned with. Joined with *upon*, to attempt; to rush against. Actively, to drop, or let a thing slip; to sink or depress. To diminish in value, to lessen the price of a commodity. To year, or bring forth, applied to sheep. "Fall party-coloured lambs." SHAK.

FA'LL, S. (from the verb, *fall*, Ill.) the act of descending by accident from on high. The act of dropping from a higher place. The act of tumbling prostrate upon the ground. The violence suffered from dropping accidentally from a high place. Figuratively, death. Ruin. Loss of greatness; or declension from a state of grandeur, populousness, power, riches, prosperity and popularity, to one

of dishonour, meanness, poverty, calamity, distress and disgrace. Decrease of price, or value. Lessening of sound, or cadence, applied to music. A cataract, cascade, or descent of water from a high place. The outlet of a current into any other water. Autumn, or the time when the leaves drop or fall from the trees. In divinity, the state of our first parents; wherein on account of eating the forbidden tree, they lost the happiness of living in Paradise, and according to Milton "brought death into the world and all our woe."

FALLA'CIOUS, *adj.* (*fallacieux*, Fr. *fallax, fallacis*, Lat.) producing mistakes; full of sophistry, applied only to things, writings or propositions, never to persons. Raising false expectations; deceitful. "That fallacious fruit." Par. Lost.

FALLA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to deceive by false appearances, or tending to lead into mistakes by sophistry.

FA'LLACY, S. (*fallace*, Fr. *fallacia*, Lat.) an argument made use of to lead a person into an error. A sophism.

FALLIB'ILITY, S. (from *fallo*, Lat.) liableness or possibility of being deceived, or of being in an error.

FA'LLIBLE, *adj.* (*fallo*, Lat.) liable to error, or mistake.

FAL'LING, S. an indenting, or hollow in a surface. "The several prominencies and falling in of the features."

ADDIS.

FAL'LING-SICKNESS, S. See EPILEPSY.

FA'LLOW, *adj.* (*falewe*, Sax. *valurwe*, Belg. *faal* or *fael*, Teut.) a pale red, or yellow, applied to colour. Unfowed; or left to rest after certain years of tillage. Plowed but not fowed, or prepared for a second plowing. Figuratively, unplowed; uncultivated, applied to ground. Unoccupied, or neglected. "Let the cause lie fallow." Hudib.

FA'LLOW, S. (*fealga, fealk*, Sax.) ground plowed in order for a second plowing; or land untilled and suffered to rest after bearing a certain number of years.

To FA'LLOW, *v. n.* to plow in order to a second plowing, or an interval of rest before seed be sown a second time.

FA'LLOWNESS, S. the act of letting ground rest before it be stocked again. Figuratively, barrenness.

FA'LSE, *adj.* (*falsus*, Lat. *faux, fausse*, Fr.) representing a thing to be what it is not. Fictitious, or counterfeit, opposed to natural or real. Treacherous, or unjust, opposed to faithful, or honest; hypocritical or feigned, opposed to real.

FALSEHEARTED, *adj.* treacherous, opposed to faithful.

FA'LSEHOOD, S. (from *false* and *bad*, Sax. state or condition) the setting down, or uttering in words the agreement or disagreement of ideas otherwise than it is; or the representing a thing to be different from what we think it to be. Want of faithfulness, or honesty. A lie, or the saying that a thing is, what we are conscious it is not.

FA'LSELY, *adj.* contrary to truth. Erroneously, perfidiously.

FA'LSENESS, S. contrariety to truth, honesty, or faithfulness.

FALSIFICA'TION, S. the act of altering the words of a sentence so as to make it signify something contrary to the opinion of the author. Contradiction, or confutation. "To preserve his story from detection of falsification." Notes on the Odyss.

FALSIFIER, S. one who alters the words or sentences of an author so as to make the sense contrary to what it was originally. One who counterfeits, or makes a thing appear to be what it is not. A liar; or inventor of falsehoods.

To FA'LSIFY, *v. a.* (*falsifier*, Fr.) to counterfeit; or forge. To alter the sense of a book. Figuratively, to confute, or prove false. To violate by treachery. "Falsifying the most important trust." Decay of Piety. To render improper for the purpose intended; to pierce through; from *falsar*, Ital. "His ample shield is falsified." DRYD. Though Dryden has by a long note on this term endeavoured to naturalize this word; yet no other author seems to have adopted it. Neuterly; to lie, or tell an untruth.

FA'LSITY, S. (*falsitas*, Lat.) the representing a thing to be what it is not. A falsehood, or lie. Figuratively, an error; a principle, or position inconsistent with, or contrary to, the nature of things.

To FA'LTER, *v. n.* (*faltar*, Span. of *falta*, Span. a defect. *Vaultur* Ill. a stammerer) applied to pronunciation, to hesitate, or stammer in speaking. To fail in any act of the body or mind. Actively, to sift or cleanse.

* Barley

“Barley for malt, must be bold — and clean *faltered* from
“foulness.” MORTIM.

FA'LT'ER'INGLY, *adj.* with hesitation and stammering,
applied to utterance of words. With languour, feebleness
or weakness, applied to any act of the body or mind.

To FA'MBLE, *v. a.* (*famler*, Dan.) to hesitate or
stammer in speaking. Found only in Skinner.

FA'ME, *S.* (*fama*, Lat. *φῆμα*, *phama*, Gr.) honourable re-
port. Figuratively, rumour, or report.

FA'MED, *part.* spoken of with honour and esteem.

FA'MELESS, *adj.* inglorious; not known for any produc-
tion of the understanding, invention or action; of no re-
pute.

FAM'I'L'AR, *adj.* (*familiaris*, Lat.) belonging to a family.
Affable, or easy in conversation, opposed to formal. With-
out ceremoniousness, with the freedom of persons long and
intimately acquainted. Accustomed; common; frequent.
Too free. “A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his
“wife.” CAMDEN.

FAM'I'L'AR, *S.* one long and intimately acquainted. “A
“noble gentleman, and my *familiar*,” SHAK. A demon
supposed to be at the devotion, or to attend to the call of
a person.

FAMILIARITY, *S.* an easiness and freedom of access and
discourse, generally observed between persons long and in-
timately acquainted, being free from constraint, formality,
and ceremony. Figuratively, habit.

To FAMILIARIZE, *v. a.* (*familiariser*, Fr.) to wear away
the impressions of awe, or distant respect, occasioned by
novelty. To bring down from a state of distant superiority
to that of a person long known and joined in the bands of
friendship.

FAMILIARITY, *adv.* with a freedom of access and dis-
course observed between persons long acquainted. With-
out ceremony or formality.

FAM'ILE, *en famille*, (Fr. pronounced *awng faumeel*) in a
family manner; without restraint or formality. “Who
“at their dinners, *en famille*.” SWIFT.

FA'M'ILY, *S.* those who live in the same house; or de-
scend from the same progenitor. A class, tribe, or spe-
cies. “There be two *families* of things.” BACON. The
last sense is seldom used.

FAM'INE, *S.* (Fr. from *fames*, Lat. hunger) scarcity of
food. Distress for want of necessary food.

To FAM'ISH, *v. a.* (*fames*, Lat. *famis*, old Fr.) to kill
with hunger or want of food. To kill with want of some-
thing necessary to support life. “*Famish* him of breath,
“if not of bread.” *Par. Lost*. Neuterly, to die for want of
food. Figuratively, to be in great distress for want of
food.

FAM'ISHMENT, *S.* the pain of hunger; extreme distress
for want of necessary food. “To suffer thirst and *famish-*
“*ment*.” HAKEW. Not much used.

FA'MOUS, *adj.* (*fameux*, Fr. *famosus*, Lat.) much talked
of and praised for remarkable virtue, great exploits, use-
ful inventions, or ingenious compositions. Sometimes
applied to bad as well as good actions, but with impro-
priety. “*Famous* pirates.” SHAK.

FA'MOUSLY, *adv.* spoken of with esteem, and generally
known for something extraordinary.

FA'MOUSNESS, *S.* great renown or fame. Applied to
something remarkable, generally known, and universally
praised for its excellence.

FAN', *S.* (*vannus*, Lat.) a thin skin, piece of paper, taffety
or other light stuff, cut semicircularly, plaited in such a
manner that the plaits may be alternately inwards and out-
wards, mounted on several little sticks of wood, ivory,
tortoiseshell, &c. which are joined together by a rivet at
the other end, and used by the ladies to defend their com-
plexions from the sun, to raise wind and cool them-
selves, &c. Figuratively, any thing spread out in a tri-
angular form, with a broad base resembling a lady's fan.
Any thing by which the air is moved; wings. “Stretch
“his feather'd *fans*.” DRYD. An instrument, by which
chaff is cleared or winnowed from the corn, from *van*,
Fr. An instrument to blow up or raise a fire. “A *fan* to
“in flame that love.” HOOKER.

To FAN', *v. a.* to cool by the motion of a fan. To put
the air into motion. To raise a fire. “*Fans* the poet's
“fire.” POPE. To separate, or winnow.

FANA'T'IC, *S.* (*fanatique*, Fr. *fanaticus*, Lat.) entertaining
wild, imaginary and enthusiastic notions in religion.

FANA'T'IC, *S.* a person who has wild notions in religion:
An enthusiast. A person who pretends to immediate reve-
lation, or inspiration.

FANA'T'ICISM, *S.* religious madness. The entertaining
odd, wild, or enthusiastic notions in religion.

FAN'CIFUL, *adj.* entertaining odd and chimerical notions;
changing or taking up an opinion, without consulting
reason.

FAN'CIFULLY, *adv.* in a manner inconsistent with the
 sober dictates of reason; changing upon slight grounds;
whimsically.

FAN'CIFULNESS, *S.* the habit of following the wild no-
tions of the fancy or imagination, rather than those of
reason.

FAN'CY, *S.* (contracted from *phantasy*, *phantasia*, Lat.
φαντασία, Gr.) a power or faculty of the mind, which
compounds ideas received by the senses, and by that
means forms objects, persons, representations, and other
ideas which have no existence without us. The imagina-
tion. An opinion formed barely by the operation of the
imagination, without the interposition of reason. An
idea, image, or conception of the mind. A liking, in-
clination, or fondness. Meer humour, whim or caprice.
Some thing, or invention which pleases.

To FAN'CY, *v. a.* to conceive or form an idea of in the
mind. “Whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express.” DRYD.
To like, or grow fond of. “*Fancied* her so strongly.”
RALEIGH.

FANCYMO'NGER, *S.* one who is moved purely by the heat
and fallies of the imagination.

FAN'CY-SICK, *adj.* not really, but only imaginarily
sick, applied to a person who is in good health, but fan-
cies, or imagines the contrary.

FA'NE, *S.* (Fr. *fanum*, Lat.) a temple, or place devoted to
religious worship.

FAN'FARON, *S.* (Fr. from the Spanish; the Arabic ori-
ginal signifies one who promises what he cannot per-
form) a bully; a hector. One who makes a great parade,
or ostentatious boast of his abilities, and promises more
than he can perform. “The character of a *fanfaron* or
“hector.” DRYD.

FANFARONA'DE, *S.* (from *fanfaron*) a bluster; an osten-
tation show or boast of a person's abilities and virtues.
“The *fanfaronade* of Mons. Boufflers.” SWIFT.

To FANG', *v. a.* (*fangan*, Sax. *vanger*, Belg.) to seize; to
gripe. “Destruction *fang* mankind!” SHAK.

FANG', *S.* (from the verb) the long tusk of a boar. The
nails or claws of a bird or beast. In botany, any shoot
or tendril by means of which one plant takes hold of an-
other.

FA'NGLE, *S.* (*fengan*, Sax. to attempt, Skinner) a silly at-
tempt. A frivolous or trifling scheme. At present rarely
used, unless joined with the word *new*; as, *new fangles*,
new fangleness.

FA'NGLED, *part.* gaudy; ridiculously, or ostentatiously
showy and ornamented. “In this *fangled* world.” SHAK.

FA'NGLESS, *adj.* without fangs, or teeth. “Like a *fang-*
“*less* boar.” SHAK.

FA'NGOT, *S.* a quantity of wares, containing from one,
to two hundred weight three quarters.

FA'NNEL, *S.* (*fanon*, Fr.) an ornament, like a scarf, worn
by a priest round his arm when he says mass.

FA'NNER, *S.* one that makes use of a fan.

FA'NTASIED, *part.* troubled with odd imaginations or
fancies.

FANTA'SM, *S.* see PHANTASM.

FANTA'STIC, FANTA'STICAL, (*fantastique*, Fr.) ima-
ginary; irrational; not really existent, or resembling
phantoms supposed to assume sensible bodies only to be-
come perceptible. Capricious, governed by whim and
fancy. Conceited, or setting too much on one's own opi-
nion, and thereby becoming ridiculously affected.

FANTA'STICALLY, *adv.* in a manner which can exist only
in imagination. Capriciously; with great unsteadiness.

FANTA'STICALNESS, FANTA'STICKNESS, *S.* the
quality of being guided by the first fallies of imagination or
fancy without consulting reason. Whimsicalness. Capri-
ciousness.

FANTASY, *S.* (*fantasie*, Fr. *phantasia*, Lat. *φαντασία*, Gr.)
see FANCY.

FAN'TOM, *S.* see PHANTOM.

FA'P, *adj.* (a cant word) fuddled; intoxicated with drink-
ing. “The gentleman had drank himself out of his five
“senses; and being *fap*.” SHAK. Not in use.

FA'R, *adv.* (*far*, Sax. of *fare*, Sax. a journey, from *far-*
ran; to go, *faira*, Goth. *farr*, Erse.) to a great distance,
considered either in length, or as extending on all sides.
Almost. In a great measure. “The day was *far* spent.”
Judges. Greatly, and in comparison. Much, or to a cer-
tain point. To a great height of compliment or praise.
“You speak him *far*.” SHAK.

FAR', *adj.* distant from any place mentioned or implied : Used with *off*, both as an adverb and as an adjective. *From far* is an elliptical expression for from a *far* or remote place. "The Lord shall bring a nation against thee *from afar*." Deut. xxvii. 49. In horsemanship, the *far* side of a horse, is that which is farthest from the rider when mounting, *i. e.* the right side.

FAR', *S.* (*farr*, Sax. a boar, contracted from *farrow*) a litter of pigs; the young of a sow. "The loss of the *far* of a sow." Tuss.

To **FAR'CE**, *v. a.* (*farcir*, Fr. *farcio*, Lat.) to stuff with different ingredients. Figuratively, to extend or swell out by pompous additions. "The *farced* title." SHAK.

FAR'CE, *S.* (*farcier*, Fr. to mock; see the verb) a dramatic entertainment of the comic kind, never exceeding three acts, but confined to the established laws of the drama; sometimes applied to a piece stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits, capable of raising laughter. Figuratively, any incident, or circumstance which is rather diverting than serious, and rather ridiculous than rational.

FAR'CICAL, *adj.* belonging, or suitable, to a farce.

FAR'CY, *S.* (*farcin*, Fr. *farcina*, Ital.) a disease in horses or oxen, which vitiates their mass of blood, appears in hard pustules, or running ulcers; in knots or strings along the veins, and is both a species of, and as contagious as, the leprosy.

FAR'DEL, *S.* (*fardello*, Ital. *fardeau*, Fr.) a bundle, or burthen. "Who would these *fardels* bear." SHAK.

To **FA'RE**, *v. n.* (*faran*, Sax. *fiere*, Ill. *varen*, Belg. *fabran*, Teut.) to go. To walk or move from one place to another. "So on he *fares*." Par. Lost. To be in any state or condition, either good or bad. To live, applied to the matter of eating. "The rich man *fares* sumptuously." Luke xvi. 19.

FA'RE, *S.* the price paid by, or due from, a person for his passage in any carriage, whether by land or by water. Food or provision for eating.

FA'REWELL, *adv.* (this word was originally the imperative of the word *fare*, joined elliptically to *well*, for *fare you well*; but is by custom used as an adverb, both by a person going away, and by a person left behind) a compliment used at parting, whereby we wish the person well, whom we take leave of. Sometimes used merely to imply separation or absence, without including the idea of kindness. "Farewell, a long farewell to all my story." SHAK.

FA'REWELL, *S.* leave; the act of parting. Sometimes used as an adjective, for something in which leave is taken. "In *farewell* papers." Spect. No. 445.

FARFE'TCHED, *S.* a stratagem; or artifice. "Their politic *farfetches*." Hudib.

FARFE'TCHED, *adj.* brought from places at a great distance off. Sought with care and pains. Not naturally introduced.

FARINA'CEOUS, *adj.* (*farina*, Lat. meal) mealy; resembling meal. "The *farinaceous* or mealy feeds." ARBUTHN.

FAR'M, *S.* (*ferme*, Fr. *ferme*, Sax. victuals) ground occupied in tillage, whether it be a person's own, or hired. The state of lands let out at a certain annual sum. A certain sum of money paid a government for the right to its customs or taxes.

To **FAR'M**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to let or hire land of another for tillage. To cultivate land. To rent the customs or taxes of a state at a certain rate.

FAR'MER, *S.* one who cultivates his own, or hired land. One who advances money for, or rents, the taxes of a state.

FAR'MING, *S.* the art of cultivating land and breeding cattle.

FAR'MOST, *adj.* (superlative of *far*) at the greatest distance from a thing or place mentioned or implied.

FAR'NESS, *S.* (from *far* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying an abstract quality) the quality of being remote, or situated at a distance. "Farness from timely succour." CAREW. Followed by *from*.

FARRA'GINOUS, *adj.* (*farrago*, *farruginis*, Lat.) composed of different things or persons. Huddled. "A *farraginous* collection of all conditions." BROWN.

FARRA'GO, *S.* (Lat.) a mixed mass; a medley.

FAR'RIER, *S.* (*ferrier*, Fr. from *ferre*, Fr. iron, *ferrarius*, Lat. from *ferrum*, Lat. iron) one who makes shoes for, and puts them on horses. One who professes to cure the diseases incident to horses.

To **FAR'RIER**, *v. n.* to practise physic and surgery on horses.

FAR'ROW, *S.* (*farr*, Sax. a boar, *farb*, Sax. *varre*, Belg. *verro*, Teut.) a little pig.

To **FAR'ROW**, *v. n.* to bring forth pigs, applied to swine. **FAR'T**, *S.* (*fert*, Sax. *vert*, Belg. *furte*, Teut.) wind let loose behind.

To **FAR'T**, *v. n.* to break wind behind.

FAR'THER, *adj.* (this is erroneously taken to be the comparative degree of *far*, which would analogically make only *farer*, the ancient spelling might possibly be *forth*, *forther*, from *forthor*, or *further*, the *o* and *u* being frequently changed for each other in most languages) at a greater distance, applied to situation. Longer. One more, or a stronger, applied to arguments. Adverbially; at, or to a greater distance. Used as a connecting particle in a discourse, it implies, moreover; again; besides.

FAR'THERANCE, *S.* encouragement; countenance, or promotion. "All the *fartherance* that I have obtained." ASCHAM. It is now, more properly, spelt *furtherance*.

FAR'THERMORE, *adv.* (more properly *furthermore*) moreover; besides, over and above. "Farthermore, the leaves, body, &c." RALEIGH.

To **FAR'THER**, *v. a.* to promote, advance, countenance, or encourage. More properly spelt, *further*.

FAR'THEST, *adj.* (from *far* or *furth* and *est*, a Sax. termination for the superlative degree; that of the Goths is *ist* and *ista*, the Runic *ista*, and that of the Greeks *istos*, *istos*. *Furthest* is the most proper spelling) most distant: Adverbially, at or to the greatest distance.

FAR'THING, *S.* (*feorthling*, Sax. from *feortha*, Sax. fourth, and *ling*, Sax. a diminutive termination) the smallest English coin, being in value the fourth part of a penny.

FAR'THINGALE, *S.* (*vertugalle*, Fr. *verdugal*, Span. *verdegarde*, Belg.) a hoop, or petticoat used to make the others stand out, by means of circles of whalebone, or cane, which are sowed upon it.

FAR'THINGWORTH, *S.* as much as is sold for a farthing; more properly made two words, and spelt *farthing's worth*.

FAS'CES, *S.* (Lat.) axes tied up in a bundle with rods or staves, and borne before the Roman magistrates, as an ensign or badge of authority.

FAS'CIA, *S.* (Lat.) in architecture, a broad list, fillet, or band used in architraves and pedestals. In brick buildings, the jutting out of the bricks, over the windows.

FAS'CIATED, *adj.* in architecture, adorned with a band or fillet. In surgery, bound with fillets, or tied with a ban lage.

FASCIA'TION, *S.* in surgery, a bandage, or the act and manner of binding parts. "Three especial sorts of *fasciation*." WISEMAN.

To **FAS'CINATE**, *v. a.* (*fascinated*, Lat. of *fascino*, Lat.) to bewitch, or influence by enchantment or witchcraft.

FASCINA'TION, *S.* (*fascinatio*, Lat.) the act of bewitching, generally applied to that of the eye or tongue.

FASCINE, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *fusceen*) in fortification, fagots, or small branches of trees, or baines bound up in bundles, which are mixed with earth, and serve to fill up trenches, to screen the men, make parapets of trenches, &c.

FAS'CINOUS, *S.* (*fascinum*, Lat.) occasioned, or operating by witchcraft or enchantment. "The possibility of *fascinous* diseases." HARVEY.

FASH'ION, *S.* (*façon*, Fr. *fattion*, Ital.) the form, make, or cut of any thing. The manner in which any thing is performed. Custom, or the form which is most commonly made use of. Used after *men*, it implies rank, state, dignity. In farriery, the farcy or leprosy of horses, "His horse is infected with the glanders, infected with the *fashions*." SHAK.

To **FASH'ION**, *v. a.* (*façonner*, Fr.) to make in a particular form or shape. To fit, or adapt. To make according to the general taste, or mode.

FASH'IONABLE, *adj.* established by custom, or mode. Made according to the general taste, or mode. Obtrusive of the mode. Of a rank or dignity superior to the vulgar.

FASH'IONABLENESS, *S.* conformity to the reigning taste, applied to building, plate, or any production either of the hand or head.

FASH'IONABLY, *adj.* in a manner conformable to the reigning taste, or custom.

FASH'ONIST, *S.* a person who follows the mode in dress to a degree of affectation. A fop. Wants authority.

To **FAST'**, *v. a.* (*fæstan*, Sax. *fasten*, Goth. *wafsan*, Belg.) to abstain from eating or drinking. To mortify the body by abstaining from food, for a certain time, on a religious account.

F A T

FA'ST, *S.* (from the verb) a space of time, wherein a person takes little or no food. An abstinence from food on account of religion.

FA'ST, *adj.* (*fæst*, Sax. *vast*, Belg. *bast*, Perf. *passt*, Slav. and Pol. *fest*, Teut. *vaste*, old Fr.) firm, or not in danger of falling or of being moved. Fixed. Deep or sound, applied to sleep. Closed or shut close, applied to a door, or the eyelids, &c. With a quick motion; from *ffest*, Brit. *Fast and loose*, implies variableness, inconstancy, or that a person changes his party often. "He played *fast and loose*."

FA'ST, *adv.* firmly; immoveably; swiftly, applied to motion. Frequently, applied to repetition.

To **FA'STEN**, *v. a.* (from *FAST*, *bastan*, Perf. *pasuti*, Slav. Dalm. and Boh.) to make firm, or immoveable. To cement, tie or link together. To affix. To settle or make a thing stick without falling off. To lay on with force and strength; to impress. Neuterly, to stick or adhere. Used with *on*.

FA'STENED, *S.* a person that makes firm, ties or binds, so as a thing will not move or fall off.

FA'STER, *S.* one who abstains from food.

FA'STHANDED, *adj.* covetous, avaricious; not given to generosity. "The king was *fast-handed*." *BACON*.

FASTIDIOUS, *adj.* (*fastidiosus*, Lat. *fastidieux*, *fastidieuse*, Fr. from *fastidium*, Lat.) disdainful; nice to a fault; squeamish.

FASTIDIOUSLY, *adv.* in a contemptuous, disdainful or squeamish manner.

FASTIGIATED, *adj.* roofed; narrow at the top. Wants authority.

FASTING-DAY, *S.* a day wherein a person abstains from food from a religious principle.

FASTNESS, *S.* (*fæstnesse*, *fæstnesse*, Sax.) firmness, or firm adherence to a cause or party. A strong hold; a fortress. Closeness or conciseness, applied to style. "Bring his style from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes." *ASCHAM*. The last sense is obsolete.

FAS'TUOUS, *adj.* (*fastuosus*, Lat.) having too high an opinion of one's own worth and abilities. Proud or haughty. Wants authority.

FAT, *adj.* (*fæt*, Sax. *wet*, Belg. *fet*, Teut.) full fed, fleshy, plump, or covered with an oily or unctuous substance. Gross, dull, from *fat*, Fr. "Fat minds." *DRYD*. Figuratively, wealthy, rich, or sufficient to enable a person to live on luxuries or such things as may make him fat. "A *fat benefice*." *AYLIFFE*.

FAT, *S.* (from the adjective) in anatomy, a white oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the *membrana adiposa*, to be found immediately under the skin, in all parts of the body except the forehead, eyelids, lips, under-part of the ear, scrotum, &c. It is divided into two sorts, 1st. that which we have already described, which is filled by anatomists *pinguedo*; the other is whiter, harder, more brittle, and less easy to liquefy than the former, and is found in the cavities of the abdomen, omentum, &c. Both kinds serve as a natural balsam to preserve the body, and by mixing with and enveloping or sheathing the salts with which the blood abounds, keep them from corroding those parts through which they pass.

FAT, *S.* (*fat*, *fatta*, Sax. *vatte*, Belg.) a vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or soak. It is generally written and pronounced *vat*, but improperly, if derived from the Saxon, as most of our monosyllables are.

To **FAT**, *v. a.* (see *FAT*, *adj.*) to make fat, plump or fleshy by feeding. Neuterly, to grow plump, fleshy or fat.

FAT'AL, *adj.* (Fr. *fatalis*, Lat.) causing inevitable death or destruction. Caused by fate, destiny or necessity.

FAT'ALISM, *S.* the doctrine of fate, or opinion that the occurrences of life and products of nature are established by an unalterable necessity. "Some persons have accused our author of *fatalism*." *WARBURTON*.

FAT'ALIST, *S.* one who believes and maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

FATA'LITY, *S.* (*fatalité*) a pre-determined and invincible necessary order or series of things and events. A decree of fate. An invincible influence or bias. A tendency to danger, destruction or death: Mortality. "The most considerable *fatality*." *BROWN*.

FAT'ALLY, *adv.* mortally; in such a manner as to occasion death. By the decree of fate, or by an inevitable and invincible necessity.

FAT'ALNESS, *S.* that quality which shews a thing to happen by an inevitable or invincible necessity.

FATE, *S.* an inevitable necessity depending on some fixed,

F A T

or superiour cause. The decree of God, whereby he has inevitably ordained what shall or shall not come to pass. The Stoical fate is a natural and invariable succession of all things from eternity, indissolubly linked together. Physical fate is an order and series of natural causes appropriated to their effects. Astrological fate is a necessary series or order of events, supposed to flow from the influence and position of the heavenly bodies. Figuratively, a necessary or predetermined event. Death; destruction. The cause of death. "Feather'd *fates* among the mules" and sumpters sent." *DRYD*.

FAT'ED, *adj.* decreed or determined by fate. Invested with any quality by fate. Having the power of fatal determination. "Thy *fated* sky." *SHAK*. The last sense is peculiar to the author quoted.

FAT'HER, *S.* (the *a* pronounced broad, like the German or *a* in *ab*! from *fæder*, Sax. *fader*, Dan. *vader*, Belg. *vatter*, Teut. *fater*, old Fr. *padre*, Ital. *vater*, Erse; *padar*, Perf.) one who has contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, or one who has begotten a son or a daughter. Figuratively, the first ancestor; a title generally given to a person in years; because old enough, and on account of his age, deserving to be revered as, one's father. An inventor, "Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp," *Gen. iv. 21*. A title given to the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries. One who deals with, and acts towards another with the kindness and affection of a parent. The title of a popish confessor, particularly that of a jesuit. The title given to a senator in ancient Rome. The appellation of one of the persons in the blessed and adorable *TRINITY*, so called as begetting the *SON* in an ineffable manner; likewise called our *FATHER*, on account of giving us being, of protecting us with a fatherly kindness, and of adopting us as coheirs—with *CHRIST* in the system of redemption; it is in allusion to all these benefits, that we stile him in our prayers, "Our *FATHER* which art in heaven." *Matt. vi*.

FAT'HER-IN-LAW, *S.* a husband or wife's father.

To **FAT'HER**, *v. a.* to adopt a person for one's son or daughter. To adopt, or pretend to be the author of a composition. To ascribe a person or thing to another as his offspring or production.

FAT'HERHOOD, *S.* (from *father* and *hood* of *bad*, Sax. state or condition) the state or condition of a parent or father.

FAT'HERLESS, *adj.* (*fæderleas*, Sax.) without father.

FAT'HERLINESS, *S.* the tenderness and affection of a father.

FAT'HERLY, *adj.* (*fæderlice*, Sax.) with the affection and tenderness of a father; like a father.

FAT'HERLY, *adv.* in the manner of a father.

FAT'HOM, *S.* (*fædem*, *fæthm*, Sax.) a long measure containing 6 feet, or 2 yards, being taken from the space a man can reach with both his arms extended. At sea there are 3 kinds of fathoms, estimated according to the different bulks of vessels; 1st, that of men of war contains 6 feet. 2dly, the middling, or that of merchant-ships 5½ feet. 3dly, the small fathom, used in fly-boats or fishing vessels, and is only 5 feet. Figuratively, depth of penetration; comprehensiveness, or extent of understanding. "Another of his *fathom* they have none." *SHAK*.

To **FAT'HOM**, *v. a.* to encompass with the arms extended. To sound, or find the depth of water at sea. Figuratively, to reach, or comprehend. To try the depth of a difficult subject. To penetrate, sound, or go to the bottom of a design.

FAT'HOMLESS, *adj.* that which has no bottom, or which is so deep as not to be measured. That which cannot be encompassed with both arms extended. "Buckle in a *waste most fathomless*." *SHAK*. Not to be comprehended, applied to mysteries, or difficulties in writings.

FATIDICAL, *adj.* (*fatidicus*, Lat. *fatidique*, Lat.) having the power to foretell future events. "The oak, of all other trees, only *fatidical*." *HOWELL*.

To **FATIGATE**, *v. a.* (*fatigatus*, Lat. of *fatigo*, Lat.) to exhaust, to make faint, languid or weary with excess of labour. "Re-quickened what in flesh was *fatigate*." *SHAK*. Not in use.

FATIGUE, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *fatæg*, from *fatigo*, Lat.) languor, faintness, or weariness caused by labour. Figuratively, the cause of weariness.

FATIGUE, *v. a.* (from the noun, pronounced *fatæg*) to tire, exhaust, or make faint and languid with labour.

FAT-KIDNEYED, *adj.* corpulent; excessively lusty or fat. A word of contempt. "Peace! you *fat-kidney'd* rascal." *SHAK*.

FATLING, *S.* (from *fat* and *ling*, Sax. a diminutive termination) a young animal fattened for slaughter.

FATNER, *S.* that which makes fat. "The encomium of *"fatner of the earth."* Mart. Scribl.

FATNESS, *S.* the quality of being fleshy, plump, or fat. Grease. Sliminess; fertility or fruitfulness, applied to ground. That which causes plenty. "The clouds drop *"fatness."* Psalm.

To **FAT'TEN**, *v. a.* to make fat by feeding. To make fruitful, applied to ground. To feed grossly. To increase. Neuterly, to grow fat or fleshy; to be pampered.

FAT'UOUS, *adj.* (*fatuus*, Lat.) stupid; foolish; applied to the understanding. Illusory, deceitful, alluding to the meteor called jack-a-lantern, which often lures the ignorant and unwary into dangers. "Hence *fatuous* fires *"and meteors take their birth."* DENH.

FATUITY, *S.* (*fatuité*, Fr.) foolishness; weakness of understanding. A low degree of madness or frenzy.

FAT'WITED, *adj.* (from *fat*, Fr. stupid; or *fat*, Eng. figuratively signifying, dull or unactive, and *wit*) heavy; dull, or stupid. "*Fatwitted* with drinking old *"sack."* SHAK.

FAT'TY, *adj.* abounding in fat; oily; greasy.

FAUCET, *S.* (*fausset*, Fr. of *faucet*, Lat.) a wooden pipe, generally forced into a barrel or cask to give passage to the liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot. It is sometimes but improperly spelt *fosset*.

FAUCHION, *S.* see **FALCHION**. This spelling is nearer the original.

FAUFEL, *S.* in botany, the fruit of a species of palm-tree.

FAVILLOUS, *adj.* (*favilla*, Lat. ashes) consisting of ashes. "The *favillous* particles." BROWN. Not in use.

FAULCON, **FAULCONRY**, see **FALCON**, **FALCONRY**.

FAULT, *S.* (*faut*, *faute*, Fr. *falta*, Span. of *faltar*, Span. to be deficient. The *l* is seldom pronounced either in reading or speaking) a slight defect or crime, which subjects a person to blame but not to punishment. A deviation from, or transgression of a rule in some trifling circumstance. A defect. Blame. Absence. Want, from the French, *faute d'un autre*. "For *fault* of a *"better."* SHAK. This sense is not in use. Perplexed; embarrassed; alluding to the hunting phrase. "The *"hounds are at fault."* i. e. Have lost scent, and cannot find out the game again.

FAULTILY, *adv.* in a manner deserving blame: Wrongly. Improperly, or defectively.

FAULTINESS, *S.* the quality of transgressing a law in some slight particular.

FAULTLESS, *adj.* without any defect: Perfect: Blameless.

FAULTY, *adj.* (from *fault* and *y*, of *ig*, Sax.) slightly transgressing any rule. Blameable, or to be found fault with. Defective; or not fit for the use it is intended for. "A *faulty* helmet." BACON.

To **FA'VOUR**, *v. a.* (*favere*, Lat. *favoriser*, of *faveur*, Fr.) to support, encourage, promote, or advance an undertaking. To resemble in features. "The gentleman *"favoured* his master." Spekt. To assist, support, countenance or encourage a person.

FAVOUR, *S.* (*faveur*, Fr. *favor*, Lat.) countenance, support or encouragement. Defence; or vindication. "In *"favour* of which they are here alleged." ROGERS. A kindness granted. Leave, permission, or pardon. "With *"your favour."* DRYD. The object of *favour* or kindness. "His chief delight and *favour."* Par. Lost. A ribbon, formed into a rose, and worn as a cockade. Features of the face: Look, or aspect. "A youth of *"fine favour* and shape." BAC.

FAVOURABLE, *adj.* kind; encouraging. Affectionate. Conducive to. Tender; averse from censure. "None *"can have the favourable* thought." DRYD. Convenient; suited, or adapted to a particular design. "*Favourable* for the making of levies." CLAREND. Beautiful. "None more *favourable* nor more fair." SPENS. The last sense is obsolete.

FAVOURABLENESS, *S.* kindness shewed in pardoning a person's defects, in supporting his endeavours, and in encouraging his undertakings.

FAVOURABLY, *adv.* kindly; with encouragement, tenderness, or affection.

FAVOURED, *part.* looked upon or regarded with kindness. "Oft with some *favour'd* traveller they stray." POPE. Featured: but always joined either with *well* or *ill*. "All *"ill-favoured."* F. Queen.

FAVOUREDLY, *adv.* always joined with *well* or *ill*; when with *well*, it signifies handsome, both with respect to per-

sonal charms, or manner of acting; when with *ill*, it implies ugly, applied to the make of a person's countenance; and wanting decorum, applied to a person's actions.

FA'VOURER, *S.* one who encourages or countenances any person, or thing.

FA'VOURITE, *S.* (the most proper spelling seems to be *favorite*, because derived from *fa-vori*, *favorite*, Fr. *favorita*, Ital.) one regarded with particular kindness, and distinguished from others by the familiarities shewn him, either by a private person or prince.

FA'VOURITE, *adj.* esteemed, or beloved above others. "A *favorite* dog."

FA'VOURLESS, *adj.* without encouragement, countenances or friends.

FAU'SSE-BRAY, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *fose-bray*) in fortification, a small mount of earth, four fathom wide, round the foot of the rampart, made use of to defend the ditch, to fire on the enemy, when so far advanced as not to be driven back, and to receive the ruins made by the cannon in the body of the place.

FAU'TOR, *S.* (Lat. *fauteur*, Fr.) a favourer; encourager; countenancer; or supporter. "The *fauteurs* of this opinion." Woodw. Seldom used.

FAU'TRESS, *S.* (*faultrice*, Fr. *faultrix*, Lat.) a woman who favours, countenances, or supports any design or person. "The *faultrix* of liberty." GARTH.

FA'WN, *S.* (*faun*, Fr. from *fan*, old Fr. a young child, of *infans*, Lat.) a young deer.

To **FA'WN**, *v. a.* (*faung*, Isl. the bosom; it being usual to hug a child amidst parental endearments to that place. Johnson supposes it to be a contraction of *fanfan*, Fr. a term of fondness used to children; but amidst all this difficulty raised by etymologists, what is more easy and natural than to derive it from *faonner*, Fr. to bring forth a *faun*) to make use of insinuating and alluring gestures, applied to a dog. Figuratively, to endeavour to gain a person's favour, by mean and servile compliances. To bring forth a *faun*; in its primary signification.

FA'WNER, *S.* one who endeavours to gain a person's favour by mean and servile compliances.

FA'WNINGLY, *adv.* in a cringing and servile manner.

FAX'ED, *adj.* (*fax*, Sax. hair) hairy. "They would call *"a comet, a faxed* star." CAMDEN. Obsolete.

FAY', *S.* (*fee*, Fr.) a fairy.

To **FE'AGUE**, *v. a.* (*feigur*, Isl. about to die. To *feige*, Gow. free to censure. *Fegen*, Germ. to sweep. *Fyken*, Belg. to strike) to whip, chastise, or beat. *Feake*, Scot. to be idly or officiously busy.

FE'ALTY, *S.* (*feaulté*, Fr. of *feal*, Fr. a subject) duty due from a subject to a king; or from any person to his superior.

FEA'R, *S.* (*feran*, *afcran*, Sax. *vaer*, Belg. *feakle*, Erfé) an uneasiness of mind arising from the thought of future evil that may befall us. Dejection, or dread at the presence of any person or thing, who is able, or may be inclined, to hurt us. Figuratively, the causes, or the object of fear. Something made use of to scare deer or birds by its noise. "He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* *"shall fall into the pit."* Isa. xxiv. 18.

To **FEA'R**, *v. a.* (*feran*, Sax.) to apprehend evil from, applied both to persons and things. To affect with an apprehension of mischief or evil. "Setting it up to *fear*, *"the birds of prey."* SHAK. Neutrally to be affected with dread and anxiety from the apprehension of future evil.

FEA'RFUL, *adj.* timorous, or easily affected with fear; afraid. Used with *of* before the object of terror. Aweful, commanding reverence. "Glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises." Exod. xv. 11. Terrible; frightful; affecting with an apprehension of future evil, or fear.

FEA'RFULLY, *adv.* in a manner, which betrays, or causes fear.

FEA'RFULNESS, *S.* an habitual dread or fear. Timorousness. An apprehension of having done, or doing any thing which is amiss, or may expose to blame or punishment.

FEA'RLESS, *adj.* free from fear. Not hindered from action by the apprehension of either mischief, or evil. Not regarding danger, either present or future.

FEASIBILITY, *S.* (from *feasible*) a thing which may be done; a thing that is practicable. The possibility of being done.

FEA'SIBLE, *S.* (*faible*, Fr.) practicable; such as may be done.

FEA'SIBLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be practicable, or possible to be done.

FE'AST, *S.* (*feste*, Fr. *festum*, Lat.) a sumptuous entertainment made for a great number of persons. An anniversary

fary day of rejoicing on a political or religious account. Something nice, or delicious to the palate.

To FEA'ST, *v. n.* to eat sumptuously; to live on costly and delicious eatables. To gratify. "Whose taste or smell blest the *feasted* sense." DRYD.

FEA'STFUL, *adj.* festival, or rejoicing. "On *feastful* days." MILTON. Luxurious, riotous. "His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour." POPE.

FEA'STRITE, *S.* a custom observed in an entertainment. "Revives the *feastrites* old." PHILIPS.

FEA'T, *S.* (*fait*, Fr.) a thing done; an act, action or exploit. A trick. An odd or extraordinary motion of the limbs. "All *feats* of activity." BACON.

FEA'T, *adj.* (*faite, bien fait*, Fr.) ready; skillful; nice, or neat, with respect to the fitting and appearance of drefs. "My garments fit upon me, much *feater* than before." SHAK. Seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

FEA'THER, *S.* (pronounced *fether* with *é* short, from *fe-ther*, Sax. *feder*, Teut.) the covering of birds, and that by which they are enabled to fly. Whoever considers the commodiousness of this drefs for the inhabitants of the air, either for keeping them warm, or dry, for enabling their flight, by the manner in which they are disposed all over their bodies, and several other particulars respecting their construction, &c. must acknowledge that they proclaim the wisdom of an omniscient maker. Figuratively, kind, nature, or species. "I am not of that *feather*." SHAK. An ornament. A meer empty title. A meer play thing, or something fit only to divert, or cause laughter. "A *wit's feather*." POPE. In farriery, a turning or parting of the hair on the forehead, resembling an ear of barley, or an oeillet hole.

To FEA'THER, *v. a.* (pronounced *fether* with the *é* short) to drefs in, or fit with feathers. To tread, applied to a cock. To enrich, to adorn. "To *feather* himself." BAC. To *feather one's nest*, is to grow rich, to scrape riches together; alluding to a bird's collecting feathers for lining its nest.

FEATHERDRIVER, *S.* one who cleanses feathers, by whisking them about. "A *feather-driver* had the refi-
"due." DERHAM.

FEA'THERED, *adj.* clothed, fitted with, or carrying feathers.

FEA'THER-EDGE, *S.* in carpentry, applied to boards or plants that have one edge thinner than another.

FEA'THER-EDGED, *adj.* having a *feather-edge*.

FEA'THERFEW, *S.* in botany, a plant, called *matricaria*, the same as *feverfew*.

FEA'THERLESS, *adj.* without feathers.

FEA'TLY, *adv.* (from FEAT) in a neat, skilful, or dextrous manner.

FE'ATURE, *S.* (*faiture*, old Fr.) the cast or make of the face, or any part or lineament of it.

To FE'ATURE, *v. a.* to resemble in countenance. To favour. Figuratively, to reflect the likeness of a person. "A glass that *featured* them." SHAK. Not in use.

To FEA'ZE, *v. a.* (perhaps from *sax*, Sax. hair, according to *Johnson*, but more probably from *fæs*, Sax. a fringe) to untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to flax. To beat or whip with cords, according to *Ainsworth*, but without authority.

FE'BRIFUGE, *S.* (Fr. *febris*, Lat. a fever, and *fugo*, Lat. to drive away) in medicine, a remedy to drive away or cure a fever.

FE'BRIFUGE, *adj.* having the power of driving away, or curing a fever.

FE'BRILE, *adj.* (Fr. *febrilis*, Lat.) constituting, or proceeding from a fever. "The *febrile* fermentation." HARVEY.

FE'BRUARY, *S.* (so called from *februa*, the name of a feast held by the Romans, in behalf of the manes of the deceased. *Februus*, Lat. is the name for Pluto) the name of the second month in the year, according to New Stile.

FE'CES, *S.* see FÆCES.

FE'CULENCE, FE'CULENCY, *S.* (*feculentia*, Lat.) foulness, arising from dregs or sediments, applied to liquours. Figuratively, dregs; sediments.

FE'CULENT, *adj.* foul, opposed to clear, applied to liquours.

FE'CUND, *S.* (*fecundus*, Lat. *second*, Fr.) fruitful; abounding in children. "The less *fecund* or fruitful of children they be." GRAUNT.

FECUNDA'TION, *S.* (*fecundatus*, Lat. of *fecundo*, Lat.) the act of making fruitful. "As a medicine of *fecundation*." BROWN.

FECUNDITY, *S.* the quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance. The power of producing or bringing forth.

FE'D, the *preter* and *participle passive* of FEED.

FE DARY, *S.* (*fedus*, Lat.) a partner, or accomplice. "Art thou a *fedary* to this act." SHAK. A word peculiar to the authour quoted.

FE'DERAL; *adj.* (from *fedus*, *federis*, Lat.) relating to, and having the nature of, a contract. "It is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us." HAMMOND.

FE'DERARY, *S.* (*fedus*, *federis*, Lat.) an accomplice. "Camillo is a *federary* with her." SHAK. Peculiar to the authour quoted.

FE'E, *S.* (*fea, feo, feoh*, Sax. *faibu*, Goth. *fe*, Ill. *fio*, Ital. money, or price; *fee*, Dan. *vee*, Belg. cattle, the wealth of the antients consisting chiefly in them) in law, lands and tenements held in perpetual right, on condition of an acknowledgment paid to the lord of the manor. A property. A reward, or money given to a physician or lawyer. A perquisite due to a person in an office.

FE'E-FARM, *S.* in law, lands holden by a man and his heirs for ever, under a yearly rent or acknowledgment paid to another.

FE'E-SIMPLE, *S.* in law, that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs for ever.

FE'E-TAIL, *S.* in law, is when lands are given to a man, and the heirs of his body; so that if he have children by a third venter, and not of the first, they shall inherit.

To FE'E, *v. a.* to pay a counsellor or physician. To bribe. "Feed every slight occasion." SHAK. To keep in hire. "In his house I have a servant *fee'd*." SHAK.

FEE'BLE, *adj.* (*foible*, Fr.) wanting strength, or weak in body or mind.

To FEE'BLE, *v. a.* to weaken, or deprive of strength. "Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here?" SHAK.

FEE'BLE-MINDED, *adv.* weak, or wanting resolution; timorous. "Comfort the *feeble-minded*." 1 *Thess.* v. 14.

FEE'BLENESS, *S.* want of strength.

FEE'BLY, *adv.* in a weak manner. Without strength.

To FEE'D, *v. a.* (*preter* & *part. pass.* *fed*; *fodan*, Goth. *fidan*, *foedan*, Sax. *fædc*, Ill. food; *feder*, *foder*, Dan.) to supply with food. Figuratively, to supply. To graze, or consume by feeding cattle. "Feed your mowing land." To nourish, cherish, or keep alive. To entertain, or keep pleasantly employed. "The alteration of scenes *feeds* and relieves the eye." BAC. Neuterly, to take food, generally applied to irrational animals. To turn cattle to pasture, or to graze. To live upon, to prey upon; used with *on* or *upon*.

FEE'D, *S.* one who supplies with food. One that eats. Figuratively, a nourisher, supporter, or encourager. "A *feeder* of my riots," SHAK. One who is nice in his food. "Such fine *feeders* are no guests for me." DRYD.

To FEE'L, *v. n.* (*preter* & *part. pass.* *felt*; *felan*, Sax.) to perceive by the touch. Figuratively, to grope after; to search for by the touch. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil which happens to others. Actively, to perceive by touching. Figuratively, to have the sense of pain or pleasure. To be affected by. To know, or be acquainted with. "He *felt* himself." To try, sound, or discover. "He hath writ this, to *feel* my affection to your honour." SHAK.

FEE'L, *S.* the sense of feeling, the touch. "Distinguished by the *feel*." SHARP.

FEE'LER, *S.* one who can distinguish by the touch. In natural history, the horns or antennæ of insects, whereby they grope out their way, and clean their eyes.

FEE'LING, *part.* (of FEEL) that which expresses great sensibility, or affects strongly. "A *feeling* line." SHAK.

FEE'LING, *S.* the sense whereby we get the ideas of hard, soft, dry, wet, smooth, rough, hot, cold, &c. It is both the grossest, and the most extensive of all the senses; if not that which includes all the rest. Figuratively, perception, sensibility, tenderness.

FEE'LINGLY, *adv.* in such a manner, as if sensible or feeling any thing one's self. So as to affect others deeply.

FEE'T, *S.* the plural of FOOT.

FEE'TLESS, *adj.* without feet. "Feeble birds." CAMDEN.

To FE'IGN, *v. a.* (pronounced *fain*; *feindre*, Fr.) to invent; to assert a thing which is not. "Thou *feignest* them." Nib. vi. 8. To counterfeit, hatch, or put on the appearance of a thing. "Feigns a laugh." POPE. To relate fictitiously; to fable. "The poets did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees." SHAK.

FE'IGNEDLY, *adv.* in a fictitious, or fabulous manner. Counterfeitly

FE'IGNER, *S.* an inventor. The author of a fable or fiction.

FEI'NT, *part.* (instead of *feigned*; from *feign*, or *feint*, Fr.)

invented. Opposed to true, or real. "Any *feint* appearance." LOCKE.

FEINT, S. (*feinte*, Fr.) a meer show; a false appearance or attempt; an offer at something not intended to be; a disguise. In fencing, a false offer made at one part to draw a person off from his guard, when the design is to make a real pass at another. In rhetoric, a figure wherein the speaker touches on a subject, while he pretends to pass it by. In music, a semitone.

FELANDERS, S. worms in hawks. AINSW.

FELDFARE, S. see FIELDFARE.

To FELICITATE, *v. a.* (*felicatus* of *felicito*, Lat. *feliciter*, Fr.) to make happy. "To fill and *felicitate* his spirits." WATTS. To congratulate; to wish a person joy, or rejoice with a person on account of his having met with success, preferment, or some remarkably good occurrence.

FELICITATION, S. (Fr.) the act of wishing joy, or rejoicing with a person on account of some happy event.

FELICITY, S. (*felicité*, Fr. *felicitas*, Lat.) a state wherein a person has no wants to satisfy, no wishes to fulfil, no evils to remove; but is easy without pain, and joyful without any dash or mixture of sorrow.

FELINE, *adj.* (*felinus*, Lat.) resembling a cat. "His tail, which is *feline*." GREW.

FELL, *adj.* (*felle*, Sax. *fel*, Belg. *felone*, Ital.) void of mercy or humanity; cruel; barbarous; savage.

FELL, S. (*fel*, Sax.) the skin, the hide. "Flesh and *fell*." SHAK.

To FELL, *v. a.* (*fell*, Ill. and *foillan*, Sax. to fall, *fellen*, Teut.) to knock down; to make a person tumble on the ground by the force of a blow. To hew or cut down.

FELL, *preter* of FALL.

FELLER, S. one who hews or cuts down.

FELLMONGER, S. (from *fel*, Sax. a skin, and *monger*, Sax. a dealer or feller) one that deals in and sells peltry or skins.

FELLOE, S. (*felge*, Dan. and Teut.) the pieces of wood which make the circumference of a wheel. Sometimes wrote *fally* or *felly*.

FELLOW, S. (from *follow* according to *Minsbew*; from *fe*, faith, and *lag*, bound, according to *Junius*; *fallow*, Scot. probably from *felage*, Ill. or *fylgian*, Sax.) a companion, or one often in one's company. One united in the same undertaking. An equal. One thing suited to another, or one of a pair. One like to, or resembling, another. Sometimes used in familiar discourse for a man or person. "A *valliant fellow*." SHAK. Sometimes used in contempt, to convey the idea of a low or despicable person. A member of a society. A member of a college, who partakes in its government and revenues. *Fellow*, in composition, generally denotes community or equality of nature, station or employment.

To FELLOW, *v. a.* to suit or match one thing with another. To pair or produce one thing resembling another in size, colour, &c.

FELLOW-COMMONER, S. one who has the right of common with another. In Cambridge, a commoner of the higher order, who sits at table and eats his commons with the fellows of the college.

FELLOW-CREATURE, S. one that has the same creator, generally applied to animals of the same species.

FELLOW-FEELING, S. sympathy; or the being as much affected with the sufferings of another, as if they were our own. A combination in order to defraud or cheat. "Your *milkwoman* and your nursery maid have a *fellow-feeling*." *Hist. of J. Bull.*

FELLOW-HEIR, S. one who has right to the same inheritance with another; a coheir. "The Gentiles should *be fellow-heirs*." Eph. iii. 6.

FELLOW-HELPER, S. one who lends his assistance to promote the same design. "*Fellow-helpers* to the truth." John iii. 8.

FELLOW-LABOURER, S. one who labours to promote the same design. "My *fellow-labourers*." DRYD.

FELLOW-LIKE, FELLOWLY, *adv.* like a companion; on equal terms.

FELLOWSHIP, S. (from *fellow* and *ship* of *seip*, Sax. an office) company; society; the state of persons who are frequently together and jointly take part in any design. Association; a confederacy or union of several persons by some contract, bond or obligation. "They have never any settled *fellowship*, never any solemn agreement." HOOKER. A partnership or joint interest. Equality. Fondness for scuffling or entertainments of drinking, used with good. An establishment at a university, with a share in the revenues of a college. In arithmetic, a rule by

which the stock of any company is divided in proportion to the several sums each partner brought in; it is divided into single and double. Single fellowship, or fellowship without time, is that which adjusts the several proportions each partner is to have of the stock, without any regard to the time they have been in partnership. Double fellowship, or fellowship with time, is that which assigns every particular partner his share of the stock, allowing also the interest of his money for the time that the partnership has subsisted.

FELLY, S. see FELLOE.

FELLY, *adv.* (from *fell*, and *ly*; of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as shows want of all the kind and benevolent affections. In a cruel, barbarous, and savage manner.

FELLO *de se*, S. (law Lat.) in law, one who willingly and deliberately kills himself.

FEL'ON, S. (Fr. *felo*, law Lat. *fehlen*, Teut. *faelin*, Sax. to be deficient) a person who is guilty of some crime, which will subject him to death, by the law. A whitlow, or tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane.

FEL'ON, *adj.* (*felle*, Sax.) cruel; barbarous; savage. "His *felon* hate." POPE.

FELO'NIOUS, *adj.* belonging to a felon; subjecting to death by the law; figuratively, wicked; barbarous.

FELO'NIOUSLY, *adv.* after the manner of a felon; or with an intent to rob or murder.

FEL'ONY, S. (*felonie*, Fr. *felonia*, Lat.) any crime which subjects a man to death by the law.

FE'LT, the *preter* of FEEL.

FE'LT, S. (Sax.) a kind of stuff, or cloath, either of wool alone, or of castors, camels, conies hair, and lambs wool, neither spun, crossed, nor woven, but wrought and fulled with lees and size, and afterwards shaped into the form of a hat upon a block. A hide or skin of animals; from *fel*, Sax. "See that the *felt* be loose," MORT. The last sense seems owing to the author's mistaking *felt* for *fell*.)

To FE'LT, *v. a.* (from the noun) to make cloth or stuff only by fulling, and working with lees and size, without weaving or crossing. "The same wool one man *felts* into a hat." HALE.

FELU'CCA, S. (*felleu*, Fr. *feikon*, Arab. a ship) a small six-oared vessel, much used in the Mediterranean, of the size of a sloop or shallop, having conveniencies made for fixing the rudder either at the head or stern.

FE'MALE, S. (*femelle*, Fr.) that sex which bears or brings forth young.

FE'MALE, *adj.* belonging to that sex, which conceives and bears offspring. *Female rhymes* in poetry, are such as end in a feminine, so called by the French, from whom the term is taken, because it is pronounced very weakly or obscurely; such are the following from Cowley;

"Th' excess of heat is but a fable;

"We know the torrid zone is now found habitable."

FE'ME covert, S. (Fr.) in law, a married woman.

FE'ME sole, S. (Fr.) in law, a single, or unmarried woman. A *feme sole merchant*, is a woman in London who carries on a trade without her husband, and is therefore charged without him. *Cust. of London*.

FEMINA'LITY, S. the quality or nature of a female. "The parts of *feminality* take place." BROWN. Not in use.

FEMININE, *adj.* (*femininus*, Lat.) of that sex which bears young. Figuratively, soft, delicate. Like a woman, or wanting that natural hardness which distinguishes the male sex. "Not a man of war, but altogether *feminine*." RALEIGH. In grammar, that gender which denotes a word to belong to a female.

FEMININE, S. a female. "Without *feminine*." Par. Lost.

FEM'ORAL, *adj.* (*femoralis*, Lat. of *femur*, *femoris*, Lat.) belonging to the thigh.

FE'N, S. (*fen*, *fenne*, Sax. *fen*, Ill. *venne*, Belg.) a wet, moist, or boggy place on land overflowed with water, so as not to be solid enough to support the weight of a person; or else having some eminencies of dry land interspersed with rivulets, or pieces of water.

FE'NCE, S. (a contraction of *defence*) any thing or means made use of to guard from danger. "There is no *fence* against inundations." L'ESTRANGE. An inclosure, hedge, or paling, serving to keep persons from entering any spot of ground. The art of fencing. "A master of *fence*." SHAK. The last sense is obsolete.

To FE'NCE, *v. a.* to inclose or secure a place by a hedge or paling. To defend or guard, used with against. Neuterly, to practice the art of fencing, or that which teaches the use of the sword; followed by *with*. To guard against;

gainst; to use such methods as to hinder the progress of any vice or evil; used with against.

FEN'CELESS, *adj.* open, or without any inclosure.

FEN'CER, *S.* a person who makes use of the sword according to the rules of fencing. One who teaches fencing or the art of using the sword.

FEN'CIBLE, *adj.* capable of defence. *Addis.*

FEN'GING, *S.* the art of defence or of using the sword. This is in so great repute in the East, that none but princes are allowed to teach it; but in *Montaigne's* time, the nobility of France, looked upon a skill in this science, in the same manner as the Romans did on a perfection in dancing, *i. e.* as a very great disgrace. *Fencing*, likewise signifies the hedge or pales used to in close ground.

To FEN'D, *v. a.* (from *defend*) to keep off. "To fend the bitter cold." *Dryd.* Neuterly, to dispute; or shift off a charge. "Able to fend and prove with them." *Locke.* Amongst the sailors, the same as *defend*; thus, to fend the boat is to keep it from dashing to pieces or driving against rocks.

FEN'DER, *S.* a plate of iron or brass laid before a fire to prevent the coals that fall, from rolling upon and injuring the floor. Among mariners, any thing laid or hung on the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION, *S.* (*faneratio*, *Lat.*) usury; or an allowance made or taken for the use of money.

FE'NUGREEK, *S.* (*fœnum græcum*, *Lat.*) in botany, called *trigonella*, by *Linnaeus*. The empalement of the flower is of one leaf, bell shaped, and cut at the top into five segments. The flower is of the butterfly kind; the standard oval, obtuse, reflected; the two wings oblong, spreading flat, so as to appear outwardly like a regular flower of three petals: the keel is short, and occupies the navel of the flower. It has ten rising stamina, nine of which are joined and one separate, terminated by single summits, and an oval, oblong germen which turns to an oblong, oval pod, filled with kidney shaped seeds. It is ranged by *Linnaeus* in the third sect. of his seventeenth class, and by *Tournefort* in the fourth sect. of his eleventh. The species are six. The seeds of the first are used much in fomentations, bathings, cataplasms, and in emollient clysters, being ripening, dissolving, and anodyne. Farriers and grooms make drinks of it for horses, but as the seeds are too hard to be pounded in a mortar, they should be ground in a mill.

FEN'NEL, *S.* (*fenkel*, in *Lincoln.* *finel*, *fenol*, *Sax.* *fenchel*, *Teut.* *fenouil*, *Fr.* *fenocchio*, *Ital.* *fœniculum*, *Lat.*) in botany, hath an umbellated flower; the great umbel composed of many smaller without an involucre; the umbel is uniform; the flowers have five incurved petals, and five stamina; the germen is situated under the flower, and afterwards turns into an oblong fruit, deeply channelled; dividing into two parts, each containing a single seed. *Tournefort* ranges it in the second sect. of his seventh class, and *Linnaeus*, somewhat improperly, has joined it with the *anethum*, which belongs to the second sect of his fifth class. The species are three. The leaves, seeds, and roots of the common sort are used in medicine; the root being one of the five opening roots, the seed one of the great carminative seeds, and the leaves made use of in distilling a simple water.

FEN'NEL-FLOWER, *S.* a plant.

FEN'NEL-GIANT, *S.* a plant.

FEN'NY, *adj.* (from *fen*) soft by the settling of rain, or overflowing of waters, applied to ground; marshy; moorish. Inhabiting, or dwelling in a marsh. "A fenney snake." *Shak.*

FEN'NY-STONE, *S.* a plant.

FENSU'CKED, *adj.* exhaled from a fen or marsh. "You 'fensuck'd fogs, drawn by the pow'rful fun." *Shak.*

FE'OD, *S.* (*feodum*, *law Lat.*) in law, fee, tenure; wants authority.

FE'ODAL, *adj.* (*feodal*, *Fr.*) held from another.

FE'ODARY, *S.* (from *feodum*, *law Lat.* See *FEDARY*) one who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superiour lord.

To FE'OFF, *v. a.* (*fief*, *fieffer*, *Fr.* *feoffo*, *law Lat.*) to put in possession. To give a right to a possession.

FEOFFE', *S.* (*feoffatus*, *low Lat.* *fieffé*, *Fr.*) one put in possession.

FEOFFER, *S.* one who gives possession; distinguished in law from a donor; because the *feoffer* grants in fee simple, and a donor in fee-tail, *Litt. lib. 1. c. 6.*

FEOFFMENT, *S.* (*feoffamentum*, *low Lat.*) in law, a gift or grant of any manors, messuages, lands or tenements to another in fee, *i. e.* to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin, and possession of the estate granted.

FERIATION, *S.* (*feriae*, *Lat.* a holiday) the act of celebrating or keeping holiday, by ceasing from labour. A cessation from work. "As though there were any *feriation* in nature." *Brown.* Not in use.

FER'INE, *adj.* (*ferinus*, *Lat.*) wild; untamed. "Ferine, noxious, and untameable beasts." *Hale.* Not in use.

FER'INENESS, *S.* wildness. The quality of uncultivated and untamed wildness. "Barbarism and *ferineness*." *Hale.* Not in use.

FER'ITY, *S.* (the *e* pronounced short, *feritas*, *Lat.*) barbarity; cruelty, wildness. "The most abject and stupid *ferity*." *Woodw.* Not in use.

To FERME'NT, *v. a.* (*fermenter*, *Fr.* *fermento*, *Lat.*) to exalt, rarify or comminute, by putting the particles into an intestine commotion. Neuterly, to have its parts put into intestine commotion.

FERMENT, *S.* (*fermentum*, *Lat.*) that which causes an intestine motion in the particles of a fluid. Figuratively, the intestine motion of the particles applied to fluids. A commotion or tumult, applied to government.

FERME'NTABLE, *adj.* capable of having its parts put into an intestine commotion.

FERME'NTAL, *adj.* having the power of raising an intestine commotion.

FERMENTATION, *S.* (*fermentatio*, *Lat.*) intestine motion of the small insensible particles of a body arising from no visible, external, mechanic cause, and producing a considerable alteration therein.

FERMENTATIVE, *adj.* causing, or having the power to cause an intestine commotion of the particles.

FER'N, *S.* (*fern*, *Sax.*) in botany, a plant growing on stumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches. Decoctions of the root are used as diet-drink in chronical cases; and country people esteem it a sovereign remedy in the rickets.

FER'NY, *adj.* overgrown with fern.

FERO'CIOUS, *adj.* (*feroce*, *Fr.* *ferox*, *ferocis*, *Lat.*) wild, untamed, savage: resembling a savage. "Each *ferocious* feature." *Pope.*

FERO'CITY, *S.* (*ferocité*, *Fr.* *ferocitas*, *Lat.*) fierceness of disposition or look.

FER'REOUS, *adj.* (*ferreus*, *Lat.*) of the nature of iron. "No *ferreous* or magnetical nature." *Brown.* Not in use.

FER'RET, *S.* (*fured*, *Brit.* *feret*, *Fr.* *ferret*, *Belg.* *ferretta*, *Ital.* *frete*, *Dan.*) a small animal, of the size and somewhat resembling a rat, with red eyes, and a long snout, used to catch rabbits, or rats. A kind of narrow ribband made of a meaner sort of silk, with a mixture of cotton, or thread.

To FER'RET, *v. a.* to drive out of a lurking place, alluding to the manner in which *ferrets* drive rabbits out of their holes. "The arch-bishop had *ferreted* him out of all his holds." *Heylin.* Used with *out* before the hiding place.

FER'RETER, *S.* one who hunts another, and discovers him in his hiding places or privacies.

FER'RIAGE, *S.* (from *ferry*) the sum paid for passage at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS, *adj.* (*ferrugineux*, *Fr.* *ferrugineus*, *Lat.*) partaking of the particles or qualities of iron: Used by philosophical writers.

FER'RULE, *S.* (from *ferrum*, *Lat.* iron) an iron or brass cap, or ring, put round or at the end of a thing to hinder it from splitting or wearing.

To FER'RY, *v. a.* (*faran*, *Sax.* *fara*, of *fer*, *Isl.* to go, *fære*, *Isl.* to move, *fabr*, *Teut.* a passage) to row a boat, or vessel across the river; used with *over*. Neuterly, to cross a river in a boat or vessel.

FER'RY, *S.* (from the verb) a vessel or boat in which persons cross the water. Figuratively, the place where boats ply which cross the water. The common passage for a vessel or boat across a river.

FER'RY-MAN, *S.* one who keeps a ferry; or rows a boat at a common passage across the water.

FER'TH, or FOR'TH, in the composition of names, is derived from *fyrth*, *Sax.* and signifies an army.

FER'TILE, *adj.* (*fertilis*, *Lat.*) producing a great quantity. Fruitful; with *of* before the thing produced.

FER'TILENESS, *S.* the quality of producing abundance. Fruitful.

To FERTIL'ITATE, *v. a.* to make fruitful. "A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole cluster of eggs." *Brown.* Not in use.

FERTILITY, *S.* (*fertilité*, *Fr.* *fertilitas*, *Lat.*) the quality of producing plenty or abundance. Fruitfulness.

To FER'TILIZE *v. a.* (*fertiliser*, *Fr.*) to make fruitful.

FER'TILEY,

F E T

FERTILY, *adv.* in great quantities, or abundance.

FER'VENCY, *S.* (*fervent*, Fr. *fervens*, Lat.) eagerness; warmth of application, applied to the mind. Zeal, or warmth of devotion.

FER'VENT, *adj.* (Fr. *fervens*, Lat.) hot, opposed to cold. Vehement, or warm, applied to the temper. Ardent, warm, zealous, or flaming with devotion.

FER'VENTLY, *adv.* in an eager, vehement, earnest, ardent, or zealous manner.

FER'VID, *adj.* (*fervidus*, Lat.) hot. Figuratively, ardent, zealous, vehement.

FERVIDITY, *S.* heat, opposed to cold. Figuratively, warmth of temper.

FER'VIDNESS, *S.* the quality of being warm of temper, earnest in application, or zealous in devotion.

FER'ULA, *S.* (Lat. *ferule*, Fr. from *fero*, Lat. to bear or support, because the stalks were made use of in supporting trees; or of *ferio*, Lat. to strike; because formerly sticks were made of them, with which schoolmasters corrected their scholars) in botany, fennel-giant hath an umbellated flower; the principal umbel is uniform, globular, consisting of several smaller of the same form, called rays; and the involucre is composed of several narrow leaves, which fall off. The flowers have five long, erect petals, and five stamina; under the flower is a turbinated germen, which supports two reflex styles, and afterwards becomes an elliptical, compressed, plain fruit, dividing into two parts, having each a large, elliptical, plain seed, marked with three lines on each side. Linnæus places it in the 2d sect. of his 5th chap. and Tournefort in the 5th sect. of his 7th. The species are eight. Likewise an instrument made use of by schoolmasters, to flap the hands of their scholars with by way of punishment.

To **FER'ULE**, *v. a.* to correct or strike with a ferula.

FER'VOUR, *S.* (*ferveur*, Fr. *fervor*, Lat. of *ferveo*, to be hot) heat or warmth opposed to cold. Eagerness, or earnestness of application; warmth, or heat of temper; ardour, or zeal in devotion.

FES'CUE, *S.* (*vesee*, *vesken*, Belg. *festu*, Fr.) a small wire used by persons who teach to read, to point out the letters.

FES'ELS, *S.* a kind of base grain. "Disdain not *fesels* or "poorvech to sow." MAY.

FES'SE, *S.* (*farcia*, Lat. a band or girdle) in heraldry, one of the nine honourable ordinaries, representing a band or belt, dividing the escutcheon horizontally in the middle, and separating the chief from the point; possessing the centre of it, and containing in breadth one third part thereof. *Fesse point*, is the exact centre of the escutcheon. *Fesseways*, or in *Fesse*, denotes the bearing a thing after the manner of a Fesse. *Party per Fesse*, signifies, parted across the middle of a shield, from side to side, through the *fesse point*.

To **FES'TER**, (*fesse*, Bav. a swelling corrupted, according to JUNIUS) to rankle, to grow inflamed.

FES'TINATE, *adj.* (*festinatus*, Lat.) hasty, expeditious, opposed to delay. "A most *festinate* preparation." SHAK. Not in use.

FES'TIVAL, *adj.* (*festivus*, Lat.) belonging to feasts, or public entertainments. "Festival entertainments." ART.

FES'TIVAL, *S.* a time of public feasting. A day of religious or public joy.

FES'TIVE, *adj.* (*festivus*, Lat.) gay; joyous.

FES'TIVITY, *S.* (*festivitas*, Lat.) a feast, or time of public rejoicing. Gaiety; joyfulness. A temper or behaviour suitable to a feast.

FES'TOON, *S.* (*feston*, Fr.) in architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together thickest at middle, and suspended at the ends.

FES'TUCINE, *adj.* (*fustuca*, Lat.) straw colour; or of a colour between green and yellow. "A little insect of a *festucine* or pale green." BROWN. Not in use.

FES'TUCOUS, *adj.* (*festuca*, Lat.) formed of, or resembling straws. "Straws, or *festucous* divisions." BROWN. Not in use.

To **FET'**, *v. a.* (from *fetch*; *fet*, Isl. a foot.) to fetch. To go, and bring to a person or place. "They *fet* forth Urijah." JER. xxvi. 23.

To **FET'CH**, *v. a.* (preter *fetched*; *feccan*, *feccan*, Sax.) to go, in order to bring something to a person. To derive, applied to family descent. To strike at a distance. To bring to any state, by some powerful means. To perform with suddenness and violence. To take, or make an excursion. "To *fetch* a turn about the garden." SHAK. To reach, arrive at, to come up to, or equal in motion. To equal in value. "Silver in the coin, will never *fetch* so much "as silver in bullion." LOCKE.

FET'CH, *S.* a stratagem in which a design is attained indi-

F I B

rectly; or in which one thing seems to be intended, and another is done. A trick or artifice.

FETC'HER, *S.* one who makes use of artifice. One who goes for, and brings a thing from a distant place.

FET'ID, *adj.* (*fetidus*, Lat.) stinking; having a strong and offensive smell.

FET'IDNESS, *S.* the quality of having a strong and offensive smell.

FET'LOCK, *S.* (*feetlock*, or of *fet*, Isl. a foot and lock) in farriery, a tuft of hair growing behind the postern joint; horses of a low size have it not.

FET'TER, *S.* (*fat*, Sax. *fet*, Isl. a foot; *fettere*, Sax.) chains for the feet, put on prisoners to prevent their escape. Figuratively, any restraint.

To **FET'TER**, *v. a.* to put chains or shackles on the legs. Figuratively, to enchain; to bind; to deprive of freedom or liberty.

To **FET'TLE**, *v. a.* (a cant word) to bustle, or make an appearance of being busy. To do trifling business. "To *fettle* about the room." SWIFT.

FE'TUS, *S.* (*fetus*, Lat.) any animal full grown, but in the womb.

FE'UD, *S.* (*feahd*, Sax. enmity) quarrel; opposition; war.

FE'UDS, *S.* (plural; *feodum*, Lat.) in law, lands that are hereditary. "Lands were originally held at will, and "then called *munera*, or grants; afterwards they were held "for life, and then termed *beneficia*, benefices; after which "they were made hereditary in families, and then called "*feuds*." 3 SALK. xvi. 5.

FE'UDAL, *adj.* (*feudalis*, low Lat.) pertaining to fees or tenures, by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

FE'UDATORY, *S.* (*feudataire*, Fr.) one who holds by some conditional tenure from a superiour.

FE'VER, *S.* (*fever*, *fever*, Dan. and Teut. *fevre*, Fr. *fefer*, Sax. *febris*, Lat.) in medicine, a disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened; or in which heat and cold prevail by turns; the last is an intermittent fever.

To **FE'VER**, *v. a.* to put into or effect with a fever. "The "white hand of a lady *fever* thee!" SHAK.

FE'VERET, *S.* (a diminutive of *fever*) a slight fever.

FE'VERFEW, *S.* (*feberfuge*, S. from *febris*, Lat. a fever, and *fugo*, Lat. to drive away) a plant.

FE'VERISH, *adj.* troubled with, or tending to, a fever. Figuratively, inconstant, alluding to the alternate sensation of heat and cold in intermittent fevers. "We toss "and turn about our *feverish* will." DRYD. Occasioning heat. "The *feverish* North." DRYD.

FE'VERISHNESS, *S.* a slight disorder, or affection of a fever.

FE'VEROUS, *adj.* (*fevroux*, *fevreuse*, Fr.) troubled with, or having the nature of a fever. Having a tendency to produce fevers. "A *feverous* disposition of the year." BACON.

FEU'ILLAGE, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *failla-weje*) a bunch, row, or circle of leaves. "*Feuillage* or laurel round the oval." JERVAS.

FEU'ILLEMORT, *S.* (from *feuille*, Fr. a leaf, and *mort*, Fr. dead) the colour of a faded leaf. Corruptly pronounced, and sometimes written *philemot*.

FEW', *adj.* (*feo*, *foiwa*, Sax. *faer*, Brit. *fua*, Dan.) not many, applied most properly to number; but by Londoners sometimes applied to quantity; as "a *few* broth," i. e. a small quantity of broth. Sometimes elliptical used with *in*; as, "The firm resolve I here *in few* disclose." POPE. The term *words* is understood.

FEW'EL, *S.* (*feu*, Fr. fire) materials for making and keeping up a fire.

To **FEW'EL**, *v. a.* to keep up a fire by supplying it with fuel. "*Fewels* the infernal flame." COWLEY.

FEW'NESS, *S.* smallness, applied to number.

To **FEY'**, *v. a.* (*veghen*, Belg.) in agriculture, to cleanse of mud. "*Feying* and casting that mud upon heaps." TUSS.

FIB', *S.* (a corruption of *fable*, or *fabula*, Lat.) an untruth.

To **FIB'**, *v. n.* to tell lies or falsehoods.

FIB'BER, *S.* a person that speaks falsehoods.

FIB'RE, *S.* (Fr. *fibra*, Lat.) a small thread or string. In physics, a long fine part or thread whereof natural bodies consist, and which prevents their being friable or brittle. In anatomy, a long slender thread, which being variously intervoven or bound up, forms the various solid parts of an animal body.

FI'BRIL, *S.* (*fibrille*, Fr. *fibrilla*, Lat.) a small fibre, which being joined to others composes one of the larger.

FI'BROUS, *adj.* (*fibreux*, Fr.) consisting of small threads or fibres.

FIBULA,

FIBULA, *S.* (Lat.) in anatomy, the outer and slenderer of the two bones of the leg.

FICKLE, *adj.* (*ficol*, Sax.) not of the same sentiments or opinion long; inconstant. Not fixed; liable to change. "*Fickle their state.*" *Par. Loft.*

FICKLENESS, *S.* a disposition of mind liable to frequent change. A state of inconstancy, applied to the mind.

FICKLY, *adv.* in a manner liable to change; not settled or fixed. "A power that's *fickly* held." *SOUTHERNE.*

FICO, *S.* (Ital. *fie*, Sax. a fig) an expression of contempt by snapping the fingers, implying *a fig for you*. "He then gives a *fico* to all his adversaries can attempt against him." *CAREW.*

FICTION, *S.* (Fr. *fiction*, Lat.) the act of forming a fable or story by help of the imagination. The thing feigned. A falsehood, or thing which has no existence in nature.

FICTIOUS, *adj.* (*fictus*, Lat. of *fungo*, Lat.) imaginary. "*Fictious circles.*" *PRIOR.* A word coined by the author quoted; but frequently made use of in conversation by Londoners.

FICTITIOUS, *adj.* (*fictitious*, Lat.) counterfeit, opposed to genuine. Made in order to resemble or pass for something else. Imaginary, opposed to real.

FICTITIOUSLY, *adv.* in a false, imaginary or chimerical manner.

FID', *S.* (*fitta*, Ital.) a pointed iron with which seamen untwist their cords. *SKINNER.*

FIDDLE, *S.* (*fithele*, Sax. *fidul*, Teut. *wedel*, Belg. *fidicula*, Lat.) in music, a stringed instrument. See *VIOLIN.*

To **FIDDLE**, *v. a.* (*fidlen*, Teut.) to play on a violin or fiddle. Figuratively, to trifle, to spend a great deal of time in seeming industry without doing any thing.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, *S.* (see *FADDLE*) trifling or trifles. "Abundance of *fiddle-faddle* of that nature." *Spect.* N^o 299.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, *adj.* trifling; making a bustle or giving trouble about nothing. "A troublesome, *fiddle-faddle* old woman." *Hist of J. Bull.*

FIDDLER, *S.* (*fithele*, Sax. *fidler*, Belg.) one who plays on the violin.

FIDDLESTICK, *S.* the bow furnished with hair which the musician draws over the strings of the fiddle.

FIDELITY, *S.* (*fidelité*, Fr. *fidelitas*, Lat.) honesty in dealing; veracity or truth in testimony; firmness in adherence or in loyalty.

To **FIDGE** or **FIDGET**, *v. n.* (a cant word if not from *figan*, Sax. to be anxious through ill-will, or *fyk*, Isl. to be driven about by the wind) to move nimbly but uncouthly, or awkwardly. "You wriggle, *fidge* and make a rant." *SWIFT.*

FIDUCIAL, *adj.* (*fiducia*, Lat.) confident; without any degree of doubt. That which may be depended on, or affords certainty; hence the *fiducial* edge of a quadrant of altitude is that which has the degrees engraven on it, and on that account makes any problem worked by it both sure and easy.

FIDUCIARY, *S.* (*fiduciarius*, Lat.) one that has any thing in trust. In divinity, one who places so much confidence in faith, as to look on good works as no ways contributing to his salvation. "The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciaries.*" *HAMMOND.*

FIDUCIARY, *adj.* without any degree of doubt. "A *fiduciary* assent." *WAKE.*

FIEF, *S.* (Fr.) in law, a fee, manor or possession held by some tenure of a superiour.

FIELD, *S.* (pronounced *feeld*, *feld*, Sax. and Teut. *weld*, Belg. *folld*, Isl. *feuld*, Hung.) ground not inhabited, built on or inclosed, A space of ground which is cultivated. The open country, opposed to quarters. Figuratively, the ground where a battle is fought. A battle or campaign. A wide extent or expanse. "Where *fields* of light and *liquid ether* flow." *DRYD.* Compass; or a subject which will afford an opportunity for a person to display his abilities. "A large *field* to expatiate in." *Spect.* In painting or heraldry, the ground or surface on which figures or bearings are drawn.

FIELDED, *part.* encamped, engaged in war. "In the *field* of battle, our *fielded* friends." *SHAK.*

FIELD-BASIL, *S.* a plant.

FIELD-FARE, *S.* (from *feld*, Sax. a field, and *faran*, Sax. to go or wander) a bird of passage, supposed to come from the Northern countries.

FIELD-MARSHAL, *S.* the commander of an army in the field.

FIELD OFFICER, *S.* an officer whose command, in the field, extends to a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major.

FIELD-PIECE, *S.* in gunnery, small cannon used only in battles, not in sieges.

FRIEND, *S.* (*fynd*, Sax. *fiend*, Belg. *feind*, Teut. an enemy, *fiende*, Sax. the devil) the devil. Any infernal being.

FIERCE, *adj.* (*fier*, Fr. *ferox*, Lat. *φῆρ*, Æol. for *θηρ*, Gr. *phēr* for *ther* Gr.) wild, furious, or not easily tamed. Violent; outrageous. "*Fierce winds.*" *James iii. 2.* Terrible, or causing terror. "*Fierce look.*"

FIERCELY, *adv.* in furious, violent, or outrageous manner.

FIERCENESS, *S.* wildness. Eagerness after slaughter. Quickness to attack. Outragiousness. Violence with respect to passion. Irresistible force, applied to motion.

FIERI-FACIAS, *S.* (Lat. you may cause it to be done) in law, a writ that lies where a person has recovered judgment for debt or damages, in the king's court, against any one; by which the sheriff is commanded to levy the debt and damages on the defendant's goods and chattels.

FIERINESS, *S.* hot qualities. Heat of temper.

FIERY, *adj.* consisting of hot particles, or such as burn. Burning with passion, Heated by fire. "The sword which is made *fieri*," *Hook.*

FIFE, *S.* (*ffire*, Ital.) a shrill pipe, blown like a German flute, used to accompany the drum in an army.

FIFTEEN, *adj.* (from *five* and *ten*, *fiftyn*, Sax. from *ff*, Sax. five, and *tyn*, Sax. ten, *femtan*, Run. from *fem*, Run. five and *tan* of *ti*, or *tiu*, Run. ten) a number consisting of five and ten added together.

FIFTEENTH, *adj.* (*fifteotha*, *fiftynta*, Sax. from *ff*, Sax. five and *teotha*, Sax. the tenth, *fintaihunda*, Goth) that which follows next in order to the fourteenth.

FIFTH, *adj.* (*ffst*, *fifta*, *fifta*, Sax.) the ordinal of five; that which is next in order to the fourth. It should be noted that all the ordinals are used elliptically for the part which they express, thus a fourth is a fourth part.

FIFTHLY, *adv.* in the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, *adj.* (*fifteogotha*, Sax.) the next in order to forty-nine. The ordinal of fifty.

FIFTY, *adj.* (*fiftig*, Sax. *finitigans*, Goth. *femtibi*, Run. *fimentyu*, Isl.) a number consisting of five tens added together.

FIG, *S.* (*figue*, Fr. *figo*, Span. *feige*, Teut. *wügbe*, Belg. *fic*, Sax. *ficus*, Lat.) the name of a sweet fruit. The tree hath male and female flowers, included within the skin or covering of the fruit; the male flowers, which are but few, being situated in the upper part, and the female, which are numerous, in the lower. The former sit each upon a different foot-stalk, have an empalement divided into three parts, no petals, but three bristly stamens: The female flowers sit on distinct foot-stalks, have their empalements divided into five parts, are without petals; but have a germen as the empalement, which becomes a large seed sitting in the empalement. *Linnaeus* ranges it in the third sect. of his twenty-third class. The species are eleven.

To **FIG**, *v. a.* (see *FICO*) to insult with ficos or contemptuous motions of the fingers. "Do this, and *fig* me." *SHAK.* To put something useless into a person's head. "*Figs* her in the crown with another story." *L. ESTR.*

FIG-APPLE, *S.* an apple which has no core in it.

FIG-MARIGOLD, *S.* a plant, resembling house-leek, who leaves grow opposite each other in pairs.

To **FIGHT**, *v. a.* (preter and part. pass. fought, *figan*, *feohtan*, *fyhtan*, Sax.) to contend with another, either with arms, sticks, or the fist. To endeavour by blows, or other forcible means to get the better of, or to conquer an enemy; used both of war and single combat. To contend; it has with before the person opposed.

FIGHT, *S.* (*fyght*, Sax.) a violent attack or struggle for conquest between enemies, applied both to armies and single persons. Among sailors, something to screen the combatants in ships.

FIGHTER, *S.* a person engaged in war, or single combat. A person fond of fighting.

FIGHTING, *particip.* qualified, or fit for battle. "An *host* of *fighting* men." *Chron.* Where a battle is fought. "In *fighting* fields." *POPE.*

FIGMENT, *S.* (*figmentum*, Lat.) a fabulous story. A mere fiction.

FIGURABLE, *adj.* (from *figuro*, Lat.) capable of being moulded in a certain form and retaining it.

FIGURABILITY, *S.* the quality of being capable of a certain and permanent form.

FIGURAL, *adj.* represented by delineation. "The *figural* resemblances of several regions." *BROWN.* *Figural* numbers; are such as may or do represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered.

FIGURATE,

FIGURATE, *adj.* (*figuratus*, Lat.) of a certain and determinate form. Resembling any thing of a determinate form. "Figurate stones." *Figurate* counterpoint, in music, is that wherein there is a mixture of discords along with the concords. *Figurate* descant, in music, is that wherein discords are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords. See **DESCANT**.

FIGURATION, *S.* determination to a certain form. The act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, *adj.* (*figuratif, figurative*, Fr.) in divinity, serving as a type, to represent something else. In rhetoric, changed from the literal meaning to one more remote, and elegant. Full of rhetorical figures or embellishments, applied to style.

FIGURATIVELY, *adv.* by a figure; in a sense different from the literal meaning.

FIGURE, *S.* (Fr. of *figura*, Lat.) the form of any thing as terminated by the outline. Shape, person, or external form. After *make* some distinguished or eminent appearance. A statue. Any thing represented by drawing or painting. In logic, the *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question. A character denoting a number. In astrology, the diagram of the aspects of the astronomical houses. In divinity, some hieroglyphical or typical representation. In rhetoric, any mode of speaking, by which words are used in a sense different from their primary and literal meaning. In grammar, a deviation from the rules of analogy, or syntax. In dancing, the making the figure of eight in going round a couple; or the different turns and windings to be observed in any dance.

To **FIGURE**, *v. a.* (*figurer*, Fr. *figuro*, Lat.) to form or mould into any particular shape. To form a resemblance in painting, drawing, or statuary. To weave in flowers or other resemblances of natural objects. To represent by types, or hieroglyphics. To form an idea of a thing in the mind. To foreshew by some sign or token. "The heaven figures some event." SHAK. To use in a remote and figurative sense.

FIGURE-FLINGER, *S.* a pretender to astrology, and fortune-telling.

FIGWORT, *S.* a plant.

FILA'CEOUS, *adj.* (*filum*, Lat. a thread) consisting or composed of threads. "It is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter." BACON.

FILAMENT, *S.* (Fr. *filementa*, Lat.) a fine slender thread, whereof natural bodies are composed. The same as *Fibre*.

FIL'BERT, *S.* (derived by Junis and Skinner from *full beard* or *full of beards*, on account of its long beard or husk: But Johnson thinks it more probable that it took its name, as well as some other vegetables, from *Filbert*, or *Fulbert*, the person's name who first introduced it into these parts, or cultivated it) a fine hazel-nut with a thin shell, and a remarkable long bearded husk.

To **FIL'CH**, *v. a.* (*filczy*, Teut. covetous) to take away the property of another privately: Generally applied to stealing or taking away trifles.

FIL'CHER, *S.* one who privately defrauds another of something of small value.

FIL'LE, *S.* (Fr. *filum*, Lat.) a thread, or series. "Let me resume the *file* of my relation." WOTTON. A line on which papers are strung to keep them. A roll, or catalogue. A line of soldiers ranged behind one another.

FIL'LE, *S.* (*feol*, Sax. *wülen*, Belg. *piel*, Ill. *pele*. Russ. *pila*, Slav. and Pol. *pilnik*, Boh.) an instrument of iron used to wear away protuberancies, or smooth iron or steel by rubbing.

To **FIL'LE**, *v. a.* (*filum*, Lat. thread) to string upon a thread, or hang upon wire. In law, to *file* a bill, is to offer it for the judge's notice. To cut or wear away any roughness with a *file*, from *feolan*, Sax. To defile, pollute, or sully, from *filan*, Sax. "For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind." SHAK. This last sense is still retained in the North, but obsolete in the South parts of Great-Britain. Neuterly, to march like soldiers in a line one after another.

FIL'LE-CUTTER, *S.* one who makes *files*.

FIL'EMOT, *S.* (corrupted from *feuillemort*) brown colour. "The colours you are to wish for are blue or *file-moi*." SWIFT.

FIL'ER, *S.* one who uses a *file* in smoothing or shaping metals. In law, one who offers a bill to the notice of a judge.

FIL'IAL, *adj.* (Fr. of *filius*, Lat. a son) with the affection of a son; bearing the character or standing in the relation of a son.

FILIA'TION, *S.* (of *filius*, Lat. a son) the relation of a son to a father.

FILINGS, *S.* (without singular) the particles worn off by the rubbing of a *file*.

To **FIL'L**, *v. a.* (*syllan*, *fullan*, Sax. *fulben*, Teut.) to pour or put in, till a thing or vessel can contain no more. To store abundantly or plenteously. "Fill the waters in the seas." Gen. vi. 13. To satisfy, or content the appetite, wish or desires. Used with *out*, to pour liquor out of one vessel till it *fills* another; to swell or extend by means of something contained. With *up*, to employ. To occupy any space; to employ a vacant time. Neuterly, to give to drink. To grow full. To glut, or satiate. With *up*, to be unable, or incapable of containing any more; to make full.

FIL'L, *S.* as much as a thing can contain. As much as may satisfy, or content. The place between the shaft of a carriage. "The mule being put in the *fill* of a cart." MORTIM. This last sense seems to arise from erroneously using *fill* instead of *thill*.

FIL'LER, *S.* any thing that *fills* up room without use. "'Tis a meer *filler*." DRYD. One who is employed to *fill* vessels or carriages.

FIL'LET, *S.* (*filet*, Fr. *filum*, Lat.) a band to tie round the head or any other part. The fleshy part of the thigh, applied to a joint of veal, cut from that part of a calf. In cookery, any meat rolled together and tied round. In architecture, a little member which appears in ornaments and mouldings, called likewise a *listel*.

To **FIL'LET**, *v. a.* to bind with a *fillet* or bandage. In architecture, to adorn with an astragal, or listell. "He made hooks for the pillars, overlaid their chapiters and *filleted* them." Exod. xxxviii. 28.

To **FIL'LIP**, *v. a.* (of uncertain etymology) to strike with the nail by a sudden jerk or motion of the finger. "If I do, *fillip* me." SHAK.

FIL'LIP, *S.* a jerk of the finger let go from the thumb; a blow given with the nail by a jerk of the finger, from being bent so as to meet with the thumb, to a straight position.

FIL'LY, *S.* (*floy*, Brit. *filie*, Fr. *filia*, Lat.) a young horse or mare. A young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse.

FIL'M, *S.* (Sax.) a thin skin, membrane, or pellicle.

To **FIL'M**, *v. a.* to cover with a skin or pellicle. "It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place." SHAK.

FIL'MY, *adj.* consisting of membranes, skins, or pellicles.

To **FIL'TER**, *v. a.* (*filtro*, low Lat.) to clarify, or purify liquors by means of threads. To strain through paper, flannel, &c.

FIL'TER, *S.* (*filtrum*, Lat.) a twist of thread, one end of which is dipped in some fluid to be cleared, and the other hanging down on the outside of the vessel, the liquor by that means dripping from it. Figuratively, a strainer or any thing used to clear liquor, by percolation.

FIL'TH, *S.* (Sax. of *ful*, Sax. foul, *fulitha*, old Fr.) dirt, or any thing which fouls or makes a thing foul. Any thing which pollutes the foul.

FIL'THILY, *adv.* in such a manner as to render a thing nasty, or to pollute the mind, and excite offence and loathing in another.

FIL'THINESS, *S.* dirtiness; any thing soiled or daub'd. Corruption; pollution; a state of mind arising from being conversant in things which are opposite to decorum, decency, or elegance.

FIL'THY, *adj.* made foul, nasty, or dirty. Gross or polluted, applied to the mind.

To **FIL'TRATE**, *v. a.* (see **FILTER**) to pass or strain liquor through a cloth, linnen-bag, brown paper, &c. to clear it from dregs or foulness.

FILTRA'TION, *S.* the art of making liquor fine and clear by straining: The common method used by apothecaries is to strain the liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the grosser behind.

FIM'BLE-HEMP, (*finur*, Ill. quick, nimble, light) light summer-hemp, which bears no seed.

FIN', *S.* (*fin*, Sax. *fenne*, Teut. a scale, *win*, Belg.) a part of a fish made somewhat like a feather, serving to keep the fish upright, without vacillation or wavering.

FIN'ABLE, *adj.* (from *fine*) that which admits a fine.

FINAL, *adj.* (Fr. *finalis*, Lat.) last, or that which has nothing beyond it; at the end. Conclusive; decisive; complete. "The *final* conquest of Ireland." DAVIES. *Final* cause, is the end for which any thing is done.

FIN'ALLY, *adv.* lastly; to conclude; perfectly; decisively; or without recovery.

FIN'ANCE, *S.* (Fr. seldom used in the singular) the amount of

of the taxes of a government, or that of the profits or income of a private person.

FINANCER, *S.* (Fr.) one who collects or farms the taxes or public revenue.

FINARY, *S.* (from *fine*) in iron-works, the second forge at the iron-mills.

FINCH, *S.* (*Finc*, Sax.) a small singing-bird of which we have three species, *viz.* the gold-finch, chaf-finch, and bull-finch.

To **FIND**, *v. a.* (preter. *I have found*, part. pret. *found*, *findan*, Sax. *winden*, Belg.) to discover any thing lost, mislaid, or out of sight before, by means of searching. To discover or attain the knowledge of a thing by study, from *finthan*, Goth. To observe, remark, or meet with. Join'd to *guilty*, to affirm the truth of an accusation. Joined to *bill*, to approve of. Joined to *self*, &c. to be, with respect to health. Joined to *out*, to solve a difficulty; to discover something hidden; to invent; to search for or select from several others of the same species.

FINDER, *S.* a person who discovers something lost, mislaid or not in sight.

FIND-FAULT, *S.* a person fond of blaming, censuring, or discovering faults in others

FINE, *adj.* (*finne*, Fr. *fin*, Belg. and Erse, *fein*, Teut. *fino*, Ital.) made of very slender threads, applied to linnens or cloth, and opposed to coarse. Refined, or pure from dross, applied to metals. Clear and free from sediments or foulness, applied to liquours. Refined, too subtle, or too high, applied to sentiments. Artful, or dexterous. Elegant, applied to style, or expression in composition. Handsome and majestic, applied to personal charms. Accomplished; perfect, or complete, applied to any improvement, or acquisition of the mind. Showy; splendid, applied to drefs. Ironically used as an expression of something rather spurious than real; or rather deserving contempt than approbation. "A *fine* exchange for liberty!" PHILLIPS.

FINE, *S.* (*fin*, Brit.) in law, an agreement made before justices, and entered upon record, for the settling or assuring of lands or tenements, in order to cut off all controversies, to secure the title a person has in his estate against all others, or to cut off *intails*, so that lands may with the greater certainty, be conveyed either in fee-tail for life, or years. A sum of money paid and advanced for the income of lands. A certain sum paid to excuse a person from the discharge of an office. A sum of money, or forfeit paid as an amends, or by way of punishment for an offence committed.

IN **FINE**, *adv.* (*en fin*, Fr. of *finis*, Lat. the end) to conclude; in conclusion.

To **FINE**, *v. a.* (from *fine*, *adj.*) to refine, or purify from dross, applied to metals. To make less coarse. "It *fines* the grafts." MORTIM. To clear from sediments or foulness, applied to liquours. To make a person pay money as a punishment. Neuterly, to pay a sum of money to be excused from serving an office.

To **FINEDRAW**, *v. a.* to sew up a rent, or one piece of cloth to another in such a manner, as the seam shall not be visible.

FINEDRAWER, *S.* a person who professes to sew up the rents, or join one piece of woollen cloth to another in such a manner, as the seam or joining shall not be visible.

FINELY, *adv.* with elegance of thought and expression, applied to the stile of an authour. With a thin edge or point. Splendidly; richly, applied to drefs. In very small particles, applied to powder. Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contempt; used ironically.

FINENESS, *S.* elegance of sentiment and expression, applied to the productions of the understanding. Show, splendour, or gaiety, applied to drefs. Subtlety, ingenuity. "The *fineness* of their souls." SHAK. Freedom from dross, or impure mixtures, applied both to metals and liquours.

FINERY, *S.* gaiety of drefs.

FINE'SSE, *S.* (Fr.) a fly, artful stratagem. Johnson observes that this word is unnecessary, though creeping into our language.

FINER, *S.* one that clears or purifies metals from their dross.

FINER, *adj.* the comparative degree of *fine* made by adding *r* or *er* to the positive, after the manner of the Saxons.

FINFOOTED, *adj.* having a skin or membrane growing or extended between the toes; applied to the feet of water fowl.

FINGER, *S.* (*finger*, Sax. Dan. and Teut. of *fengen*, Sax. or *fangen*, Teut. to hold *finger*, Ill.) one of the five members at the extreme part of the hand, by which we catch and hold any thing. A measure of two barley-corns in length. Figuratively, the hand.

To **FINGER**, *v. a.* to touch slightly, or toy with. Figu-

ratively, to take by stealth. In music, to touch or sound an instrument.

FINGLE-FANGLE, *S.* (a burlesque word, from *fangle*) a trifle. "About the slightest *finglefangle*." HUD.

FINICAL, *adj.* (from *fine*) nice; foppish; too much affecting elegance of dress and behaviour.

FINICALLY, *adv.* foppishly.

FINICALNESS, *S.* too great an affectation of niceness and elegance, applied both to dress and behaviour.

To **FINISH**, *v. a.* (*finir*, Fr. *finio*, Lat.) to cease from working. To accomplish, perfect or complete an undertaking.

To polish or bring to the utmost excellence, or perfection.

To put an end to.

FINISHER, *S.* a performer; an accomplisher. One who puts an end to or completes an undertaking. One who gives a work its greatest charms and excellencies. Among watch-makers, one who puts all the parts of the work or the movements together.

FINITE, *adj.* (*fnitus*, Lat.) that which is limited with respect to bulk, or other qualities or perfections. That which may be rendered greater, more numerous, or more perfect. That which may receive an addition or increase to any of its qualities.

FINITELESS, *adj.* without bounds or limits.

FINITELY, *adv.* within certain limits or degrees.

FINITENESS, *S.* the quality of being limited, or confined within certain bounds and degrees.

FINITUDE, *S.* a confinement within certain limits and degrees.

FINLESS, *adj.* without fins.

FINNED, *adj.* having fins. Having broad edges spreading out on either side. "A broad *finned* plough." MORTIM.

FINLIKE, *adj.* resembling *fins*, or formed in imitation of *fins*. "Our *finlike* oars." DRYD.

FINNY, *adj.* furnished with or having fins.

FINTOED, *adj.* having a membrane or skin growing between the toes.

FIPPLE, *S.* (*fibula*, Lat.) a stopple, or stopper. "Were it not for the *fipple* that straitneth the air." BACON.

FIR *S.* (*fyr*, Brit. *fyr*, Dan. *furb*, Sax. *wueren*, Belg) in Latin, the *Abies*. The tree which produces deal boards.

FIRE, *S.* (*fyr*, Sax. *fewr*, Teut. *feu*, Fr.) among the ancient philosophers, one of the elements created with a power of heating, burning, and destroying. Among moderns, the effect of a rapid internal motion of the particles of a body, by which their cohesion is destroyed, or in other words, whatever heats, warms, liquefies or burns. Figuratively, a conflagration, or burning, whereby houses are destroyed. Flame, lustre or brightness. "Stars, hide your *fires*." SHAK. Heat of temper or passion. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of mind; susceptibility of anger. The passion of love. In medicine, an eruption attended with a sensation of heat, or with an inflammation; hence St. Anthony's *fire*. See *Erysipelas*. To set on *fire*; is to kindle, or wrap in flames. In war, the discharge of fire-arms.

To **FIRE**, *v. a.* to burn, or destroy by fire. To drive away, used with some adverb of place or motion. "Fire us hence." SHAK. Neuterly, to burn, to take *fire*. Figuratively, to be inflamed with passion. In war, to discharge a gun or any *fire-arms*.

FIRE-ARMS, *S.* those which are charged with powder and ball.

FIRE-BALL, *S.* a ball filled with combustibles, bursting where it is thrown, and used in war. A granado. "Like so many *fire-balls*." SOUTH.

FIREBRAND, *S.* a piece of wood kindled, or burning. Figuratively, a public incendiary, or one who causes factions, or commotions in a state.

FIRE-CROSS, *S.* a signal, used in Scotland, for the nation to take arms; it is a cross with the ends burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood; it is carried from place to place with the greatest expedition; and on a refusal to send it forwards, or to take arms on seeing it, the last person who had it used to shoot the other dead.

FIRE-LOCK, *S.* that part of a gun which holds the prime, and by means of a trigger sets fire to it. Figuratively, a gun.

FIRE-MAN, *S.* one who is employed by the insurance companies, in extinguishing burning houses. Figuratively, a person given to anger, or easily inflamed with passion. "Drank a bottle with one of these *fire-men*." TATLER. N^o 61.

FIRE-NEW, *adj.* perfectly new or never used, alluding to those metals which are forged by means of *fire*, or formed by melting.

FIRE PAN, *S.* (*fyr-panne*, Sax.) a pan of metal used in holding fire. A shovel. That part of a gun which holds the prime, and receives the fire from the collision of the flint.

F I S

FIRESHIP, *S.* (*fyrdſcip*, Sax.) a ship or vessel filled with combustibles, and let drive in an engagement among the fleet of an enemy to set it on fire.

FIRESHOVEL, *S.* (*fyreſcoft*, Sax.) an instrument with which coals are thrown on fires.

FIRESIDE, *S.* the hearth, chimney, or place near a grate, or fireſtove. Figuratively, a family. "Remember me to your *fireside*."

FIRESTONE, *S.* in natural history, the *pyrites*, a fossil compounded of vitriol, sulphur, and earth. That used in medicine is of a greenish colour, of a shapeless form, found in our clay-pits, and produces the green vitriol. It derives its name *firestone*, or *pyrites*, from giving fire, on being struck against a steel, more easily and freely than a flint; all the sparks of it burn longer and grow larger as they fall; the inflammable matter struck from the stone burning itself out before the spark is extinguished. Likewise a kind of Ryegate stone, so called from the place, whence it comes, used for fire hearths, ovens and stoves.

FIREWORK, *S.* a preparation made of gunpowder, sulphur and other inflammable substances, used on public rejoicings, or other occasions.

FIRING, *S.* combustibles made use of to kindle, and supply fires with. The act of discharging fire-arms.

TO FIRK, *v. a.* (*ſerian*, Sax. of *ſerio*, Lat. to strike) to whip; to beat; to strike by way of punishment. "To *ſirk* and whip another's sin." *Hud.*

FIRKIN, (*ſeorban*, Sax. the fourth) a measure containing the fourth part of a barrel. The *ſirkin* of ale, soap and butter, contains eight gallons, and that of beer nine.

FIRM, *adj.* (*firmus*, Lat.) strong, not easily pierced, shaken, or moved: Hard, opposed to soft. Steadfast, fixed, or unshaken, opposed to changeable.

TO FIRM, *v. a.* (*firmo*, Lat.) to fix; settle; establish; or confirm. "Firm these omens thou hast made." *POPE.*

FIRMAMENT, *S.* (*firmamentum*, Fr.) the sky; the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, *adj.* celestial, or belonging to the sky. "Firmamental waters." *DRYD.*

FIRMLY, *adv.* in such a manner as not to be moved, shaken, or penetrated easily. Steadily; without doubt, applied to opinion.

FIRMNESS, *S.* a state of a body wherein the parts cohere, or stick together so strongly, that they cannot easily be penetrated. A state of mind free from doubt or change.

FIRST, *adj.* (*firſt*, Sax. *fyriſt*, Rom. *ſirſt* or *ſirſta*, the fem. of *ſirſtur* Ill. *uerſt*, *eerſt*, Belg. *erſt*, Teut. *forſte*, Dan. *frumſt*, Goth.) that which is earliest in time; that which is before all others in order. That which is noblest, in dignity. That which exceeds all other in excellence.

FIRST, *adv.* in the first place; following at, beginning of existence, action, &c. *First or last*, at one time or another.

FIRST FRUITS, *S.* (not used in the singular) that which is first produced by any vegetable, or which is soonest ripe in the season. The first profits; or first year's income of a benefice.

FIRSTLING, *S.* (a diminutive noun from *first* and *ling*, Sax. a diminutive termination) the first produce or offering of animals. Figuratively, the first thing done or performed. "The *firstlings* of my hand." *SHAK.*

FISCAL, *S.* (*ſiſcus*, Lat. a treasury) a public revenue: Exchequer. "The ordinary *ſiſcal* and receipt." *BACON.*

FISH, *S.* (*ſiſhes*, plural, but *ſiſh* is generally used in conversation, *ſes*, Sax. *uſk*, Goth. *ſiſkur*, Ill. *ſiſch*, Teut. *wiſch*, Belg. *ſiſk*, Dan. *piſces*, Lat.) an animal which inhabits the water.

TO FISH, *v. n.* to be employed in catching fish. Figuratively, to endeavour to discover any secret by craft or subtlety. Actively, to search the waters in quest of *ſiſh*. Figuratively, to search either waters, jakes, or any fluid body for a thing; used with *for*, before the thing sought.

FISHER, *S.* (*ſiſcere*, Sax. *ſiſcher*, Teut.) one who is employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN, *S.* one who gets his livelihood by catching fish.

FISHERY, *S.* the action of catching fish. The place where fish abound, and are generally sought for.

FISHFUL, *adj.* abounding in fish. "*Fishful* and navigable rivers." *CAMPD.*

FISH-HOOK, *S.* a bearded hook with which fish are caught.

TO FISHIFY, *v. a.* (of *ſiſh* and *ſo*, Lat. to become) to turn to fish. "O flesh, flesh, how art thou *ſiſhified*." *SHAK.*

F I T

FISHING, *S.* conveniency of, or a convenient place for, taking fishing.

FISHMEAL, *S.* a meal consisting of fish. Figuratively, abstemious or low diet. "Many *fishmeals*." *SHARP.*

FISHY, *adj.* consisting, or having the qualities of fish. Tasting like fish.

FISILE, *adj.* (*ſiſilis*, *adj.*) that which may be cleft.

FISILITY, *S.* the quality of being fit to be cloven.

FISURE, *S.* (*Fr. ſiſſura*, Lat.) a cleft, a narrow chasm or gaping.

TO FISURE, *v. a.* to cleave, to make a cleft. "The skull may be *ſiſſured* or fractured." *WISEM.*

FIST, *S.* (*ſiſt*, Sax. of *ſuſtis*, Lat. a club, *uuyſt*, Belg. *ſauſt*, Teut.) the hand clenched with the thumb or finger doubled over each other, in order to give a blow, or hold a thing fast.

TO FIST, *v. a.* to strike with the hand clenched. To hold with the hand clenched. "*Fisting* each others throat." *SHAK.*

FISTICUFFS, *S.* (not used in the singular) battle or blows with the fist. Figuratively, the action of fighting. "My invention and judgment are perpetually at *ſiſticuffs*." *SWIFT.*

FISTULA, *S.* (Lat.) in surgery, a deep, winding, callous, cavernous ulcer, with a narrow entrance, opening into a spacious bottom, and generally yielding a sharp and virulent matter. *Fistula in ano*, is a fistula formed in the fundament. *Fistula lachrymalis*, a disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and in its last stage discharges matter, sometimes, from an orifice broken through the skin between the nose and corner of the eye. The cure of this disorder may be seen in the third volume of the medical essays of the society at Edinburgh. Sect. xv. p. 279.

FISTULAR, *adj.* in surgery, having the nature of, degenerating into, or callous and sinuous like, a *fistula*. In botany, resembling a pipe; applied to the leaves of plants which are hollow within. Among flowerists, applied to those flowers, which are composed of many hollow long ones resembling pipes.

FISTULOUS, *adj.* having the nature of, or resembling a *fistula*; composed of a collection or assemblage of pipes.

FIT, *S.* (from *ſyht*, Sax. every fit of a disease being a struggle or combat between nature and the strength of a disorder. *Füt*, Belg. frequent) in medicine, an access or paroxysm of a disorder. Any short return after cessation or intermission. Any violent affection of the mind. Used vulgarly for the hysterics in women; the convulsions in children; the epilepsy in men, or that state wherein all the animal functions seem on a sudden suspended, and the person is for a short time like one who is dead.

FIT, *adj.* (*witten*, Belg.) proper, or suited to any purpose, with *for* before a noun, and *to* before a verb. Right, or the duty of a person. "It is *ſit for* a man to know his own abilities." *BACON.*

TO FIT, *a.* (*witten*, Flem.) to make one thing suit another: to match. To furnish with a thing proper for the use to which it is designed, or proper for the shape of the person who is to wear it. To adapt. To suit. Used with *out*; to furnish with necessaries for a design, and undertaking; to equip. Used with *up*, to furnish; to make proper for the reception of a person. Neuterly, to be decent, proper, or advantageous.

FITCH, *S.* (a corruption of *Fetch*) a small kind of wild pea. "Sowing of *ſitches*." *TUSS.*

FITCHEE, *adj.* (*ſiché*, Fr.) in heraldry, sharp pointed, generally applied to a cross.

FITCHAT, **FITCHEW**, *S.* (*ſiſſau*, Fr. *ſiſſ*, Belg.) a stinking animal of a small size which robs warrens or hen-roosts; a polecat. "'Tis such another *ſitchew*." *SHAK.*

FITFUL, *adj.* subject to fits, faintings, paroxysms, or intermissions. "After life's *ſitful* fever." *SHAK.*

FITLY, *adv.* (from *ſit*) in a proper manner. Reasonably.

FITNESS, *S.* a relative term, implying the propriety of a means to an end. Reasonableness; justness. Suitableness.

FITMENT, *S.* something adapted or suitable to a particular purpose. "A *ſitment* for the purpose." *SHAK.* Not in use.

FITTER, *S.* that which renders a thing proper and suitable to any particular design or purpose. A small piece, from *ſitta*, Ital. *ſitzen*, Teut.

FITZ, *S.* (Norm. from *ſiſ*, Fr. a son) a syllable generally occurring in Irish names, not as some have imagined to denote the person to be of spurious birth, but in compliance with the ancient custom observed before the use of surnames, when a person took his father's name with the addition of his being his son. To this may be added from Good, as quoted by Camden, that it was a custom among the ancient

F L A

antient Irish, when the father died, for the son to take the name, lest it should be forgotten; hence the names *Fitzberbert*, *Fitzgerald*, derive their origin, and not from the founder of the family's having been a bastard.

FI'VE, *adj.* (*fif*, Sax. *fims*, Goth. *fem*, Run. *fimm*, Ill. *fignf*. Precop. *pump*, Brit. *wif*, *wüve*, Belg. *funf*, Teut. *pang*, Perf. *πεντε*, *pente*, Gr.) a number consisting of two and three added; being one more than four, and one less than six.

FI'VELEAVED, *S.* a kind of grafts, called likewise cinque-foil.

FI'VEES, *S.* a kind of play consisting of striking a ball, &c. a particular height against a wall, the person who misses a stroke loosing one each time he misses. In farriery, a disease in horses.

To **FIX'**, *v. a.* (*fixer*, Fr. *fixus*, Lat.) to fasten a thing so as it shall not easily be shaken or moved. To establish without changing. To direct without variation; to look at with attention, or without moving the eyes to any other object. "Them eyes *fixt* to the solid earth." SHAK. To make any thing of a volatile nature capable of bearing fire without evaporating, or the hammer without breaking or flying. To pierce. "A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs." SANDYS. This sense is a Latinism! Neuterly, to settle the opinion, determine the resolution; or choose as the object of our thoughts and enquiries, used with *on*. To rest, to cease from wandering. To loose its volatility, so as to be able to bear the hammer. "The quicksilver will *fix* and run no more." BAC.

FIXA'TION, *S.* a disposition of mind not given to change. The act of fixing the mind without wavering; resolution. "Your *fixation* in matters of religion." K. CHARLES. In chemistry, the act of reducing a volatile and fluid substance to a hard one, so that it may bear fire without evaporating, or hammering without flying.

FIXEDLY, *adv.* certainly; firmly; invariably; unchangeably. "Fixedly established." LOCKE.

FIXED, *part.* not moving. The fixed stars in astronomy are such as do not move in orbits.

FIXEDNESS, *S.* stability, firmness, resolution, or a disposition of mind not given to change. A power to remain in fire unconsumed, or to bear the hammer without flying. Loss of volatility.

FIXID'ITY, *S.* the same as fixedness. "Differing as to *fixidity*, and volatility." BOYLE. A word peculiar to the authour quoted.

FIX'ITY, *S.* (see **FIXEDNESS**) a strong cohesion of parts, opposed to volatility. "Are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*." NEWT.

FIX'TURE, *S.* (a corruption of *fixure*) things which are fixed to the premises, and sometimes advertised to be sold to the person who shall take a house of another.

FIX'URE, *S.* a position. "The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in it." SHAK. A strong pressure. "The firm *fixure* of thy foot." SHAK. Firmness, or state of *fixedness*. "Quite from their *fixure*." SHAK.

FI'ZGIG, *S.* (*viffire*, Teut.) a kind of dart or harpoon used to strike fish with.

FLAB'BY, *adj.* (*fiappo*, Ital. soft or moist, *flache*, Fr. *fiacco*, Ital. from *flaccidus*, Lat. or from *labilis*, Lat. slippery according to Bailey, which Skinner censures as irregular, and inconsistent with analogy) wanting firmness; easily shaking and yielding to the touch.

FLAC'CID, *adj.* (*flaccidus*, Lat.) weak; wanting stiffness, or tension.

FLACCI'DITY, *S.* want of stiffness.

To **FLAG'**, *v. n.* (*flaggeron*, Belg. *fiaccare*, Ital. to grow faint, *flagan*, Sax. to fly) to hang down limber, or without stiffness. Figuratively, to grow faint, spiritless or dejected by too great a fatigue, or some dismal occurrence. To loose vigour, or grow feeble. Actively, to let fall, or suffer to droop. "Flag their wings." PRIOR. To lay or pave with broad stones, from *flag*, a kind of stone.

FLAG', *S.* (from the verb, *flagg*. Ill.) a water plant, with a broad blacked leaf, bearing yellow flowers, so called from its motion, when agitated with the wind. The colours or ensigns of a ship, or regiment, by which signals are made at sea, and armies are distinguished on land. A species of broad stone used for pavements, from *flache*, old Fr.

FLAG'BROOM, *S.* a broom or besom used in sweeping broad or flag-stoned pavements, made either of birch, or of the leaves of dwarf palm imported from Spain.

FLA'GELET, *S.* (*flageolet*, Fr.) a kind of small flute, made of ivory, box, or some other hard wood, with six holes or stops, besides that at the bottom, the mouth-piece, and that behind the neck.

FLAGELLA'TION, *S.* (*flagellatus*, Lat. scourged) the act

F L A

of whipping or striking with a scourge. By painters applied to the scourging of our LORD and SAVIOUR before his crucifixion. "A painting of the *flagellation*." The *flagellation* of, &c.

FLAG'GINESS, *S.* the state of a thing which hangs or droops for want of stiffness.

FLAG'GY, *adj.* weak; limber; drooping for want of stiffness. weak of taste; insipid. "A great *flaggy* apple." BAC.

FLAGI'TIOUS, *adj.* (*flagitious*, Lat.) committed with deliberation, and obstinate wickedness, applied to things. Obstinate, and excessively wicked and villainous, applied to persons.

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS, *S.* obstinate, and wilful villainy, or wickedness.

FLAG'-OFFICER, *S.* the commander of a squadron.

FLAG'ON, (*flaced*, Brit. *flaxe*, Sax. *flaska*, Dan. *flacon*, Fr. *flasco*, Ital. *flasco*, Span. *fluke*, Belg. *flaske*, Ill. *λαγανος*, *laganos*, Gr.) a large drinking pot with a narrow mouth.

FLA'GRANCY, *S.* (*flagrantia*, Lat.) a burning, flaming, glittering or heat. Ardour of affection. Notoriety of a crime.

FLA'GRANT, *adj.* (Fr. of *flagrans*, Lat.) ardent; hot, or vehement, applied to the desires or affections of the mind. Glowing, flushed; applied to colour. Red; inflamed, or appearing red. "The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back." PRIOR. Notorious, or universally known, applied to crimes. "If the crimes be so *flagrant*." SWIFT.

FLAG'-SHIP, *S.* a ship commanded by a general officer; or ship which carries the officer who commands a fleet.

FLAG'-STA'FF, *S.* the staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAG', *S.* (plural) in falconry, the feathers in a hawk's or fowl's wings, next to the principal ones, or seconds.

FLA'IL, *S.* (Fr. *legel*, Teut. *vlegbel*, Belg. *flagellum*, Lat.) an instrument with which corn is beaten out of the ear.

FLA'KE, *S.* (*focio*, Ital. *flocus*, Lat.) any thing which appears loosely held together like a flock of wool. Any thing which breaks in thin pieces or lamina; a layer, or stratum.

To **FLA'KE**, *v. a.* to form in flakes, or thin pieces loosely joined together. "Flake the fleecy snow." POPE.

FLA'KY, *adj.* breaking in small pieces like scales; formed of small pieces easily separated, or loosely joined together. Lying in layers or stratas.

FLAM, *S.* (*klama*, Boh. *klamany*, Pol. a lie, or false report. Skinner derives it from *flyma*, Sax. vague, from its being a vague report) a lie, or false report. A mere deceit or illusory pretext. A sham.

FLAM', *S.* (*flamme*, Fr. *flamma*, Lat. a flame) a flash, or transient flame caused by the burning of fat or dripping. In Scotland, figuratively applied to any thing which makes a transient shew of gaudiness, and is not permanent.

To **FLAM'**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to deceive with a feigned story; to be put off with an idle tale, or meer idle pretext. "God is not to be *flam'd* with lies." SOUTH.

FLA'ME, *S.* (*flamme*, Fr. Lat.) a fume, vapour, or exhalation, heated so as to emit light, or shine. Figuratively, fire; brightness of imagination or fancy. Ardour of warmth of temper. The passion of love. The object of love.

To **FLA'ME**, *v. n.* to burn so as to emit a shining or bright light. Figuratively, to shine like flame. To be in excess of passion.

FLA'MEN, *S.* (Lat.) a priest among the ancient Romans, who officiated in their religious rites; and offered up sacrifices, &c.

FLAMMA'TION, *S.* (*flamma*, Lat.) the act of setting on flame.

FLAMMABI'LITY, the quality of being capable to be set on flame. "The principles of *flammability*." BROWN.

FLAM'MEOUS, *adj.* (*flammeus*, Lat.) consisting of, or resembling flame. "This *flammeous* light!" BROWN.

FLA'MY, *adj.* burning so as to emit flames, or brightness. Inflamed. Having the nature of flames.

FLANK, *S.* (*flanc* Fr.) that part of an animal where the ribs are wanting, and below the loins. The side of an army or fleet, opposed either to front or rear. In fortification, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank, and the curtain.

To **FLANK**, *v. a.* to attack the side of a battalion, or fleet. To be placed so as to be opposite to the side of a battalion, fleet, or place. To be on the side.

FLA'NKARD, *S.* the knots or lumps on the side of a deer.

FLANKER,

FLANK'ER, S. a fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to an assault.
To FLANK'ER, *v. a.* (*flanquer*, Fr.) to defend by fortifications, which shall take an enemy on the side.
FLANK'S, S. (plural) in farriery, a disease, hurt or maim in the back of a horse.
FLAN'NEL, S. (*gwlannen*, Brit. from *gwlan*, wool, *lanella*, Lat. from *lana*, Lat. wool.) a kind of slight, loose woolen stuff, very warm, composed of a woof and warp, woven on a loom, with two treadles, after the manner of bays, &c.
FLAP', S. (*læppe*, Sax. *flappe*, low Sax. according to Bailey) any thing which hangs down broad and loose. The motion of any thing broad and loose, or moving on hinges. A blow given with the palm of the hand, &c. In farriery, a disease in horses, wherein the lips swell on both sides their mouths, and are covered with blisters like the white of an egg. *Fly-flap* is a piece of leather fastened to the end of a stick used to kill flies with.
To FLAP', *v. a.* to beat with the palm of the hand, or some broad thin substance which hangs loose. To move with a noise made by any thing broad. Neuterly, to ply the wings up and down with a noise. To fall or hang down with a broad surface.
FLAP'DRAGON, S. a play in which raisins are snatched out of burning brandy, and eaten; the mouth, when shut, extinguishing the flame without any harm. The thing eaten at the play of *flapdragon*.
To FLAP'DRAGON, *v. a.* to swallow in an instant. "The *flapdragon*'d it." SHAK.
To FLARE, *v. a.* (*floderen*, *flackeren*, Teut. to flutter like the flame of a candle which moves up and down, and quivers on a point just before it goes out. Johnson imagines it is a corruption of *glare*) to glitter, or flutter with ostentatious and splendid show. To glitter with a transient or short-lived lustre. To glitter. "When the sun begins to sling his *flaring* beams." MILT. To be overpowered with, or to be in, too much light. "*Flaring* in sunshine." PRIOR. To *flare* in one's face, is to stare at a person with boldness and impudence. Neuterly, to waste away lavishly, applied to the consuming of a candle or taper.
FLASH', S. (*φλοξ*, *phlox*, Gr. according to Minshew, *blitz*, Teut. or of *blaze*, according to Skinner) a sudden, quick, transitory, or short blaze, or burst of light. Figuratively, a sudden blaze, or burst of wit, whose pleasure is of a short duration. A short transient state. Water driven by force or violence.
To FLASH', *v. n.* to glitter or shine with a quick and transient flame, or light. To burst out into any irregularity, or violence. "He *flashes* into one gross crime or other." SHAK. To break out into a burst of wit, merriment, or a bright thought; followed by *out*. "They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought." FELTON. Actively, to dash out large quantities from the surface, applied to water.
FLASH'ER, S. a person who has rather the show of wit than the reality. Wants authority.
FLASH'ILY, *adv.* in an ostentatious or showy manner. With the show or appearance rather than the real power of wit or solidity of thought.
FLASH'Y, *adj.* empty; vain; ostentatious; showy without reality, or substance. Insipid; unfavoury; watery; without force or spirit; from *flaccidus*, Lat. "Distilled books are like distilled waters, *flashy* things." BAC.
FLASKE, S. (*flaxa*, Sax. *flaske*, Dan. *flaska*, Ruff. and Isl. *flasba*, Pol. Boh. and Carm. *flasche*, Teut. *flasce*, Span. *flasco*, Ital.) a thin bottle with a long and narrow neck, generally covered with wicker or withies. A small horn used to carry gunpowder in. "A skilful soldier's *flaske*." SHAK. The bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance. A narrow and deep wicker basket, used by gardeners to put their sieves in. In heraldry, an ordinary formed by an arched line, beginning at the corners of the chief and ending at the base of the escutcheon, but usually drawn double.
FLASKET, S. (a diminutive of *flaske*) a wicker basket, in which cloaths are generally put by washer-women after washing, and applied to other uses. A vessel in which victuals are served up. "With golden *flaskets* grac'd." POPE.
FLAT, *adj.* (*flatur*, Isl. *plut*, Fr. *flach*, *platt*, Teut. *piatto*, Ital. according to Skinner, who knew not the Islandic word) horizontal, or level; without any slope. "The houses are *flat* roofed." ADDIS. Smooth, applied to surface. Level with the ground. "Lays cities *flat*." PAR. RES. Prostrate, or lying along on the ground, after

lay. "Lying *flat*." SPENS. Thin and broad, or more broad than thick. "A *flat* fish." In painting, without relief, or swelling of the figures. Insipid, or unfavoury, applied to taste. Dull; without spirit; frigid; applied to writings. Tasteless, or affording no pleasure. "All earthly satisfactions must grow *flat* and unfavoury." ATTERB. Downright; plain. "*Flat* despair." PAR. LOFT. Not shrill, acute, or sharp, applied to sound.
FLAT', S. an even, level, smooth and extended plane. A shallow; strand, or place where the water is not deep enough for ships. The broad part or side of a weapon. Depression; sinking, applied to thought or language. "There are no *flats* amongst his elevations." DRYD. A surface without relief, protuberances, or prominencies. In architecture, a small ornament over the door of a house, to cover and shield a person from the rain. In music, a particular mark, implying that the note which it stands against, is to be played or sung half a note or tone lower; and when at the beginning of a line or space, shews that all the notes on that line, and within that space, are to be sung or played half a note lower than they would be, if the mark of the *flat* were not there.
To FLAT', *v. a.* to make broad, smooth, and level. To make tasteless, or vapid, applied to liquor. To render insipid, unpleasant and disagreeable. To deprive of its vigour, spirit, or pleasure; applied to thought or language. Neuterly, to grow smooth or flat, opposed to *swell*. To obstruct or deprive of ardour, spirit or zeal. "More likely to *flat* and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion." K. CHARLES.
FLAT'-LONG, *adv.* with the flat side first, or downwards. "Fallen *flat-long*." SHAK.
FLAT'LY, *adv.* horizontally, or without sloping, applied to situation. Smoothly, or without prominencies, applied to surface. Without spirit; dully; applied to thoughts or language. Plainly; in a downright manner; or without equivocation or disguise, applied to the manner of expressing; from *flatte*, preter of *flat*, Isl. to explain.
FLAT'NESS, S. evenness, without sloping, applied to situation. Smoothness, without prominences, applied to surface. Deadness, or want of strength and taste, applied to liquors, or foods. Dejection, or languor, applied to the mind. Want of force, vigour or spirit. Dulness, frigidity, applied to sentiments or writings. The contrary of shrillness or acuteness, applied to sound.
To FLAT'TEN, *v. a.* to beat down or remove any prominencies or protuberances in a surface: To make smooth. To beat level with the ground. To make tasteless, or spiritless. Neuterly, to grow even or level, applied to surface. To grow dull, tasteless, and void of charms. "Satisfactions that *flatten* in the very tasting." L ESTRAN.
FLAT'TER, *adj.* the comparative degree of *flat*, formed after the manner of the Saxons, by adding *er* or *ere* to the positive, thus of *rightwise*, Sax. just, in the positive, is made *rightwisere*, Sax. more just.
FLAT'TER, S. the person, or instrument by which any unequal surface is made plain and level.
To FLAT'TER, *v. a.* (*flater*, Fr.) to compliment with false praises. To please or soothe. "Pleasing fills the ears and *flatters* them." PRAC. OF PIETY. To excite, or raise false hopes and expectations. "Flattering gales." MILT.
FLAT'TERER, S. a person who endeavours to gain the favour of another by commending all he does and says, by praising him for virtues he has not, by applauding his vices, and by servile and pleasing compliances with all his humours.
FLAT'TERY, S. a servile and fawning behaviour, attended with servile compliances and obsequiousness in order to gain a person's favour.
FLAT'TISH, *adj.* somewhat level, smooth, or more broad than thick.
FLAT'TULENCY, S. (from *flatulent*) windiness; fulness of wind. A swelling or uneasy sensation occasioned by wind lodged in the intestines. Emptiness. Vanity; airiness; want of solidity, applied to sentiments. "The natural *flatulence* of that airy scheme." GLANV.
FLAT'TULENT, *adj.* (*flatulentus*, Lat.) swelling with air; windy. *Flatulent* tumours in medicine, are such as easily yield to the touch, and readily return, by their elasticity, to their first form. Empty; vain; tumid or swelling without solidity, or substance. "These *flatulent* writers."
FLATUOSITY, S. (*flatuosité*, Fr. from *flatus*, Lat.) windiness: A swelling occasioned by an expansion or rarefaction of air included in any part of the body.
FLATUOUS, *adj.* abounding with included air or wind. Windy.
FLATUS, S. (Lat.) in medicine, wind gathered or included

F L E

ed in any part of the body, generally caused by indigestion and a gross internal perspiration; or the rarefaction of the air included in the food we swallow.

FLATWISE, *adj.* of a flat shape; with the broad or flat part downwards.

To FLAUNT, *v. a.* to make an ostentatious, vain or fluttering show in dress. Figuratively, to behave with pride. "One flaunts in rags." POPE.

FLAUNT, *S.* any thing loose and gaudy.

FLAVOUR, *S.* a relish, or a power of exciting an agreeable sensation on the organs of taste. Figuratively, sweetness, or an agreeable and fragrant odour, applied to the smell.

FLAVOUROUS, *adj.* agreeable to the taste. Fragrant; odorous, or pleasing to the smell.

FLAW', *S.* (*floh*, Sax. a fragment, *flaww*, Belg. broken. *flaw*, Brit. a segment, *φλω*, *phlaw*, Gr. to break) a crack; breach; fault or defect in any thing. A blast of wind, from *flo*, Lat. to blow. "The winter's *flaw*." SHAK. A tumult, or noisy uproar. "This madbrain'd *flaw*." SHAK. A sudden emotion of mind. "These *flaws* and starts." SHAK.

To FLAW', *v. a.* to crack. Figuratively, to break, or violate. "France hath *flaw'd* the league." SHAK. The last sense is obsolete.

FLAWLESS, *adj.* without crack or defect.

FLAN', *S.* (*flena*, Sax. *flauter*, Isl. *flan*. Fr. *vlaeye*, Belg.) a sort of custard.

To FLAW'TER, *v. a.* to scrape or pare a skin. AINSWORTH.

FLAW'Y, *adj.* full of cracks, flaws, or defects.

FLAX', *S.* (*fleax*, *flex*, Sax. *ulas*, Belg. *flachs*, Teut.) in botany, *linum*, Lat. and *lin*, Fr. Its flower has a permanent empalement of five small-spear-shaped leaves: It is composed of five large oblong petals, narrow at their base, but broader upwards and spread open. It hath five awl-shaped erect stamina. In the centre is situated an oval germen, supporting five slender styles, and turning to a globular capsule with ten cells, opening with five valves, each cell containing one oval, plain, smooth, sharp-pointed seed. Linnæus ranges it in the fifth sect. of his fifth class. There are fourteen species. As the improvement of the linnen manufactory depends very much on the raising of flax, it is to be hoped that all the true patriots of this country will turn their thoughts that way, in order to bring it to its utmost perfection, and if we may judge from what has appeared for a few years backward, it is not doubted, but Ireland and Scotland will in the end abundantly vindicate and recommend any rewards or encouragement given them with this view. This word is used for the fibre of the plant of which thread is made, when fit for spinning.

FLAX'-DRESSER, *S.* the person who prepares flax for the spinner.

FLAX'EN, *adj.* (of *flax* and *en*, implying the materials out of which any thing is made, *fleaxen*, Sax.) made of flax. Resembling flax in its colour and fineness.

To FLAY', *v. a.* (*flæ*, preter *floo*, infin. *ad flaa*, Isl. to strip off the skin, *flan*, Sax. *vlaeu*, Belg. *flagen*, Teut.) to strip off the skin; to take off the pellicle, membrane or skin which covers any thing.

FLAY'ER, *S.* he that strips off the skin.

FLE'A, *S.* (*fleab*, *fleeb*, *fleo*, Sax. *vloye*, Belg. *floh*, Teut. *floo*, plural *flær*, Isl.) in natural history, a small red insect remarkable for its nimbleness, which sucks the blood of large animals. They bring forth eggs or nits, which they deposit on animals proper to nourish their young when hatched; from the eggs proceed white worms of a shining pearl colour, which feed on the scurfy substance of the cuticle, or downy matter gathered in the piles of clothes. In a fortnight they come to a tolerable size, are sprightly and active, and, if at any time disturbed, roll themselves into the form of a ball. After this they creep after the manner of worms, but with a very swift motion; and in this stage they hide themselves as much as possible, spin a silken thread out of their mouths, with which they weave themselves a small round bag, or case, white within and always dirty and fouled with dust without; in this tomb they retire for a fortnight, during which time they absolutely cease from motion, but at the expiration of that time burst forth a perfect flea, leaving the *exuvia* in the bag. While the animalcule remains in the bag, it is milk white till the second day before its eruption, when it becomes coloured, grows hard and is so strong, that upon its first delivery from its voluntary sepulchre, it springs nimbly away.

To FLE'A, *v. a.* to cleanse or free from fleas.

FLE'A-BITE, FLE'A-BITING, *S.* the red marks, wound, or sensation of pain caused by a flea in sucking the blood of human creatures. Figuratively, a small or trifling hurt.

F L E

FLE'ABITTEN, *adj.* stung or bitten by fleas. White, speckled with dark reddish spots, applied to the colour of a horse. Figuratively, mean, or worthless. "Fleabitten synod." CLEAVEL.

FLE'AK, *S.* (*flacea*, Sax. see FLAKE) a small thread, lock or twist. "Fleaks or threads of hemp and flax" MORE.

FLE'AM, *S.* (*olieme*, Belg. *flamme*, Fr. *flem*, Dan. and Run. a spear, *fla*, or *flan*, Sax. a dart, by Johnson and Skinner imagined to be a contraction of *φλεβοτομον*, *phlebotomon*, Gr. an instrument to bleed with) a small instrument of pure steel, composed of two or three moveable lancets, used in bleeding cattle, by placing one of the lancets on the vein, and driving it in with a blow.

FLE'AWORT, *S.* (*fleawyr*, Sax.) a plant.

To FLECK', *v. a.* (*fleckur*, Isl. *fleck*, Teut. a spot) to spot; to mark with a different colour. "Flecked in her face." DRYD.

To FLECK'ER, *v. a.* (see FLECK) to streak, or mark with different colours. "The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night — And darknels flecker'd, &c." SHAK.

FLED', the preter and participle of *flee*, to run away; not properly used for that of *fly*, to make use of wings. JOHNSON.

FLED'GE, *adj.* (*fcedderen*, Belg. to fly, *fleigur*, Isl. able to fly, *fuglos*, Goth.) full-feathered; able or qualified to fly.

To FLED'GE, *v. a.* (*fluck*, *fluckwerden*, Teut. see the *adj.*) to furnish with wings. To cover or furnish with feathers.

To FLEE', *v. n.* (pret. and particip. *fled*. Johnson observes that this word is improperly written *fly*, because *fly* of *fleogan*, Sax. is to move with wings, and *flee* of *flean*, Sax. to run away. Yet with due difference let it be observed that when *fly* is used to imply running away, it is owing neither to any confusion or impropriety, but is derived from *fly*, Isl. which signifies the same) to run away from danger; to endeavour to avoid danger by flight.

FLEE'CE, *S.* (*fleos*, *fise*, *flyse*, Sax. *vlees*, Belg. *vellus*, Lat.) the woolly covering shorn off the bodies of sheep. As much wool as is shorn off one sheep. Figuratively, a ram carved, painted, and used for a sign.

To FLEE'CE, *v. a.* (from the noun, or *flee*, Isl. totake of the scales or outside covering of a thing) to shear the wool off a sheep. Figuratively, to strip, plunder, or deprive of every thing valuable. "To fleece the people." ADDIS.

FLEE'CED, *adj.* having or wearing fleeces. "The rich fleeced flock." FAIR. Q. Stripped or plundered.

To FLEE'R, *v. n.* (*fleard*, Isl. craftiness, or low cunning. *Fleardian*, Sax. to trifle. *Fleardan*, Scot. Skinner derives it from *leer*) to turn a thing to mockery, or ridicule. To mock. To deride with insolence or impudence. To leer; to address with a deceitful grin of civility; used with *upon*.

FLEE'R, *S.* mockery expressed either in words or looks.

FLEE'ER, *S.* a mocker.

FLEE'TS, FLE'OTS, FLO'T, in the names of places are derived from *fleot*, Sax. a bay or gulp. Hence Fleetstreet took its name from the bay or ditch which runs up the land to the market of that name, and is improperly called Fleet-ditch.

FLEE'T, *S.* (*flota*, Sax. *flotta*, Ital. *flotte*, Fr.) a collection of ships, or a number of vessels going in company.

FLEE'T, *S.* (see FLEETS, FLEOTS) a creek or inlet of water. "Landfloods or fleets running through them." MORT. A provincial word.

FLEE'T, *adj.* (*flotur*, Isl.) swift, applied to pace, or motion. In some provinces, light, or superficially fruitful. "Marl copeground — is very fleet for pasture." MORTIM. Skimming, or not far below the surface. "Plowed fleet." MORTIM.

To FLEE'T, *v. n.* (*fit*, Isl. to carry, *flotain*, Sax.) to fly swiftly; to vanish. To be transitory, or of short duration. "O fleeting joys." PAR. LOST. Actively, to skim the water. To live merrily, or pass away with pleasure, applied to time. "Fleet the time carelessly." SHAK. To skim milk, or take off the cream; hence the next word;

FLEE'TINGDISH, *S.* a thin dish or bowl used in dairies to skim, or take the cream off milk.

FLEE'TLY, *adv.* swiftly; nimbly; with a quick motion.

FLEE'TNESS, *S.* swiftness of motion.

FLESH', *S.* (*flæc*, *flæsc*, *flesc*, Sax. *vleesch*, Belg. *fleisch*, Teut.) in anatomy, a similar, fibrous part of an animal body, soft, bloody, and serving as a covering to the bones. The body, opposed to the soul. The muscles, or soft part of an animal body, opposed to the skin, bones, or other tendons. Animal food, opposed to vegetable. The soft part of the body of beasts or birds used for food, opposed to that of fishes. Animal nature. Figuratively, carnality, or sensual appetites. A carnal state. A near relation,

lation, or one of the same blood. The outward or literal sense, or first appearance. "Ye judge after the *flesh*." *John* xviii. 15. A person given up to sensual enjoyments, or in an unregenerate state. "*Flesh* and blood cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven." *John* iv. That part of an animal or fruit which may be eaten.

To FLESH', *v. a.* to initiate or teach the first principles of any thing, borrowed from the practice of huntsmen and falconers, who give flesh to the animals, they train up, in order to encourage and bring them to the pursuit. To harden, establish or habituate to any practice. "So *fleshed* in cruelty." *SIDNEY*. To glut, to satiate.

FLESH'FLY, *S.* a fly that feeds on flesh and deposits its eggs in it.

FLESH'-HOOK, *S.* a hook, or fork, used to take meat out of a pot or caldron.

FLESH'LESS, *adj.* without flesh.

FLESH'LINESS, *S.* (*fleslicnesse*, *fleslicnesse*, *Sax.*) carnal or sensual passions and appetites. Carnality.

FLESH'LY, *adj.* (*fleslic*, *Sax.*) corporeal, humane opposed to *spiritual*. Carnal, lascivious, opposed to *continent*. Animal, oppose to *vegetable*.

FLESH'MEAT, *S.* (*flesmete*, *Sax.*) animal food; or the flesh of animals prepared for food.

FLESH'MENT, *S.* eagerness acquired by a successful or prosperous beginning. "In the *fleshment* of this dread exploit." *SHAK*. Not in use.

FLESH'MONGER, *S.* one who deals in flesh. A pimp. "Was the duke a *fleshmonger*?" *SHAK*.

FLESH'-POT, *S.* a pot in which victuals are cooked. Figuratively food. "If he takes away the *flesh-pots*." *TAYLOR*.

FLESH'-QUAKE, *S.* a tremor of nerves or body. "Feel such a *flesh-quake*." *JONSON*. Coined, by the authour quoted, in imitation of earthquake.

FLESH'Y, *adj.* plump; full of flesh; fat. Pulpous and plump, applied to fruits.

FLET'CHER, *S.* (*fleche*, *Fr.* an arrow) a person who makes bows and arrows.

FLE'T, *part. passive* of FLEET, to skim. "To drink *flet* milk." *MORT*.

FLEW', the *preter.* of FLY.

FLEW', *S.* the large chaps of a deep mouth'd hound. A chimney belonging to coppers, or sand-heats.

FLEW'ED, *adj.* chapped; mouthed. "So *flew'd*; so fanded." *SHAK*.

FLEXIBILITY, *S.* the quality of admitting to be bent, or turned out of a direct course or right line. Easiness of being persuaded.

FLEXIBLE, *adj.* (*flexibilis*, *Lat.*) possible, or easy to be bent: Pliant, opposed to stiff. Obsequious; easily complying with. Ductile or manageable; to be formed by discipline and instruction. "The tender and *flexible* years of his life." *LOCKE*. To be bent, or suited to any purpose. "Flexible to their purpose." *ROGERS*. Easy to be persuaded.

FLEXIBleness, *S.* possibility or easiness to be bent, opposed to brittleness, or stiffness. Compliance. Tractableness. Easiness to be moved by advice, persuasion, or instruction.

FLEX'ILE, *adj.* (*flexilis*, *Lat.*) pliant; easy to be bent, or turned out of its course.

FLEX'ION, *S.* (*flexio*, *Lat.*) the act of bending, or changing from a strait to a crooked line. A double; a bending; the state of a thing bent. A turn or motion towards any quarter or direction. "A *flexion*, or a cast of the eye aside." *BACON*.

FLEX'OR, *S.* (*Lat.*) in anatomy, applied to the muscles which act in contracting or bending the joints.

FLEX'UOUS, *adj.* (*flexuosus*, *Lat.*) winding; full of turnings and meanders. Bending; crooked; variable; unsteady. "The *flexuous* burning of flames." *BAC*.

FLEX'URE, *S.* (*flexura*, *Lat.*) the form or direction in which any thing is bent. The act of bending. The part bent; a joint. Obsequious or servile cringing. "Will it give place to *flexure*?" *SHAK*.

To FLICK'ER, *v. n.* (*fligheren*, *Belg.* *flieur*, *Isl.* *fliccerian*, *Sax.*) to flutter; to have a fluttering motion. To move the wings up and down with a quick motion. "Flicker-ing on her nest." *DRYD*.

FLIE, *S.* (*flie*, *Sax.*) see FLY.

FLIER, *S.* one who runs away from danger. That part of a machine which being put into a swifter motion than the other parts, equalizes, regulates, and continues the motion of the rest. "The *flier* of a jack."

FLI'GHT, *S.* (*flyght*, *Sax.* *flught*, old *Fr.* *fluert*, *Dan.* *flucht*, *Teut.*) the act of running away in order to avoid danger.

The act of moving from one place to another to escape danger. The act of moving by means of wings. Removal from place to place by means of wings. A flock of birds moving in the air together. The birds produced in the same season. "The harvest *flight* of pigeons." A volley, or shower of weapons discharged at the same time. The space past in flying. Figuratively, heat, or soaring of imagination. A soaring excursion. The power of flying.

FLI'GHTY, *adj.* fleeting. Swift in motion. Wild; or fanciful.

FLIM'SEY, *adj.* (*flima*, *Sax.* outlawed; *i. e.* not fit to be encouraged, chosen, or praised. Johnson knows no etymology of this word, and supposes it a meer cant one, introduced by manufacturers) weak; feeble; without strength, body, or stiffness, applied to manufactures. Mean; spiritless; without force, applied to literary productions. "A vast extent of *flimsy* lines." *POPE*.

To FLIN'CH, *v. n.* (corrupted from *fling*, according to Skinner) to shrink from any suffering, pain, or danger. To withdraw from pain or danger. To fail. "Flinch in pro-perty—from what I spoke." *SHAK*.

FLIN'CHER, *S.* he who shrinks or fails in any affair.

To FLIN'G, *v. a.* (*pret.* and *part.* *flung*. Johnson gives us *flong* as the participle passive besides, but it is now obsolete) to cast, or throw from the hand. To dart, or throw with violence. To drive with violence. To drive by force. To move forcibly. To eject, or cast away as useless or hurtful. "I charge thee *fling* away ambition." *SHAK*. To cast, or charge with, reproach. "Fling but th' appearance of dishonour on it." *ADDIS*. To force into a worse condition. Used with *down*, to throw upon the ground with force; to demolish, or destroy. Used with *off*, in hunting, to baffle in a chase; to defeat of a prey by superior swiftness. "Fling *off* by any false steps or doubles." *ADDIS*. To dismount, or tumble from a horse's back. Neuterly, to flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions through passion. Used with *out*; to grow unruly or outrageous, alluding to a horse's throwing out its legs. "When angry Duncan's horses—turn'd wild—in nature, broke their stalls, *flung out*." *SHAK*.

FLING', *S.* the act of throwing or casting. The space or distance to which any thing is thrown or cast. A gibe; a contemptuous sneer or remark.

FLING'ER, *S.* one who throws a thing. One who casts a contemptuous sneer at a person or thing.

FLIN'T, *S.* (*flint*, *Sax.* *vlint*, *Flem.* *flinte steen*, *Dan.* *flin*, *Fr.*) a semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a similar substance, of a blackish grey, free from veins, naturally invested with a whitish crust; sometimes smooth and equal, but more frequently rough; remarkably hard; used for striking fire with steel, and in glass-making. Figuratively, any thing remarkably hard, impenetrable, or obdurate. "The *flint* and hardness of my fault." *SHAK*.

FLIN'TY, *adj.* made of flint. Abounding in flints or stones. Figuratively, strong. "The *flinty* and steel couch of war." *SHAK*. Hard; not to be penetrated, or moved by prayers, entreaties, or the view of misery. "Flinty Tartar's bow." *SHAK*.

FLIP', *S.* (a cant word) a drink used in ships, made of spirits, beer, and sugar.

FLIP'PANT, *adj.* (from *flap*) nimble; moving quickly, applied to the tongue. "A woman's tongue—so wonder-fully voluble and *flippant*." *ADDIS*. Pert; talkative. "Flippant epilogues." *THOMSON*.

FLIP'PANTLY, *adv.* in a pert, talkative, or fluent manner. Always applied to speech.

To FLIR'T, *v. a.* (derived from the sound, according to Skinner) to throw any thing with a jerk, or quick elastic motion. "The scavenger—*flirts* from his cart the mud." *SWIFT*. To move with quickness. "Flirt your fan." *DORSET*. Neuterly, to run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

FLIR'T, *S.* a quick, sudden, elastic motion; a jerk. A sudden trick. "To play, at the hedge, a *flirt*." *JONS*. A pert young hussy; a young, fluttering, gadding lass.

FLIRTA'TION, *S.* (from FLIR'T, a cant word used by the ladies) a quick sprightly motion; or the appearance of a flirt. "A muslin flounce made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air." *POPE*.

To FLIT', *v. n.* (*fit*, *Isl.* to carry; *flyt*, *Isl.* to float. *flitter*, *Dan.* to remove. See FLEET) to fly away. To remove or migrate. "Flit out of one body into some other." *HOOKER*. To flutter, or rove on the wing. "To *flit* in air." *POPE*. To be transient, flux, or unstable.

FLIT'CH, *S.* (*flicce*, *Sax.* *fycke*, *Dan.* *fliche*, *Fr.* *flitz*, *Teut.*) the side of a hog, without the head, salted and cured.

FLIT'TERMOUSE, *S.* (*flitter*, to flutter, Dan. and *muus*, Dan. a mouse) a bat; or fluttering mouse.

FLIT'TING, *S.* (*flit*, Sax. an offence, or scandal) a reproachful accusation. An offence, or fault. "Thou tellest my *flittings*." *Psal.* lvi.

FLIX, *S.* (corrupted from *flax*, or *flyse*, Sax.) down; fur, soft hair. "Blows her *flix* up." *DRYD.*

To **FLO'AT**, *v. n.* (*flyt*, preter. *flaut*; infin. *flotta*, *Isl.* *flotter*, *Fr.* *flottare*, or *flottare*, *Ital.* *volotten*, *Belg.*) to swim on the surface of the water. To move easily in the air, applied to the flight of birds. "Float in air." *DRYD.*

To pass in a light and swimming manner. "Floating visions." *LOCKE.* To swim in, or appear unsought to, the mind, applied to ideas. Actively to cover with waters.

FLO'AT, *S.* the act of flowing, opposed to the ebb, or reflux of the tide. "Float and refloat of the sea." *BAC.* Any thing contrived so as to swim and sustain a burden on the water. The cork, or quill by which the bite of a fish is discovered. A cant word for a level. "Banks are measured by the float or floor." *MORTIM.*

FLO'ATY, *adj.* swimming on the surface. "A ship, if floaty." *RALEIGH.*

FLOC'K, *S.* (*floc*, Sax.) a company of birds, or sheep. Figuratively, a multitude of men. "The heathen that fled out by flocks." *Maccab.* xiv. 14. A lock of wool, from *flocus*, *Lat.* *volock*, *Belg.*

To **FLOC'K**, *v. n.* to gather in crowds or great numbers.

To **FLOG**, *v. a.* (*flagrum*, *Lat.*) to whip or punish with a rod.

FLO'OD, *S.* (pronounced *flud*: *flood*, *Isl.* *flod*, Sax. and Dan. *flot*, *Fr.* *fluth*, Teut.) a body of water; a sea or river. A deluge, inundation, or overflowing of water. A flow, or flux of tide. "Ebbs and floods." *DAVIES.*

To **FLO'OD**, *v. a.* (see the noun) to cover with waters.

FLO'ODGATE, *S.* a gate, or shutter, by which any water-course is stopped or let loose again at pleasure.

FLO'OK, *S.* (*flug*, Teut. *ploegh*, *Belg.*) the broad or bearded part of an anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLO'OR, *S.* (*flor*, *flor*, Sax. *vloer*, *Belg.*) that part of a house on which a person treads. A story; flight, or order of rooms. In a ship, so much of her bottom, as she rests on when a-ground.

To **FLO'OR**, *v. a.* to cover that part of a room a person walks on with planks.

FLOO'RING, *S.* the matter with which that part of a room is laid, on which a person walks. The bottom.

To **FLO'P**, *v. a.* (from *flap*) to clap the wings with a noise. To play with any noisy motion of a broad body. To let down the broad parts or flap of a hat.

FLOR'ENCE, *S.* (from the city of Florence) the name of a cloth invented or made at the city of the same name.

FLO'REN, *S.* (so named because coined by the Florentines. *CAMDEN*) a gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLO'RET, *S.* (*fleurette*, *Fr.*) in botany, an imperfect flower, or that or that which has not petals, apices, stamina and style.

FLO'RID, *adj.* (*floridus*, *Lat.*) productive of, or covered with flowers. Bright, or lively, applied to colour; flushed with red, applied to the complexion. Embellished with rhetorical figures, applied to style.

FLORIDITY, *S.* freshness or redness of colour. "A floridity in the face." *FLOY.*

FLO'RIDNESS, *S.* freshness or redness of colour. A rhetorical embellishment, applied to style.

FLORIFEROUS, *adj.* (*florifer*, *Lat.*) producing flowers.

FLOR'IN, *S.* (*Fr.*) a coin so called because first struck by the Florentines. That of Germany is valued at 2s. 4d. that of Spain at 4s. 4d. that of Palermo and Sicily at 2s. 6d. and that of Holland at 2s.

FLO'RIST, *S.* (*fluriste*, *Fr.*) a person curious and skilled in the names, nature, and culture of flowers.

FLOS'CULOUS, *adj.* (*flosculus*, *Lat.*) composed, or having the nature or form of flowers. "A dry and flosculous coat." *BROWN.*

To **FLOTE**, *v. a.* (*float*) to skim. "Such cheeses, dear Cicely, you floated too high," *TUSS.*

FLO'TSON, *S.* (*float*) in law, goods that float without an owner on the sea.

To **FLOUNCE**, *v. n.* (*plonsen*, *Belg.* to plunge) to move with violence in water or mire. To struggle or dash in the water. To move with violence and outrage. "Six flouncing Flanders mares." *PRIOR.* To move with passion or anger. "You neither fume, nor fret, nor flounce." *SWIFT.* Actively, to adorn with flounces, applied to dress.

FLOUNCE, *S.* any thing sowed to a garment by way of

ornament, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake. "A muslin flounce." *POPE.*

FLOUNDER, *S.* (*flynder*, Dan.) a small flat fish, of the plain spinous kind, living either in fresh or salt water, caught in April, May, June or July, any time of the day, in a swift stream, and sometimes in the still deep. The best baits are red worms, wasps and gentles.

To **FLOUNDER**, *v. n.* (from *flounce*) to struggle with violent and irregular motions, like a horse that strives to disengage himself from mire.

FLOU'R, *S.* the fine white powder of wheat.

To **FLOU'RISH**, *v. n.* (*fleurir*, *Fr.* *florere*, or *florresco*, *Lat.*) to bloom, or be in blossom. Figuratively, to be in vigour, without fading. To be in a prosperous state. To make use of rhetorical figures; to display with variety or ostentation, applied to language. To move in eddies, circles, or wanton and irregular motions. In music, to play an overture. In writing, to form the decorations or ornaments of penmanship. Actively, to adorn with blossoms. In needle work, to embellish with flowers. In fencing, to move a weapon in circles or quick vibrations. To adorn with rhetorical figures, or embellishments of style. In penmanship, to make ornaments of loose or joined strokes wantonly united and forming something pleasing to the eye. To adorn; embellish; to grace or or set off. "The justice of your title—doth flourish the deceit." *SHAK.*

FLOU'RISH, *S.* any embellishment. Figuratively, beauty. An ostentatious display of wit or intellectual abilities. In penmanship, figures or ornaments formed by lines curiously and wantonly interwoven.

FLOU'RISHER, *S.* a meer boaster. One who is in the height of prosperity.

To **FLOU'T**, *v. a.* (*fluyten*, *Belg.* *flourve*, *Frif.*) to mock, deride, or insult with contemptuous mockery. Neuterly, to behave with contempt; to sneer.

FLOU'T, *S.* a mock; a jeer; a contemptuous and insulting expression or action.

FLOU'TER, *S.* a person who derides, mocks, or jeers at another.

To **FLOW**, *v. n.* (*flowan*, Sax. *flyt*, pret. *flaut*, *Isl.*) to run or spread, applied to water. To move, or be in motion, opposed to standing waters. To rise, or swell, applied to the tide. To melt, applied to the effect of heat, on metals, wax, &c. To proceed from, as an effect; to be owing to, used with *from*. To abound or be crowded, followed by *with*. To be full of liquor, applied to drinking vessels. "Flowing cups." *SHAK.* To hang loose, low, and waving. "A flowing mantle of green silk." *MORTIM.* Actively, to cover with waters. "A stream at hand to flow the ground." *Spelt.* No. 425. To be free from harshness. "A flowing period." To write smoothly or speak eloquently.

FLOW, *S.* the rise or swell of water. A sudden plenty or abundance. "A flow of spirits." *POPE.* An interrupted stream or continuation of words.

FLOWER, *S.* (*fleur*, *Fr.* *flor*, *Ital.*) that part of a plant which contains the organs of generation, or the parts necessary for the propagation of the species. The male flowers are those which have no germen, style, or fruit. Female flowers are such as contain the germen, style, and are called fruitful flowers. Hermaphrodite flowers, are such as contain both the male and female parts. Figuratively, an ornament or embellishment. The prime, bloom, or flourishing part of life. The fine white dust or edible part of corn, of which bread, &c. is made. "The bread I would have in flower." *SPENS.* The most excellent or valuable part of any thing.

To **FLOWER**, *v. n.* (*fleurir*, *Fr.*) to put forth flowers or blossoms. To bloom, or be in blossom. Figuratively, to be in the prime of age. To flourish, or be in a prosperous state. To froth, ferment, or mantle, applied to liquor. To come from the surface, like cream; used with *off*. "These few observations, which have flowered off." *MILT.* To adorn with the resemblance of flowers.

FLOWERAGE, *S.* store or abundance of flowers.

FLOWER DE LUCE, *S.* (*fleur de lys*, *Fr.*) a bulbous herb.

FLOWERET, *S.* (a diminutive of *flower*, *fleurite*, see *FLORET*) a small, or imperfect flower.

FLOWRINESS, *S.* the state of abounding in flowers or ornaments.

FLOWERING-BUSH, *S.* a plant, with triangular and glassy leaves, naked stalks, flowers disposed in an umbel at the top, and consisting of six petals, three large, and three small, expanded in the form of a rose.

FLOWERY, *adj.* abounding, adorned with, or full of flowers. Covered with the fine dust or meal of corn.

FLU

FLOWINGLY, *adv.* with readiness, quickness, or volubility of speech. With abundance.

FLOW'K, *S.* (*fluke*, Sax.) a flounder. "Among these waters *flowk*, sole, &c." CAMDEN.

FLOW-KWORT, *S.* the name of a plant.

FLOW'N, *part.* (of *fly* or *flee*) gone away; run away, departed either by running away or flying. Puffed up; swelled, or elated. "*Flown* with insolence." *Par. Lost*.

FLUCTUANT, *part.* (*fluctuans*, Lat.) wavering; uncertain; doubting.

To **FLUCTUATE**, *v. n.* (*fluctuatus*, of *fluctuo*, Lat.) to roll to and fro like the waves. To float backwards and forwards. To move with uncertain and hasty motion. Figuratively, to hesitate between two contrary opinions. To be irresolute, undetermined, or in doubt. To be in an uncertain state, or subject to changes and vicissitudes.

FLUCTUATION, *S.* (Fr. *fluctuatio*, Lat.) the motion of waves or water backwards and forwards. Figuratively, a state of suspense, irresolution, uncertainty, or indetermination, applied to the mind.

FLUTE, *S.* (*flut*, Ill. to fly) a small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke. Soft down, or fur, easily watted by the wind.

FLUENCY, *S.* the quality of flowing, or continuing in motion without interruption or intermission. Smoothness of style, or numbers. Copiousness, or volubility of speech. Affluence: an old and obsolete sense.

FLUENT, *adj.* (*fluens*, Lat.) liquid; flowing; in motion. Ready; easily flowing; copious, applied to speech.

FLUENT, *S.* a stream; torrent, or running water. "To cut the outrageous *fluent*." PHILIPS.

FLUID, *adj.* (*fluide*, Fr. *fluidus*, Lat.) having the parts easily separable; flowing like water.

FLUID, *S.* in medicine, any animal juice. A liquor, whose parts yield to the smallest force impressed, and by yielding are easily moved among each other.

FLUIDITY, *S.* (*fluidité*, Fr.) a quality of a body, whereby the parts are so disposed as to slide over each other all manner of ways, and give way to the least pressure.

FLUIDNESS, *S.* that quality in bodies opposite to firmness, by which they change their form, or yield to the least pressure.

FLUMMERY, *S.* a kind of food made of oatmeal and water boiled or evaporated to a consistence. Figuratively, mere pretence; flattery.

FLUNG, (*particip.* and *preter.* of *fling*) thrown, or cast, followed by *in*, *into*, *down*, *from* and *to*. "*Flung into the river*." ADDIS.

FLUOR, *S.* (Lat.) a fluid state. "Which keep liquors in a *fluor*." NEWT.

FLURRY, *S.* a gust; an hasty, sudden blast, or storm of wind. "A *flurry* from the north." *Gulliv. Trav.* Hurry; a violent commotion, or emotion of mind.

To **FLUSH**, *v. n.* (*fluyssen*, Belg. to flow; *flux*, of *flux*, Fr.) to flow with violence. To come in haste. To produce a reddish colour in the face, by a sudden flow, or a flux of blood. Actively, to colour or redden. To elate, or elevate. "*Flushed* with great victories." ATTER. The last sense seems to be derived from the verb **FLESH**, and may perhaps be used in its stead. See **FLESH**.

FLUSH, *adj.* fresh; full of vigour. "*Flush* as May." SHAK. Affluent; abounding; a cant word. "Lord Strat was not very *flush* in ready money." *Hist. of J. Bull*.

FLUSH, *S.* an afflux; a sudden impulse; a violent flow. In gaming, a certain number of cards of the same sort.

To **FLUS'TER**, *v. a.* (from *flush*) to make hot and red with drinking. To make half drunk.

FLUTE, *S.* (*flute*, or *fluyte*, Belg. *flute*, Teut. *fluste*, or *flute*, Fr. *flauta*, Span. *fluto* and *fiuto*, Ital.) a wind instrument, divided into the common and german; the common flute is played by putting one end into the mouth and breathing into it; the notes and tones are formed and changed by stopping and opening the holes, six in number, placed along the front, and one behind the neck. The German flute, the most mellow of the two, and most resembling the human voice, is not put into the mouth, but founded by a hole, a little distant from the upper end; the end itself being stopped with a stopper or plug; it has six holes besides that of the mouth, and the key-hole, or pinch note. In architecture, perpendicular channels or cavities cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster, and resembling the inside of a flute, when cut in half.

To **FLUTE**, *v. a.* to cut channels in columns or pilasters.

FLUTED, *adj.* having channels or hollows.

FLY

To **FLUTTER**, *v. n.* (*flutteran*, Sax. *flattern*, or *flittern*, Teut. *flotter*, Fr.) to move the wings with a quick and trembling motion. To take short flights with great agitation, or motion of the wings. Figuratively, to move about with great show and bustle, but with no consequence. To be in agitation. To move irregularly. To be in a state of uncertainty. To beat quick and irregularly; to palpitate, applied to the heart. Actively, to drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly roused. To hurry the mind, or put it into confusion, or a violent commotion. To put into confusion, or to disorder the position of things. To move with a quick vibration, or a trembling motion, applied to the playing of a fan.

FLUTTER, *S.* vibration; undulation, or a quick and irregular motion. Confusion. Irregular or disordered position.

FLUVIATIC, *adj.* (*fluviatricus*, Lat.) belonging to, or inhabiting rivers.

FLUX, *S.* (Fr. *fluxus*, Lat.) the act of flowing. The state of passing away, and giving place to others. In medicine, an extraordinary issue, or evacuation of some humour or matter. A disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, called a bloody flux. The excrement, or that which is evacuated by animals. "Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat." SHAK. In hydrography, a regular periodical motion of the sea, happening twice in twenty-four hours, whereby the water is raised, and driven violently against the shores. Figuratively, a concurrence, or confluence. "The *flux* of company." SHAK. The state of being melted. That which facilitates the melting of a body when mixed with it.

FLUX, *adj.* (*fluxus*, Lat. of *fluo*, Lat.) inconstant; not durable; flowing; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To **FLUX**, *v. a.* to melt. In medicine, to salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

FLUXILITY, *S.* easiness of separation. Possibility of being melted. "Fluidity, or at least *fluxility*." BOYLE.

FLUXION, *S.* (Fr. *fluxio*, Lat.) the act of flowing; the matter that flows. In medicine, a sudden collection of morbid matter in any part of the body. The velocity by which a flowing quantity is increased by its generating motion. In arithmetic, the method of finding an infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a given quantity.

To **FLY**, *v. n.* (*preter*, *flew* or *fled*; *part.* *fled* or *flown*; *flagan*, Sax. "To fly, Johnson observes, is properly to use wings, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee*, is to escape, or go away, from *flean*, Sax. and makes *fled*. They are now confounded;" but, with submission, if the word *fly* be derived from *fly*, Ill. which signifies to escape, then the using the English word in that sense, is owing to no confusion of words; and the similitude between that word and *flyg*, in the Ill. language, which signifies to use wings, may be the reason why *fly* is in English used both for the act of using wings, and that of escaping danger by running away) to move through the air by means of wings. To pass through the air; to ascend in the air. "As the sparks *fly* upwards." *Job v.* To pass, or perform a journey with great expedition. To burst asunder. "Your bottle *fies*." SWIFT. To break, or shiver. Used with *on*, to dart upon; to attack, or spring with violence; to fall on suddenly. To *fly in the face* of a person; is to insult him with opprobrious language, or any act of outrage. "Neglect him, or *fly in his face*." SWIFT. To act in defiance of; "*Fly in Nature's face*." DRYD. Used with *out*, to burst suddenly into any heat or passion; to break out from any restraint; to start violently from any direction. After *let*, to discharge a gun or other fire-arms. To be light and unencumbered. To vanish or fade, applied to colour. To run away, or attempt to escape any danger. Of *fly*, Ill. *flicken*, Teut. *flean*, Sax. Actively, to avoid; to shun. To decline. To refuse association or acquaintance with. To attack by a hawk or bird of prey. "With her *fly* other ravening fowl." BACON.

FLY, *S.* (*flie*, *fliege*, *flege*, Sax. *fue*, Dan. *vliegende*, Belg. *vliegende*, Teut. See **FLIE**, which seems the most proper (spelling) a small winged insect, of different species. That part of a machine, which, when put into motion, continues it with great swiftness, and thereby regulates and preserves the motion of the other parts. That part of a mariner's compass, on which the thirty-two winds are drawn, over which the needle is placed, and fastened underneath.

To **FLY-BLOW**, *v. a.* to taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FLY-BOAT, *S.* a kind of nimble, light vessel for sailing.

F O I

FLY'ER, S. one that runs away from battle; or endeavours to escape danger by flight. One that cuts its passage through the air by means of wings. That part of a jack which moves round on a pivot horizontally, and thereby keeps the other parts in motion. In architecture, stairs made of an oblong square figure, whose fore and backsides are parallel to each other, as likewise their ends; the second of these flyers stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, and on that account are said to fly off from each other.

To **FLY'FISH**, *v. n.* to fish or angle with a fly for a bait.

FOA'L, S. (*fola*, Sax.) the offspring or young of a mare, or other beast of burthen. At present *colt* is used for a young horse, and *foal* for a young mare; but formerly the latter was used for the young of either sex.

To **FOA'L**, *v. a.* to bring forth young, applied to a mare or other beast of burthen.

FOA'LBIT, **FOA'LFOOT**, S. the names of two plants.

FOAM, S. (*fam*, Sax.) the white spittle which appears in the mouth of a high-mettled horse. The white substance which gathers on the top of liquors when shaken or fermented, but more properly called *froth*.

To **FOAM**, *v. n.* to have the mouth covered with white frothy spittle. To froth; to gather foam. To be in a rage; to be in violent emotions of passion, alluding to a high-mettled horse, who foams at the mouth when checked or under unwilling restraint. "He *foameth*."

FOAMY, *adj.* covered with froth; or white frothy spittle.

FOB', S. (*fuppe*, *fupsack*, Teut.) a small pocket, made in the inside of the waistband of a pair of breeches, wherein the watch is usually carried.

To **FOB'**, *v. a.* (*fuppen*, Teut.) to cheat; to trick; to defraud by some low stratagem. "Find myself *fobbed* in it." SHAK. Used with *off*, to shift; or put off by some trick, or artifice. "The rascal *fobb'd* me *off* with only "wine." ADDIS.

FO'CAL, *adj.* (from *focus*) belonging to a *focus*.

FO'CIL, S. (*focile*, Fr. *focille*, Lat.) in anatomy, the greater or less bone between the knee and ankle, or between the elbow and wrist. "Both the *focils* of the left leg." WISEM.

FO'CUS, S. (Lat.) in optics, the point where the rays meet and cross the axis after refraction by a glass. The points from which rays diverge, or to which they converge. Applied to a parabola; a point in the axis within the figure and distant from the vertex $\frac{1}{2}$ of the parameter, or *latus rectum*. Applied to an ellipsis, a point towards each end of the longer axis, whence two right lines, being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be, together, equal to the axis itself. Applied to an hyperbola, that point in the axis through which the *latus rectum* passes.

FOD'DER, S. (*fodre*, *fodher*, *fodhur*, Sax. *fodur*, Ill. *foder*, Dan. to feed. *Fodor*, Sax. food for men) dry food stored up for cattle against winter.

To **FOD'DER**, *v. a.* (*foder*, Dan.) to feed, or supply with dry food.

FOD'DERER, S. the person who supplies cattle with dry food.

FOE', S. (*fab*, Sax. *fae*, Scot.) an enemy or person who is bent to hurt one, either in war or private life. An adversary; an opponent, applied to opinions. "A *foe* to "received doctrines." WATTS.

FOE'MAN, S. an enemy in war. "What valiant *foemen*." SHAK.

FOE'TUS, S. (Lat. pronounced *foetus*) a child in the womb, after it is perfectly formed.

FOG', S. (Dan. a storm) a low cloud consisting of gross watery vapours, floating near the surface of the earth.

FOG', S. (*foggagium*, low Lat.) in the Scotch forest laws, aftergrass; or grass which grows in autumn after the hay is made.

FOG'GILY, *adv.* like a fog or mist. Cloudily; darkly.

FOG'GINESS, S. the state of being dark or misty by a low cloud, consisting of watery vapours floating near the surface of the earth or water.

FOG'GY, *adj.* fully of dark, cloudy and moist vapours. Figuratively, dull, or cloudy in understanding.

FO'H, *interject.* (*fab*, Sax. an enemy, *vai*, Goth. *væ*, Lat.) an interjection used to express abhorrence, or offence received by some object, meaning that it gives great offence, and is excessively disagreeable. "Foh! one may "smell in such a will most rank." SHAK. Commonly made use of when offended by a stink, or very offensive smell.

FOI'BLE, S. (Fr.) a weak or blind side. A natural infirmity or failing.

To **FOI'L**, *v. a.* (*affoler*, old Fr. to wound) to defeat, or get the better of an enemy, but not a complete victory.

F O L

FOI'L, S. a defeat, or miscarriage. An advantage gained over an enemy, not amounting to a complete victory.

Gilding, from *feuille*, Fr. a leaf. Something of another colour, used by jewellers to augment the lustre, or heighten the colour of a stone, or diamond. A blunt sword used in fencing, from *fouiller*, Fr. See **FOLIATING**.

FOI'LER, S. one who has gained an advantage over an enemy.

To **FOI'N**, *v. a.* (*poindre*, Fr.) to push or make a lunge with a weapon. "They lash, they *foin*, they pass." DRYD.

FOI'N, S. a thrust or push with a weapon.

FOI'SON, S. (*foison*, Sax. and Fr.) plenty, abundance. "Nature should bring forth—of its own kind, all *foison*, "all abundance." SHAK. According to Bailey, this is a provincial word in Suffolk, and signifies the natural juice, heart, or strength of the grass, or other herbs.

To **FOI'ST**, *v. a.* (*fausser*, Fr.) to insert something not in an original. To interpolate: Used with *in*.

FOI'STINESS, S. stuffiness or mouldiness. "Left *foistiness* "make it for table unmeet." Tuss. Not in use.

FOI'STY, *adj.* see **FUSTY**.

FO'LD, S. (*falæd*, *fald*, *faldæ*, Sax.) the ground where sheep are confined. The place, or stable where sheep are housed. "Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*." RALEIGH. Figuratively, a flock of sheep. "The hope and promise "of my failing *fold*." DRYD. A boundary or limit. "Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold*." CREECH. A double; one part turned over and laying upon another. The plait or doubling of a garment; from *fil'd* or *feal'd*, Sax. Hence *fold*, in composition, signifies the doubling the same number twice, or the same quantity added; thus *two-fold*, is twice the quantity; *twenty-fold*, twenty times repeated.

To **FO'LD**, *v. a.* to pen or inclose sheep in a fold. To double; to plait, or turn back a piece of cloth so as to double over and cover another part; of *faldan*, Sax. Figuratively, to inclose; to include; to shut; to embrace with the arms clasped round a person. Neuterly, to close over another of the same kind. To join with another of the same kind.

FOLIA'CEOUS, *adj.* (*foliaceus*, Lat. from *folium*, Lat. a leaf) consisting of thin pieces, lamina, or leaves. "A "blue talky *foliaceus* spar." WOODW.

FO'LIAGE, S. (*feuillage*, Fr. of *feuille*, Fr. from *folium*, Lat. a leaf) an assemblage of flowers, branches, leaves, &c. In architecture, the representation of such flowers, branches, leaves, &c. as are used for embellishments on capitals, freezes, or pediments.

To **FO'LIATE**, *v. a.* (*foliatus*, Lat. of *folium*, Lat. a leaf) to beat gold into thin plates, laminæ, or leaves. "Gold "foliated." NEWT. Optic.

FO'LIATING, S. applied to looking-glasses, is the spreading a composition that will firmly adhere to the back of the glass, and reflect images. The composition is called *foil*, and made of quicksilver, mixed with tin, and other ingredients.

FOLIA'TION, S. (*foliatio*, of *folium*, Lat. a leaf) the act of beating into leaves. In botany, a collection of those transitory or fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which constitute the compass or body of a flower; of great use in the generation and preservation of the young fruit or seed.

FO'LIO, S. (Ital. of *in folio*, Lat.) a large book, whose pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. In commerce, a page or leaf in an account or book.

FO'LIOMORT, *adj.* (*folium mortuum*, Lat. a dead leaf) a dark yellow, or colour of a dead leaf; vulgarly called *philemot*. See **FEUILLEMORT**. "Of *foliomort* colour." WOODW.

FO'LK, S. (pronounced with the *o* long, like that in *prof.* *fola*, Sax. and old Fr. *volck*, Belg. *volgo*, Ital. *vulgo*, Lat.) people, used only in a familiar discourse. Nations, or mankind in general. Any kind of persons.

FO'LKMOTE, S. (*folc gemote*, Sax.) any popular or public meeting of all the folk or people, within a certain place or district. Used in Stow's time, by the Londoners for an assembly of all the citizens; by Somner, it is used for a general assembly of the people for doing fealty to the king, and considering and ordering the affairs of the common-wealth or nation. Hence some derive the origin of parliaments.

FOL'ICLE, S. (*folliculus*, Lat.) in anatomy, a cavity, bag or vesicle in a body, with strong coats. In botany, the seed vessel, case, husk, or cover, wherein several kinds of seeds and fruits are inclosed.

To **FOL'LOW**, *v. a.* (*folgian*, Sax. *volgen*, Belg. *folgen*, Teut. *følger*, Dan.) to go after, or behind a person. To pursue

pursue an enemy. To attend on as a servant. To succeed or happen after, in order of time. To proceed from as a consequence, or effect. To imitate, or copy. "Follow the perfections of those, &c." HOOKER. To obey; to observe, to assent, or give credit to. "All who do not follow real tradition." TILLOT. To attend to; to be busied with. "He that undertaketh and followeth other mens business." Eccles. xxix. 9. Neuterly, to come after another. To succeed or be after another in time. To proceed from as an effect or consequence. To continue or pursue any endeavour, used with on. "If we follow on to know the LORD." Hosea.

FOLLOWER, S. one who comes or goes after another. Figuratively, a dependant; attendant; associate; companion; a scholar; imitator, or coppier.

FOLLY, S. (*folledd*, Brit. and Arm. *folie*, Fr. *folia*, Ital.) the act of drawing false conclusions from just principles. A weakness or want of understanding: Not used in the plural in this sense. Figuratively, an act of negligence, or passion unbecoming the gravity of wisdom, or the dictates of cool and unbiassed reflection: In this sense it has a plural.

To FOMENT, *v. a.* (*fomentor*, Lat. *fomentor*, Fr.) to cherish with heat. To bath with warm lotions, or liquours. Figuratively, to encourage; to support; to cherish.

FOMENTATION, S. (Fr.) in medicine, a partial bathing, or applying hot flannels to any part dipped in medicated decoctions. The liquor or decoction formed from boiling medicinal ingredients, with which any part is, or is to be, fomented or bathed.

FOMENTER, S. an encourager or supporter.

FOND, *adj.* (*fundari*, Sax. to gape after, *fonn*, Scot. foolish. To be *fonne*, CHAUC. in the *reeves*, TATE. to be *foolish*) foolish; silly; indiscreet. "Tis fond to wail inevitable strokes." SHAK. Trifling; or valued by folly. "Not with fond shekles of the tested gold." SHAK. Foolishly or indiscreetly tender and indulgent. Loving to an excess. Pleased in too great a degree. Taking too much delight in, and too eagerly coveting a thing. "Fame is a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was too fond of it." DRYD.

To FOND, *v. a.* to treat with great indulgence, or with an indiscreet excess of love. "I'll fond it as the frow and child of love." DRYD. Neuterly, to be fond of; to doat on; to love to excess. "I, poor monster, fond as much on him." SHAK.

To FON'DLE, *v. a.* the same as fond.

FOND'LING, S. (from *fond* and *ling*, a diminutive particle or termination of the Saxons; used sometimes as among the Romans, to express great endearments) a person used with too much indulgence, and beloved to an excess. A thing regarded with an excess of affection.

FOND'LY, *adv.* foolishly; indiscreetly, injudiciously. "He fondly thought he might endure." SWIFT. With an excess of tenderness, indulgence, or love.

FOND'NESS, S. foolishness; weakness; want of judgment. "Fondness it were for any, being free—to covet fetters." SPENS. An excess of love, indulgence, and tenderness.

FONT, S. (*fonte*, Fr. *fontur*, Isl. *fons*, Lat.) a stone or marble vessel in which the water used in baptism is contained in a church.

FONTANEL, S. (*fontanelle*, Fr.) in surgery an issue, or artificial ulcer formed to discharge humours. "Advised to a fontanelle in her arm." WISEM.

FONT'ANGE, S. (Fr. supposed to be derived from the name of the first wearer) a sort of ribbons on the top of a head dress. "These old fashioned fontanges rose an ell above the head." ADDIS. Seldom used.

FOOD, S. (*foder*, Sax. of *fædans*, Sax. to feed, *foodur*, or *fæde*, Isl. *fodan*, Goth. *voeden*, Belg. *feed*, Scot. *bwyd*, Brit.) whatever is taken in at the mouth and swallowed to repair the wants of nature. Figuratively, any thing which cherishes. "The food of thy abused father's wrath." SHAK.

FOODFUL, *adj.* fruitful; or plentifully producing things proper for the nourishment of animals. "The foodful earth." DRYD.

FOOL, S. (*fol*, Brit. and Arm. *fol*, Fr. *fooluu*, Isl. angry or passionate) one who has not the use of reason, or judgment. Figuratively, one who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, or jester. "Call my fool hither." SHAK. In scripture, an idolater, a very wicked person. "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God." Psal. xiv. 1. In common conversation, used as a word of extreme contempt and stinging reproach. To play the fool, is to trifle, or play pranks like an hired jester, merely to divert or make sport, or to act like a person void of common under-

standing. To make a fool, is, to raise a person's expectations and disappoint them. "To break promise with him, and make a fool of him." SHAK.

To FOOL, *v. n.* to trifle; to toy; to idle. Neuterly, to impose on. To raise a person's expectations, and afterwards disappoint them. To deceive. To cheat, used with out of. "Fool'd him out of his money." To infatuate.

FOOL'BORN, *adj.* foolish from the birth. Figuratively, produced by a fool. "A foolborn jest." SHAK.

FOOL'ERY, S. habitual folly. "Foolery does walk about the orb like the sun." SHAK. An act of folly; a trifling practice. An act of indiscretion. "It is mere foolery to multiply distinct particulars." WATTS. An object of folly; a thing which causes and indicates folly.

FOOLHARDINESS, S. indiscreet courage, or boldness. "There is a difference between daring and foolhardiness." DRYD.

FOOL'HARDY, *adj.* daring, bold, or adventurous without discretion, or prudence.

FOOL'TRAP, S. a snare to catch fools in. "Betts, at the first, were fooltraps." DRYD.

FOOL'ISH, *adj.* entirely or naturally void of understanding. Figuratively, wanting prudence, indiscreet. Ridiculous, unreasonable. In scripture, foreign, idolatrous, or wicked.

FOOL'ISHLY, *adv.* weakly; without understanding; indiscreetly. In scripture, idolatrously; wickedly.

FOOL'STONES, S. in botany, the *orchis* or satyrion, hath a single stalk with a vague sheath, but no empalement. The flower hath 5 petals, 3 without and 2 within, rising and joining in a standard. The nectarium is of one leaf; the upper lip short and erect, the under large, broad, and spreading; and the tube pendulous, hornshaped and prominent behind. It hath 2 short stamina, fitting on the pointal, with oval erect summits, fixed to the upper lip of the nectarium. The germen is oblong, contorted, under the flower, with a short style fastened to the upper lip of the nectarium crowned by a stigma, and afterwards turns to an oblong capsule with one cell, having 3 heelshaped valves, opening on the 3 sides, but joined at the top and bottom filled with small seeds like dust. Tournefort ranges it in the 3d sect. of his 11th class, and Linnaeus in the 1st sect. of his 20th. The species are ten.

FOOT, S. (plural *feet*, *footur*, plur. *fætur*, Isl. *fat*, *fet*, plur. Sax. *fotus*, Goth. *fode*, Dan. *voft*, Belg. *furz*, Teut.) that part of an animal whereon it stands or walks. In anatomy, the extremity of the leg, consisting of the tarsus, or space of the ankle from the body of the foot, the metatarsus, or body of the foot, and the toes; the wisdom which shines forth in the construction in this part of the human machine, would require so copious a description, that our narrow bounds will not permit us the pleasure of indulging ourselves in it. Figuratively, that part with which any thing is supported, in the same manner as the foot supports the body of an animal. The lower part, or base. "Feet of mountains." HAKELW. With on, walking, opposed to travelling on horseback or in a carriage. Condition; state. "On the same foot with our fellow-subjects." SWIFT. A plan; scheme, or settlement. "Upon the foot of our constitution." SWIFT. To set on foot; is to begin; to give rise to. "If such tradition were, at any time, set on foot." TILLOT. Applied to interest, value. "Under foot." BAC. Motion; agitation, or action. "The number or variety of ends on foot." GREW. In Greek and Latin poetry, a certain number of long and short syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse. A measure consisting of 12 inches.

To FOOT, *v. a.* to spurn, kick, or strike with the foot. To fettle; to plan. "What confederacy have you with the traitors — late footed." SHAK. In dancing, to make a noise with the foot resembling the tune played by the music. To dance. "To featly foot the grace." TICKEL. The infantry of an army, or those who walk, opposed to cavalry, or those that ride. To knit a foot to a flocking.

FOOTBALL, S. a ball made of leather, and filled with wind by means of a bladder included in the inside.

FOOT-BOY, S. a lad attending in livery.

FOOT'CLOATH, S. a sumpter cloth.

FOOTED, shaped in the foot. "Footed like a goat." GREW. Having a foot, or a place to contain the foot, applied to flockings.

FOOTHOLD, S. space to hold the foot, or room enough to tread on securely. "So little foothold." L'ESTRANGE.

FOOT-

FOR

FOOT'ING, S. ground for the foot or any thing to rest on. "The unsteadfast *footing* of a spear." SHAK. Foundation; basis; support; root. Place. Tread; walk; or the sound of a person's feet in walking. "I hear the *footing* of a man." SHAK. A particular manner of moving the feet in dancing, so as to echo the sound of the tune. Steps; track; road. Figuratively, entrance; beginning; establishment. "No useful arts have yet found *footing* here." DRYD. State; condition, used with *on*. "Gaul was *on* the same *footing* with Egypt." ADDIS.

FOOTLIC'KER, S. a mean servile and fawning person. "I thy Caliban — for ay thy *footlicker*." SHAK.

FOOT'MAN, S. a soldier that marches and fights on ground, opposed to a horseman. "The numbers levied — consisted of *footmen* three millions, of horsemen one." RAL. A low menial servant in livery. One who walks or runs.

FOOT'MANSHIP, S. (from *footman* and *ship*, of *scip*, Sax. office, or province) the art or office of a runner. "Yet I have done more with my wiles, than ever you did with your *footmanship*." L'ESTRAN.

FOOT'PACE, S. in building, part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place, where you may take two or three paces, before you ascend another step. A pace no faster than a slow works.

FOOT'PATH, S. a narrow way, which will admit only foot passengers, not being wide enough for horses or carriages.

FOOT'POST, S. a man who carrieth letters on foot.

FOOT'STALL, S. a woman's stirrup.

FOOT'STEP, S. an impression left by the foot in treading. Figuratively, any trace, mark, token, or sign.

FOOT'STOOL, S. a stool whereon a person places his feet, when sitting.

FOP', S. (a word, by Johnson, supposed to be formed by change, and without etymology) a person of weak understanding, and great pretence to knowledge and wisdom; or rather a person affecting delicacy too much both in dress and behaviour.

FOP'DOODLE, S. a fool; an insignificant wretch. "Handled you like a *fop-doodle*." HUDIB.

FOP'PERY, S. impertinence or folly. "Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter my house." SHAK. Affectation of show in dress, and importance without solidity. Foolery. Affectation, or affected trifling.

FOP'PISH, *adj.* foolish; idle; vain. Vain in show, gaudiness, or elegance in dress, attended with too great an affectation of ceremony in behaviour.

FOP'PISHLY, *adv.* after the manner of a fop; vainly, ostentatiously.

FOP'PISHNESS, S. showy, ostentatious; and affected vanity.

FOP'LING, S. (a diminutive of *fop*, formed after the Saxons with the diminutive termination *ling*) a petty fop. A coxcomb of the second order.

FOR', *prep.* (*for*, Sax. *faur*, or *faura*, Goth. *voor*, Belg. *fur*, Teut. *pour*, Fr.) because, or on account of. "That which we, *for* our unworthiness, are unworthy to crave." HOOKER. With respect or regard to. "For bulk mere infects." TATE. Used often with *as* before it in this sense. Instead of; in the character, or likeness of. "Embrace *for* truth." LOCKE. "Lay *for* dead." DRYD. "He refused not to die *for* those that killed him." BOYLE. Conducive, or tending to. "It is *for* the general good." TILLOTS. Towards, or with intention of going to a certain place. "We sailed directly *for* Genoa." ADDIS. With appropriation. "Shadow will serve *for* summer." SHAKESP. With respect to; in account of; concerning. "Thus much *for* the beginning and progress." BURNET. In confirmation or establishment, applied to proofs. "There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue." TILLOTS. Noting possibility, power. "For a holy person to be humble, is as hard, as *for* a prince to submit, &c." TAYLOR. Left, by way of prevention, or for fear. "And, *for* the time, shall not seem tedious." SHAK. Against, or as a remedy for. "Good *for* the tooth-ach." GARRETS. In exchange; instead, or in the place of. Through a certain space of time. In search, or quest of. Notwithstanding, or according to. "For aught is vulgar known." BOYLE. Ready, fit, prepared; or proper. "If you be an undertaker, I am *for* you." SHAK. In favour of; on the side of. "Aristotle is *for* poetical justice." DENNIS. Fit; becoming. "Is it *for* you to ravage sea and land?" DRYD. Followed by *all*, it implies notwithstanding. Considering, or in proportion to. "He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall." SHAK. Formerly used before *so*, to express the end or design of an action, but now omitted. "This may serve *for so* represent." BAC.

FOR

FOR', *conj.* used to introduce and give a reason of something advanced before. Because. "Yet *for* that the worst men are most ready." SPENSER. *FOR as much as*, implies since, or because. "For as much as it is a fundamental law." BAC. *FOR why*; because for this reason that. "For *why*, Solyman purposing to draw the enemy into battle." KNOLLES.

FOR', when used in composition, like *for*, Sax. is used as a negative, and takes away, or makes the sense of the word, to which it is joined, quite different. Thus *bid*, is to order or command a thing to be done; but *forbid*, to order that a thing should not be done.

FOR'AGE, S. (*fourage*, Teut. and Fr. *foragium*, low Lat.) search of provisions, or the act of feeding abroad. Provisions sought abroad. Provisions of any sort. According to Bailey, straw or stubble, after the corn is threshed.

To FOR'AGE, *v. n.* to wander far; to rove at a distance. "Forage, and run to meet displeasure farther from the doors." SHAK. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions, or litter. To ravage, or feed on spoil. Actively, to plunder, strip, or spoil. "It is easy to *forage* and over-run the whole land." SPENSER.

FOR'AMEN ovale, S. (Lat.) in anatomy, an oval aperture or passage through the heart of a foetus, serving for the circulating of the blood in the womb, but closing up after birth.

FORA'MINOUS, *adj.* (*foramen*, Lat. an aperture, or hole) full of holes, or pores. "Soft and *foraminous* bodies." BAC.

To FORBEA'R, *v. a.* (pronounced *forbare*; preter. *I forbore*; or, *I have forborn*; formerly, *I forbare*; particip. *forborn*; *forbaran*, Sax. See *FOR*, used in composition) to cease from action. To pause, or delay. To decline. To omit, or abstain from voluntarily. To endure with patience, or without any show of resentment or anger. "By long *forbearance* is a prince persuaded." PROV. xxv. 15. Actively, to decline; to shun, or avoid the presence of a person or thing. To abstain from any action. To spare; to endure provocation, without any sign of anger or resentment. "Forbearing one another in love." EPH. iv. 2.

FORBEA'RANCE, S. (pronounced *forbarence*) the act of abstaining from the commission of any fault. The act of enduring provocation or offences without complaint, resentment or anger, or punishing.

FORBEA'RER, S. one who intercepts, or delays the execution of, any thing.

To FORBI'D, *v. a.* (preter, *forbade*, compound preter. *I have forbidden*, part. *forbidden*, Fr. *forbeodan*, Sax. of *for*, Sax. negative, and *beodan*, Sax. to command, *verbodan*, Belg. *verbitten*, Teut.) to command a person to forbear, or not perform a thing. To bid a person not to enter, "Have I not *forbid* her my house." SHAK. To oppose, or hinder. "A blaze of glory that *forbid* the fight." DRYD. To curse, or devote to endless misery; *biddan* in Sax. is to pray; *forbid* therefore, which is its contrary, implied not to be prayed for by any, but to be left in misery without pity. "He shall live a man *forbid*." SHAK. The last sense is obsolete. Neuterly, to utter a prohibition; or to order that a thing may not happen. "Now the good Gods *forbid*!" SHAK.

FORBI'DANCE, S. a prohibition; or command to abstain from any thing.

FORBI'DENLY, *adv.* in such a manner as is prohibited; in an unlawful manner. "You have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*." SHAK.

FORBI'DER, S. one who orders or commands a person not to do, or to abstain from doing.

FORBI'DING, *part.* raising abhorrence, aversion, and obliging to keep a respectful distance.

FOR'CE, S. (Fr. *forza*, Ital.) power; vigour; active power. Strength of body. Violence. Validity. An armament; or a company of men or ships intended for war; warlike preparations; used generally in the plural. Virtue, or efficacy. In law, an offence, by which violence is used either to persons or things. Destiny; necessity; irresistible power, or fatal compulsion, stress, or emphasis of a sentence.

To FOR'CE, *v. a.* (*forcer*, Fr.) to compel a person to do a thing against his will. To overpower by strength. To drive by violence or strength, used with *from* or *out*. To draw or push by main strength. To get from by violence; used with *from*. In war, to take or enter a city by violence; to storm. To ravish; to lay with a woman by violence. To man; to strengthen with soldiers. "The passages be already *forced*." RALEIGH. Used with *out* to extort a thing which should be concealed. "The tricks used in convening synods might *force out* an expression from

"from him." **ATTEBB.** Neuterly, to lay any weight or stress upon. "To which the duke answered, I force not of such fooleries." **CAMDEN.** The last is an uncommon sense, and not to be imitated.

FORCED, *part.* obliged to do a thing involuntarily and by compulsion. Wrested; unnatural, applied to the use of words. "Forced conceits." **ADDIS.**

FORCEDLY, *adv.* violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

FORCEFUL, *adj.* violent; strong; driven with great violence.

FORCEFULLY, *adv.* in a violent, impetuous and rapid manner.

FORCELESS, *adj.* (from *force*, and *less* of *lease*, Sax. want or absence) without strength, or force.

FORCEPS, *S.* (Lat. a pair of tongs) in surgery, an instrument opening like a pair of tongs, used to extract any thing out of wounds.

FORCER, *S.* that which drives, compels, or constrains by strength, power or violence. In mechanics, the embolus or piston of a pump working by pulsion or force, opposed to a sucker which works by attraction.

FORCIBLE, *adj.* strong; powerful, opposed to weak; violent; active, or efficacious. Of great influence or power. Caused by force, violence, or compulsion, opposed to voluntary. "The abdication—the advocates on the other side look upon it to have been forcible." **SWIFT.** Valid; binding in law or conscience; obligatory.

FORCIBLENESS, *S.* the quality of effecting any end by power, compulsion, or violence.

FORCIBLY, *adv.* strongly; powerfully; so as to make some impression, or produce some effect. By irresistible power or force.

FORCIPATED, *adj.* (from *forceps*, Lat.) formed like a pair of pincers, so as to open and shut. "Hold it with their forcipated mouth." **DERH.**

FORD, *S.* (Sax. from *faran*, to pass, *for*, Isl. a passage of *foor*, preter of *fer*, or *fære*, Isl. *fjord*, Dan. a bay) a shallow part of a river, which may be passed on foot, or without swimming. Sometimes it signifies a stream, current or river, without any relation to a passage on foot, from *foord*, Dan. a bay. "Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford." **DRYD.**

To **FORD**, *v. a.* to pass a river without swimming, or on foot.

FORDABLE, *adj.* passable on foot.

FORE, *adj.* (Sax.) that part which comes first when a body moves, opposed to *hind*. "Greater pressing on the fore than hind part." **CHEYNE.**

FORE, *adv.* the part which appears first to those that meet it, opposed to *ast*. "A slight spar deck fore and ast." **RALEIGH.**

FORE, in composition, from the Saxon, implies priority of time, or before any certain period: See **BEFORE**.

To **FORE-ADVISE**, *v. a.* to give counsel betimes. To advise before a thing happens.

To **FOREARM**, *v. a.* to provide with weapons for an attack or resistance, before either happen.

To **FOREBODE**, *v. n.* (*forebodian*, Sax.) to predict, or foretell. To preface; or have a secret sense impressed of something future, generally applied to some future calamity.

FOREBODER, *S.* a prognosticator; soothsayer; foreteller, or foreknower.

To **FORECAST**, *v. a.* to plan, or prepare for execution. To contrive. To foresee, or provide against. "To forecast consequences." **L'ESTRANGE.** Among semstresses, to work a button-hole, or any thing in the same manner, as a button-hole.

FORECAST, *S.* contrivance before hand. A scheme; a plan. Provision against any future emergence. Foresight.

FORECASTER, *S.* one who foresees and provides against any future event.

FORECASTLE, *S.* that part of a ship, where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulk-head; the part which is aloft and not in the hold is called the *Proow*.

FORECHOSEN, *part.* chosen or elected before a certain time.

FORCITED, *part.* quoted before or in a precedent part of a work.

To **FORCLOSE**, *v. a.* to shut up; to preclude; to prevent; to put a stop to. In law, to foreclose a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK, *S.* the deck in that part of a ship which is foremost when she sails.

FOREDO, *v. a.* (from *fore* instead of *for* and *do*; a confusion sometimes made by the Saxons, thus *fore-gewitnyssē*,

Sax. is false witness) to undo or ruin. "This is the night—that makes me, or foredoes me quite." **SHAK.** To weary, overdo, or almost kill. "All with weary task foredone." **SHAK.**

To **FOREDOOM**, *v. a.* to predestinate; to determine beforehand by an inevitable necessity.

FOREND, *S.* the foremost part; the first part applied to time.

FOREFATHER, *S.* an ancestor; or one who is born before another and belongs to his family or country.

To **FOREFEND**, *v. a.* (from *fore* and *fend*, *forfang*, or *forefang*, Sax.) to forbid; to avert. "Heav'n's forefend!" **SHAK.** To provide for; to secure beforehand. "His particular to forefend." **SHAK.**

FOREFINGER, *S.* the finger next to the thumb.

FOREFOOT, *S.* (plural, *forefeet*) that foot of a beast which is nearest the head; in contempt, a hand. "Give me thy fist, thy forefoot to me give." **SHAK.** In sea language, applied to a vessel which sails, or lies across another's way.

To **FOREGO**, *v. a.* (of *fore*, instead of *for*, Sax. neg. and *go*, see **FOREDO**) to quit, resign, give up, or let go. To go before; to be past, from *fore* and *go*. To outgo, to loose by outgoing, or outrunning. "Whose violent perty foregoes itself." **SHAK.**

FOREGOER, *S.* an ancestor, progenitor, or predecessor.

FOREGROUND, *S.* that part of the ground or surface of a picture, which seems to be before the figures.

FOREHAND, *S.* that part of a horse which is before the rider. The chief, or most excellent part. "The sinew and the forehand of our host." **SHAK.**

FOREHANDED, *adj.* early; timely; before an event comes to pass. Formed in the foreparts. "A substantial, true bred beast, bravely forebanded." **DRYD.**

FOREHEAD, *S.* the part of the face from the eyebrows to the hair. Figuratively, impudence; confidence; undaunted assurance void of shame. "I fain would know to what branch — they can have the forehead to reply." **SWIFT.**

FOREHOLDINGS, *S.* (plural) predictions; omens; forebodings: Silly and superstitious prognostications. "The omens, foreholdings, and old wives tales." **L'ESTR.**

FOREIGN, *adj.* (*forain*, Fr. *forano*, Span. of *foris*, Lat.) of another kingdom or country. Alien; remote; not allied. Opposite; inconsistent with; irreconcilable with; used with *to*, but more properly *from*. "A language foreign to my heart." **ADDIS.** "Not foreign from some people's thoughts." **SWIFT.** Excluded; distant or not admitted to one's acquaintance or company; like one of another country. "Keep him a foreign man till." **SHAK.**

A *foreign plea* in law, is that which is out of a proper court of justice, or not triable in the country wherein it is made; this is more properly called a *foreign answer*, or *foreign matter*. *Foreign attachment*, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, for the satisfaction of some citizen to whom he owes money.

FOREIGNER, *S.* a man who is born in and comes from another country, opposed to a native. The produce of another country; exotics.

FOREIGNNESS, *S.* remoteness: Strangeness. Want of relation to something. "Let not the foreignness of the subject." **LOCKE.**

To **FOREIMAGINE**, *v. a.* to imagine, conceive or fancy before proof. "We are within compass of a fore-imagined possibility." **CAMDEN.** Not in use.

To **FOREJUDGE**, *v. a.* to judge beforehand. To judge without proof; to be prepossessed or prejudiced against.

FOREJUDGED *the Court*, in law, is when an officer is banished or expelled a court for some offence, or for not appearing to an action by bill filed against him, in which case he cannot officiate till he appear to the bill. *2 Hen. iv. c. 8.*

FOREJUDGER, *S.* in law, a judgment whereby a person is deprived, or put by the thing in question.

To **FOREKNOW**, *v. a.* to have knowledge of a thing before it happens. To foresee.

FOREKNOWABLE, *adj.* possible to be known before it happens.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, *S.* knowledge of a thing before it happens.

FORELAND, *S.* in navigation, a point of land jutting out into the sea. A promontory. In fortification, a small space of land between the wall of a place and the moat, called also *beame* and *liziere*.

To **FORELAY**, *v. a.* to lay wait for: To take in a snare or ambush. "An ambush'd thief forelays a traveller." **DRYD.**

F O R

FO'RELOCK, *S.* the hair which grows on the forepart of the head. In a ship, a little flat wedge, like a piece of iron, used at the ends of bolts, to keep them from starting, or flying out of the holes.

FO'RELOIN, *adj.* (pronounced *foreline*) in hunting, applied to a hound, that, when going before the rest of the cry, meets chace, and goes away with it.

FO'REMAN, *S.* the first or chief person in any assembly, or among any workmen.

FO'REMAST, *S.* in a ship, a round large piece of timber, seated in the forepart, on which is born the foremast; its length is usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of the mainmast.

FO'REMENTIONED, *part.* mentioned, quoted, or cited before. It is remarkable that several participles are compounded with *fore*, whose verbs admit of no such composition.

FO'REMOST, *adj.* first, or before others in place and situation. Chief, or before others in dignity.

FO'RENAMED, *part.* (see **FOREMENTIONED**) named, mentioned, or spoken of before, or in a former part of a work.

FO'RENOON, *S.* the first part of the day, measured from the dawn to the noon, or 12 o'clock.

FO'RENOTICE, *S.* a token or information of a thing or event before it happens.

FO'RENSIC, *adj.* (*forinsecus*, Lat. *forensis*, Lat.) belonging to a court of law or judicature. Belonging to the law.

To **FO'REORDAIN**, *v. a.* to determine, or order an event before it happens or exists.

FO'REPART, *S.* the first part, or beginning, applied to time. "The *forepart* of the day." RALEIGH. That part which is first when a thing or person moves.

FO'REPAST, *part.* that which has happened or past before a certain period. "Of all *forepast* sins." HAMM.

FO'RERANK, *S.* the first rank; front or beginning. "Within the *forerank* of our articles." SHAK. Not in use.

To **FORERUN**, *v. a.* to precede, or go before as an earnest or token of something which is to follow: To introduce as a messenger or harbinger. "Pity still *foreruns* approaching love." DRYD. To have the start of. "A maxim at Dublin, to follow, if at *forerun*, all that is or will be practised in London." GRAUNT.

FORERUNNER, *S.* an harbinger, or messenger before sent to prepare the way or give notice of the approach of some person, who is to follow. A sign or omen foreshewing the approach of some future event.

To **FORESA'Y**, *v. a.* to predict, or give notice of some future event.

To **FORESE'E**, *v. a.* (pret. *foresaw*, particip. *foreseen*) to see a thing beforehand: To have knowledge of something which is to happen.

To **FO'RESHAME**, *v. a.* to bring reproach upon. "Fore-shaming those rich-left heirs." SHAK. Not in use.

To **FORESHE'W**, *v. a.* See **FORESHOW**.

FO'RESHIP, *S.* the forepart of a ship, or that which is first when she sails. "Cast anchors out of the *foreship*." *Acts* xxvii. 30.

To **FORESHOR'TEN**, *v. a.* to shorten figures, for the sake of shewing those behind them. "He forbids the *foreshortenings*." DRYD.

To **FO'RESHOW**, *v. a.* (preter, *I have foreshown*, part *foreshown*) to discover or give notice of a thing before it happens. To represent a thing before it exists. "What is the law but the gospel *foreshowed*." HOOKER. The participle in the quotation is out of use.

FO'RESIGHT, *S.* the act of seeing or perceiving a thing before it happens. The act of providing against any future event.

FO'RESIGHTFUL, *adj.* having the knowledge of, and preparing against, any future event. "The *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor." SIDNEY.

To **FORESIGNIFY**, *v. a.* to give notice or token of an event before it happens. To testify. "Whose coming the Psalms did but *foresignify*." HOOKER.

FORESKIN, *S.* the membrane which covers the head of the penis: The prepuce.

To **FORESLO'W**, *v. a.* to delay, impede, or obstruct. "The Nereids though they rais'd no storm—*foreslow'd* her passage," DRYD. To neglect or omit. "No coldness *foreslowing*, but wisdom in chusing." BAC. Neuterly, to be dilatory; to loiter. "*Foreslow* no longer." SHAK.

To **FORESPE'AK**, *v. a.* (from *fore* and *speak*) to tell, or show before it happens. "No ominous *forespeaking* to lie in names." CAMDEN. To forbid, from *for*, Sax. negative, and *speak*, *i. e.* to speak against, or unfay. "Thou hast *forespoke* my being in these wars." SHAK.

F O R

FORESPE'NT, *part.* tired; wearied; exhausted. "At most *forespent* with speed." SHAK. Already past. "His vanities *forespent*." SHAK. Bestowed or conferred before. "His goodness *forespent* on us." SHAK. Obsolete in all its senses.

FORESPUR'RER, *S.* one who rides, or spurs his horse on before another. "As this *forespurrer* comes before his lord." SHAK. Not in use.

FOR'EST, *S.* (*fforest*, Brit. *forest*, Fr. *foresta*, Ital. *forst*, Teut.) a large uncultivated track of ground overgrown with trees. In law, a certain territory of woods, grounds, and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, fowls of the *forest*, chase, and warren to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure; bounded with irremovable marks, and replenished with beasts of venery or chase, and with great coverts of vert for their succour and abode; for the preservation of which place, vert and venison, there are certain particular laws.

FOR'EST, *adj.* of or belonging to a forest. *Forest* cities were four cities, situated, abroad, in the black *forest*. *Forest* laws, are peculiar laws, respecting crimes committed in *forests*, and different from the common laws of England. *Forest* cloth, a peculiar kind of broad cloth made in York-shire, not so wide as that made in the western counties, nor of so good a fabric.

FORESTAFF, *S.* an instrument used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies; so called because the observer, in using it, turns his face towards the object.

To **FORESTALL**, *v. a.* (*forestallan*, Sax. of *fore*, Sax. before, and *stall*, Sax. a station) to anticipate; to take up beforehand, or to be troubled on account of some calamity before it happens. "What need a man *forestall* his date of grief." MILT. To prevent a person from doing of a thing by doing it before him. "I will not *forestall* your judgment of the rest." To buy commodities before another in order to raise their price.

FORESTALLER, *S.* one who takes up his station in any place, and intercepts customers as they go to market. One who buys up great quantites of provisions or commodities, only to raise their price.

FORESTBORN, *adj.* born in a *forest* or wild place. "This boy is *forest-born*." SHAK.

FORESTER, *S.* (*forestier*, Fr.) a person who has the charge of a *forest*. One who inhabits a *forest*.

To **FORETASTE**, *v. a.* to have an antetaste of; to have a strong idea and earnest of a thing before it exists. To anticipate. To taste before another, or before a determinate time. "*Foretasted* fruit." MILT.

FORETEEH, *S.* (plural) the broad flat teeth in the front of a person's mouth; named likewise butter-teeth, and the *incisores*.

To **FORETE'LL**, *v. a.* (preter and participle, *foretold*) to prophecy; to give notice of a thing or event before it happens. To foretoken, or foreshew.

FORETE'LLER, *S.* one who gives notice of things future, before they happen.

To **FORETHINK**, *v. a.* (preter and part. *forethought*) to have an idea or conception of a thing in the mind before it happens or exists. To plan, or contrive beforehand. "*Fore-thinking*, weighing politician." SMITH.

FORETHOUGHT, *S.* anticipation, or foresight. A provident care against some future event. A sedate consideration of the consequences which will follow some future event, with proper preparations either to obviate, or render them tolerable.

FORETOO'TH. *S.* see **FORETEETH**.

FORETOP, *S.* that part of a woman's head-dress, or a man's peruke, immediately above the forehead.

FOREWARD, *S.* the van or front of an army. "They that marched in the *foreward*." 1 Macc. ix. 11.

To **FOREWA'RN**, *v. a.* to give a person advice beforehand; to give proper notice, and caution a person from doing a thing beforehand.

FORFEIT, *S.* (*fforsed*, Brit. *forfait*, Fr.) something lost or paid by way of punishment for a crime. A person liable to punishment, or one who is condemned to death for a crime. "Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law." SHAK.

To **FORFEIT**, *v. a.* to lose a privilege enjoyed before, or pay a sum of money as a punishment for some crime. To lose by breach of condition or contract.

FORFEIT, *particip.* liable to be seized, or lost, either as to right or possession, on account of the commission of a crime; or the breach of the conditions in a contract.

FORFEITABLE, *adj.* liable to be lost on non-performance of certain conditions, or on being guilty of any particular action.

FOR-

F O R

FORFEITURE, *S.* (*forfeiture*, Fr. see **FORFEIT**) the act of losing or paying on account of some omission or crime. The punishment suffered by loss of something in a person's possession. The thing paid or lost as a punishment. A fine.

To **FORFE'ND**, *v. a.* to prevent. Not in use.

FORGA'VE, *preter.* of *forgive*.

FORGE, *S.* (Fr. *forgia*, Ital.) the furnace where iron is properly tempered, or the place where it is beaten into any particular form. In common discourse, *forge* is used for large work, and *smithy* for small; but this distinction is not preserved in books. Figuratively, any place where a thing is formed, made, or conceived.

To **FOR'GE**, *v. a.* (*forger*, Fr.) to form by the hammer; to beat into shape. To make by any means. To counterfeit, or falsify.

FOR'GER, *S.* one who makes; or one who forms by beating. One who counterfeits a thing.

FOR'GERY, *S.* the crime of counterfeiting in order to defraud or impose upon. The act of fabrication. Smith's work made by forging. "Unless the *forgery* of brazen "shield." MILT.

To **FORGE'T**, *v. a.* (*preter.* *forgot*, *part.* *forgot*, or *forgotten*, *vergetez*, Belg. *vergezzan*, old Fr. *vergeffen*, Teut.) to lose the memory or remembrance of. Figuratively, to neglect, or take no more thought of, than of a thing entirely forgotten. "Can a woman *forget* her sucking child." *I/ai*. xlix. 5.

FORGE'TFUL, *adj.* not retaining a thing in the memory. Causing oblivion or forgetfulness. Negligent; neglectful; careless. "Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers." *Hebrews* xiii. 2.

FORGE'TFULNESS, *S.* the habit of losing the memory, or remembrance of a thing. Negligence, or neglect.

FORGE'TTER, *S.* one who ceases to remember a thing. Figuratively, one who is careless or negligent.

To **FORGI'VE**, *v. a.* (*forgifan*, Sax. *preter.* *forgawe*, *part.* *forgiven*) to pass by a crime without punishment. To pardon a crime, or a criminal. To remit; to forego, or not to insist upon a right. "*Forgave* him the debt." *Matth.* xviii. 27.

FORGI'VENESE, *S.* (*forgifennyffe*, Sax.) the act of passing by the offences of a person without anger or punishment. Pardon of an offence, or an offender. Willingness to pardon. Remission of a fine, or the giving a person a sum of money which he owes.

FORGI'VER, *S.* one who foregoes his right to a debt, mitigates or lessens a fine, or passes by an offence without punishment or anger.

FORGO'T, **FORGO'TTEN**, *part.* of *forget*, *forgotten*, Sax.

FOR'K, *S.* (*fforch*, Brit. *forc*, Sax. *furche*, Fr. *furca*, Lat.) an instrument made with iron prongs, sharp at the point, and used to stick into and take up things with; when it has a very long handle and three prongs, it is called a trident. The point or forked part of an arrow. The prong, or point of a fork.

To **FOR'K**, *v. n.* to shoot into blades, prongs, or divisions like those of corn, when it appears above ground, or the heads and horns of cattle.

FOR'KED, *adj.* formed with two or more parts resembling the prongs of a fork.

FOR'KEDLY, *adv.* in the form of a fork.

FOR'KEDNESS, *S.* the quality of opening into two parts, resembling the prongs of a fork.

FOR'KY, *adj.* opening in two parts, and pointed like the prongs of a fork, or the head of an arrow. "Their *forky* "tongue and pointless sting." POPE.

FORLOR'N, *adj.* (*forloren*, Sax. of *forlornian*, Sax. to lose) destitute; deprived of; forsaken; wretched. Lost; desperate. Small; in a ludicrous sense. "So *forlorn*, that "his dimensions to any thick fight were invincible." SHAK. *Forlorn* hope, those soldiers who are sent on any desperate enterprise, or make the first onset in a battle; being, as the term imports, *destitute of all hopes*, and, as it were, doomed to perish.

FORLO'RN, *S.* a lost, forsaken, friendless, or helpless person. "To live in Scotland a *forlorn*." SHAK.

FORLO'RNNESS, *adj.* a state wherein a person is void of hopes, destitute of friends, and involved in sorrow or misery.

FOR'M, *S.* (*forme*, Fr. *forma*, Lat.) the external appearance, shape, or particular model of any thing. Figuratively, beauty. "He hath no *form*." *I/ai*. liii. 2. Regularity; method; order, applied to placing things, or the arrangement of the parts of a discourse. External appearance, or meer show, when opposed to substance. Any

F O R

stated method or established practice. A long seat or bench. In schools, a class, or division of scholars. In hunting, the seat or bed of a hare, from *fyrmtba*, Sax. a seat. That which gives essence to a thing. In physic, that which denotes the manner of being peculiar to each body, or constitutes it such a particular body and distinguishes it from every other. In printing, a certain number of pages contained in an iron or steel square or chase, which being made tight by wooden quoins, riglets, &c. is laid upon the press to be printed off. In the mechanic arts, a kind of mould whereon a thing is fashioned or wrought.

FOR'MA pauperis, (Lat. in the quality or after the manner of a poor man) in law, is applied when a person has cause of suit, but is so poor as not to be able to pay the charges. In which case, he makes oath that he is not worth 5 pounds, his debts being paid, and bringing a certificate from some lawyer, that his cause is a just one, the judge admits him to sue in *forma pauperis*, i. e. without paying fees to the counsellor, attorney, clerk, or the stamp duty. This custom has its beginning from stat. 11. Hen. vii. c. 12.

FOR'MAL, *adj.* (*formel*, Fr. *formalis*, Lat.) applied to dress or behaviour, ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation. Done according to certain rules or methods; regular; methodical. Merely external; having the appearance only, not the power, essence or substance. Having the power of making a thing to be what it is; constituent; essential. Retaining its original and proper or former shape. "Till I have used the approved means I "have to make of him a *formal* man again." SHAK.

FOR'MALIST, *S.* (*formaliste*, Fr.) one who practises external rites and ceremonies with great strictness. One who prefers appearance to reality; or affects to seem what he is not.

FORMA'LITY, *S.* ceremonious exactness to excess, or to affectation; essence, or quality, by which any thing is what it is. In law, the rules prescribed, or customs observed in carrying on any cause. Solemn order, habit, or dress.

To **FOR'MALIZE**, (*formaliser*, Fr.) to form, make, or model. "Doth so *formalise*, unite, and actuate his whole "race." HOOKER. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

FOR'MALLY, *adv.* according to established rules, customs, ceremonies, and rites. In a precise manner; with too great affectation of ceremony. In outward appearance. Adequately; essentially; really.

FORMA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *formatio*, Lat.) the act of forming, making, or producing a thing. The manner in which a thing is made.

FOR'MATIVE, *adj.* (*formatus*, Lat. of *formo*) having the power to make. "By any *formative* power residing in "the soil." BENTLY.

FOR'MER, *S.* (from *form*) one that gives *form* to a thing. A maker. "The *former* of our bodies." RAY.

FOR'MER, *adj.* (*forma*, Sax. *frumist*, Goth. first. Hence *former* and *formost*, commonly written *foremost*, as if derived of *fore*, Sax. before and *most*, a superlative adjective. *Formost*, according to Johnson, "is only applied to place, "rank, or degree, and *former* to time; for when we say "the last rank of a procession is like the *former*, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we "saw before, rather than that which had precedence in "place." Yet with difference to so celebrated a writer, I am of opinion, that in the first instance alledged, we mean rather that which is passed by, or has a place beyond us, rather than the time in which it passed) before in time. Mentioned before another; past. "This was the "custom in *former* times."

FOR'MERLY, *adv.* in times past.

FOR'MIDABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *formidabilis*, Lat.) terrible; dreadful. Occasioning great fear or apprehension of trouble and danger. To be feared.

FOR'MIDABLENESS, *S.* the quality of exciting terror, or the apprehension of danger. The thing exciting the passion of fear.

FOR'MIDABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to excite fear.

FOR'MLESS, *adj.* shapeless, or without any regular form.

FOR'MULARY, *S.* (*formulaire*, Fr.) a book containing the prescribed rules, or manner of performing any thing.

FOR'MULE, *S.* (Fr. *formula*, Lat.) a set rule, or prescribed form or model.

To **FOR'NICATE**, *v. a.* (*fornix*, Lat.) to commit lewd actions. "A new way to *fornicate*." BROWN. Not in use.

FORNICA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *fornicatio*, Lat.) the act of incontinency between unmarried persons. *Simple fornication*, is that which is committed with a prostitute, and supposed by

F O R

by some casuists to be the lowest degree of this crime. In scripture, *fornication* is used for idolatry, the compact between God and the Jews, with respect to the theocracy, being considered in the light of a marriage contract; see the *DIVINE LEGATION of Moses* by the Ld. Bishop of GLOUCESTER.

FORNICA'TOR, *S.* a single man who is guilty of an act of incontinency with an unmarried man.

FORNICA'TRESS, *S.* a single woman guilty of the crime of incontinence with an unmarried man.

To FORSAKE, *v. a.* (preter *forsook*, part. pass. *forsook* or *forsoaken*, *forfacan*, part. *forfocen*, Sax. *versagen*, Teut. *versaeken*, Belg.) to leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike. To break off friendship or commerce with. To leave or go away from. To desert; or withdraw any kind of offices or assistance from a person.

FORSA'KER, *S.* one who quits or deserts in resentment, dislike, or neglect.

FORSOO'TH, *adv.* (*forsoth*, Sax. of *for*, Sax. an expletive, and *soth*, Sax. true, or truth) in truth: Surely, certainly. Used at present only in a ludicrous and contemptuous sense. Formerly it was used as a word of honour, it being probable that an inferior being called used to answer, yes, *forsooth*, which in time losing its meaning, was used as a compellation, and, as the *Guardian* says, instead of the French word *Madam* to a lady, and from *Shakespeare* it appears likewise to have been used instead of *Sir*, when speaking to a man.

To FORSWEAR, (pronounced *forfware*, preter *forfswore*, part. *forfsworn*, of *for*, Sax. and *swarian*, Sax. preter *swor*, *swaran*, Goth. preter *swor*, *swer*, Isl. preter *soor*, *verswæren*, Belg. *verschwæren*, Teut.) to renounce, quit, or deny upon oath. Neuterly, to swear falsely; to be guilty of perjury.

FORSWEA'RER, *S.* (pronounced *forfswarer*) one who swears a thing to be true which he knows to be false.

FO'RT, *S.* (Fr. *fortis*, Lat. strong) a little castle or fortress; a place of small extent fortified by art or nature, or both; or a work encompassed with a moat, rampart, and parapet, to secure some high ground, or passage.

FORTED, *adj.* strengthened, or guarded by forts. "A *forted* residence." SHAK. Not in use.

FO'RTH, *adv.* (*forth*, Sax. whence *further*, *furtherst*, *woord*, Belg. *furt*, Teut.) forward; onward, or in advance, applied to time. Before another, or in advance, applied to place. Abroad or out of doors, joined with the verbs *come* or *go*. Out of, or beyond the boundaries of a place. "Washed his father's fortunes *forth* of France." SHAK. Thoroughly, or from the beginning to the end. "Hear *this matter forth*." SHAK. To a certain degree, joined with *far*; an obsolete sense. "How *far forth* we may expect justification." HAMOND.

FO'RTHCOMING, *adj.* ready to appear; not absconding, not lost. "See that he be *forthcoming*." SHAK.

FORTH'ISSUING, *part.* coming out of, or from a place.

FORTHRI'GHT, *adv.* strait forwards.

FORTHWITH, *adv.* immediately; without delay.

FOR'TIETH, *adv.* (*geferteogotha*, Sax.) the fourth tenth; or that which is next in order after the thirty-ninth.

FORTIFI'ABLE, *adj.* that which may be rendered stronger by fortifications.

FORTIFICA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) an art shewing how to render a place difficult to be taken by an enemy. A place strengthened with ramparts, &c. in order to defend it from the attacks of an enemy.

FORTIFIER, *S.* one who erects works to strengthen or defend a place. Figuratively, one who supports, countenances, secures or upholds.

To FOR'TIFY, *v. a.* (*fortifier*, Fr.) to strengthen a place against attacks, by walls or works. Figuratively, to confirm, encourage, or invigorate. To fix from altering; to establish or confirm in a resolution.

FORTILA'GE, *S.* a little fort or block-house "In all *narrow passages*—there should be some little *fortilage*." SPENSER.

FORTIN, *S.* (Fr.) a little fort raised to defend a camp. "Palisadoes, *fortins*." SHAK.

FORTITUDE, *S.* (Fr. *fortitudo*, Lat.) the act of undertaking dangerous enterprizes with calmness and serenity, and pursuing virtuous designs unshaken by menaces, or unmoved by discouragements or temptations. Bodily strength, or force. "His own arm's, *fortitude*." SHAK.

FORTLET, *S.* a little fort. Wants authority.

FOR'TNIGHT, *S.* (contracted from *fourteen nights*. That the northern nations counted their time by nights, we have not only the assertions of Cæsar and Tacitus to confirm; but it seems to have been derived to them from the

F O S

Jews, and is a traditionary confirmation of the Mosaic account of the creation, wherein the nights are placed first in the order of time, thus: "The evening and morning were the first day." The space of two weeks.

FORTRESS, *S.* (*forteresse*, Fr.) a strong hold, or general name for all fortified places, whether made so by nature or by art.

FORTU'ITOUS, *adj.* (*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*, Lat.) happening without the guidance or production of any rational cause. Accidental: Casual or happening by chance.

FORTU'ITOUSLY, *adv.* by chance; without the design or operation of any intelligent cause.

FORTU'ITOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of having no apparent cause, or being produced without design.

FORTUNATE, *adj.* (*fortunatus*, Lat.) lucky; happy; successful, applied both to persons and things.

FORTUNATELY, *adv.* successfully; so as to attain one's end, or the object of one's wishes.

FORTUNATENESS, *S.* the quality of gaining the end of our wishes or actions.

FORTUNE, *S.* (*fortuna*, Lat.) chance; or a power supposed to distribute the lots of mankind only according to caprice or humour. The good or ill which befalls a person. The chance of obtaining a support or livelihood. Estate; or possessions. The money which a man or woman brings with them on marriages generally applied to that of a woman. The future events, whether good or bad, which may happen to a person.

To FORTUNE, *v. n.* to happen; to fall out; to come to pass by chance, or without the interposition of any rational or natural cause. To predict a future event, accented on the second syllable. "Fortun'd the dying notes of Rome." DRYD. *Juv.*

FORTUNED, *adj.* happening successfully; successful. "The *full-fortuned* Cæsar." SHAK. Foretold.

FORTUNE-HUNTER, *S.* a person who seeks after persons of great portions in order to enrich himself by marrying one.

To FORTUNETELL, *v. n.* to pretend to reveal the future events of a person's life. "I'll conjure you, I'll *fortunetell* you." SHAK. To reveal future events.

FORTUNETELLER, *S.* one who pretends to foretell the events which shall happen to a person.

FO'RTY, *adj.* (*feowertig*, Sax. *fidworiguns*, Goth. *fauwa-tibi*, Run. *forutyu*, Isl.) a number consisting of four times ten.

FO'RUM, *S.* (Lat.) a public place at Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches in matters of property, or in criminal causes. Any public place. Among casuists, a jurisdiction; thus, in *foro legis*, is in the eye of the law; in *foro conscientie*, in the eye of God, or our own conscience.

FO'WARD, *adv.* (*forweard*, Sax. or of *faur* and *wairth*, Goth.) towards a place; straight before a person. To a place which fronts a person.

FO'WARD, *adj.* warm; willing or ready to do a thing. Premature; or ripe too soon. Presumptuous; confident; not having the reserve or modesty suitable to a person's years. In the fore part, opposed to behind. "Take the *instant* by the *forward* top." SHAK. Quick; hasty. Almost finished; begun and far advanced.

To FO'WARD, *v. a.* to promote or quicken a design; to accelerate, hasten, or advance in growth or improvement. To encourage, countenance, or patronize an undertaking.

FO'WARDER, *S.* he who quickens or promotes the performance of a thing.

FO'WARDLY, *adv.* eagerly; hastily; rashly. In a hurry.

FO'WARDNESS, *S.* eagerness or readiness to act. Quickness or readiness to learn. Earliness, or early ripeness. Confidence, or less reserve and modesty than becomes a person's age.

FO'WARDS, *adv.* straight before. From a person's face in a straight line or motion.

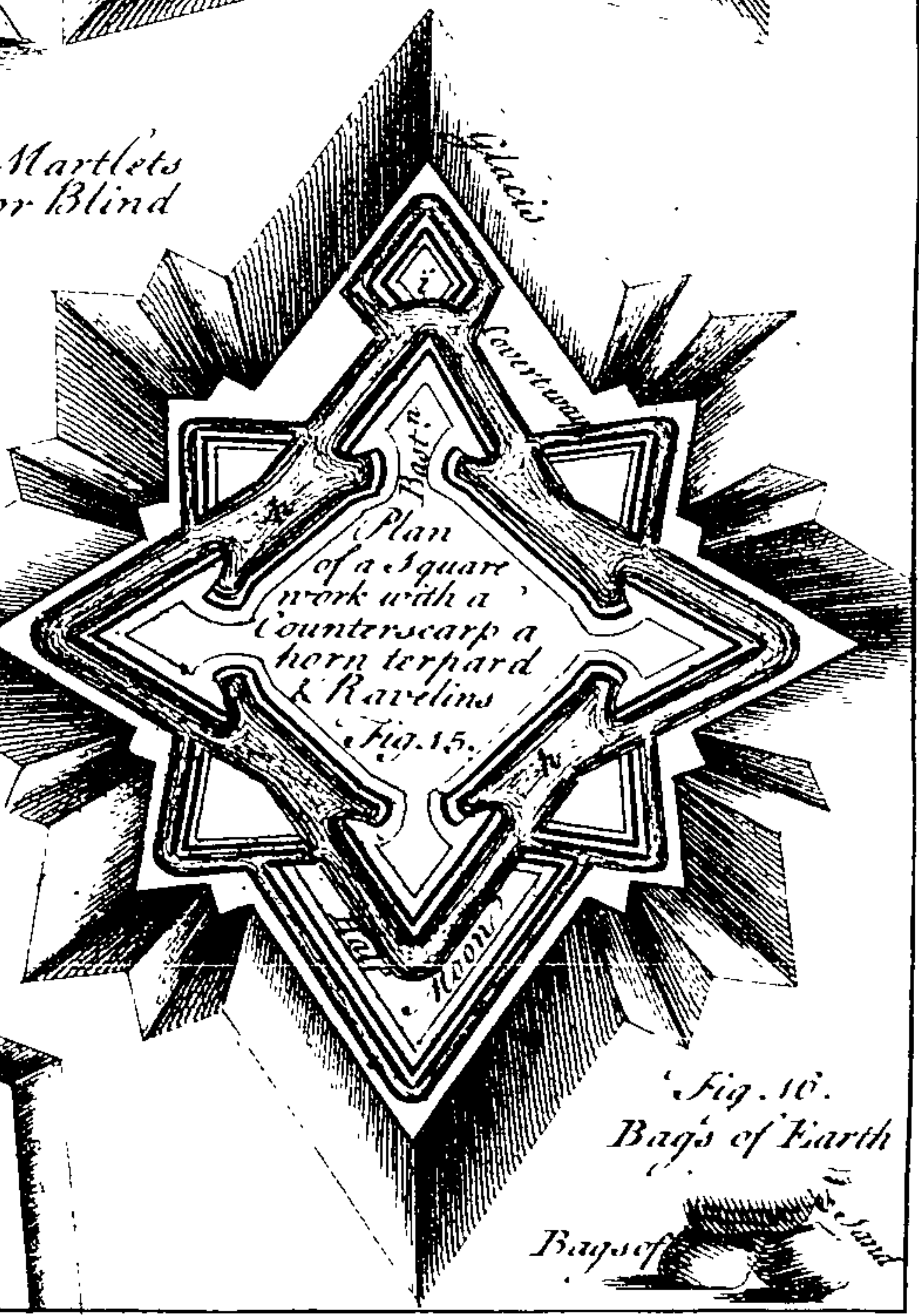
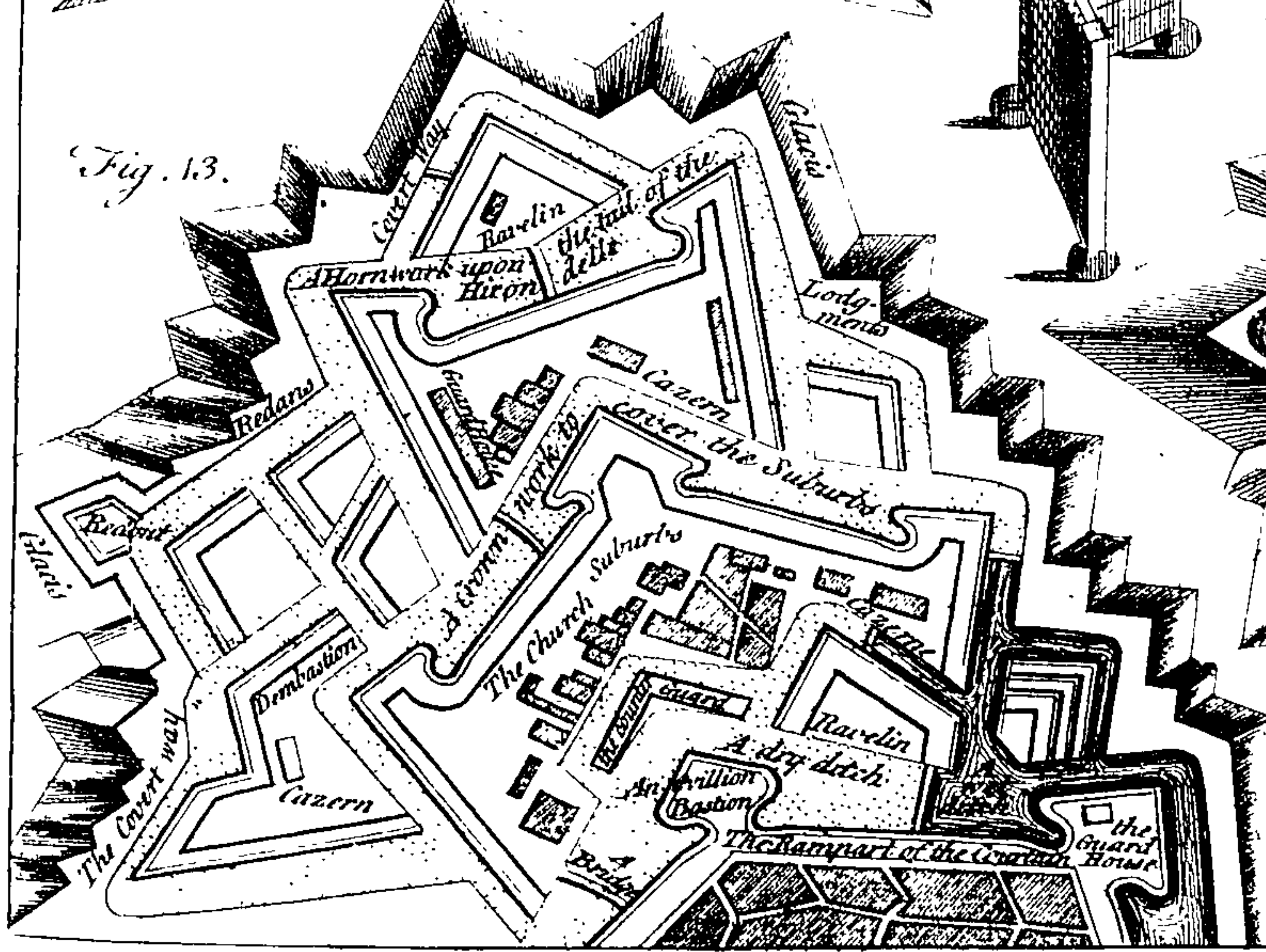
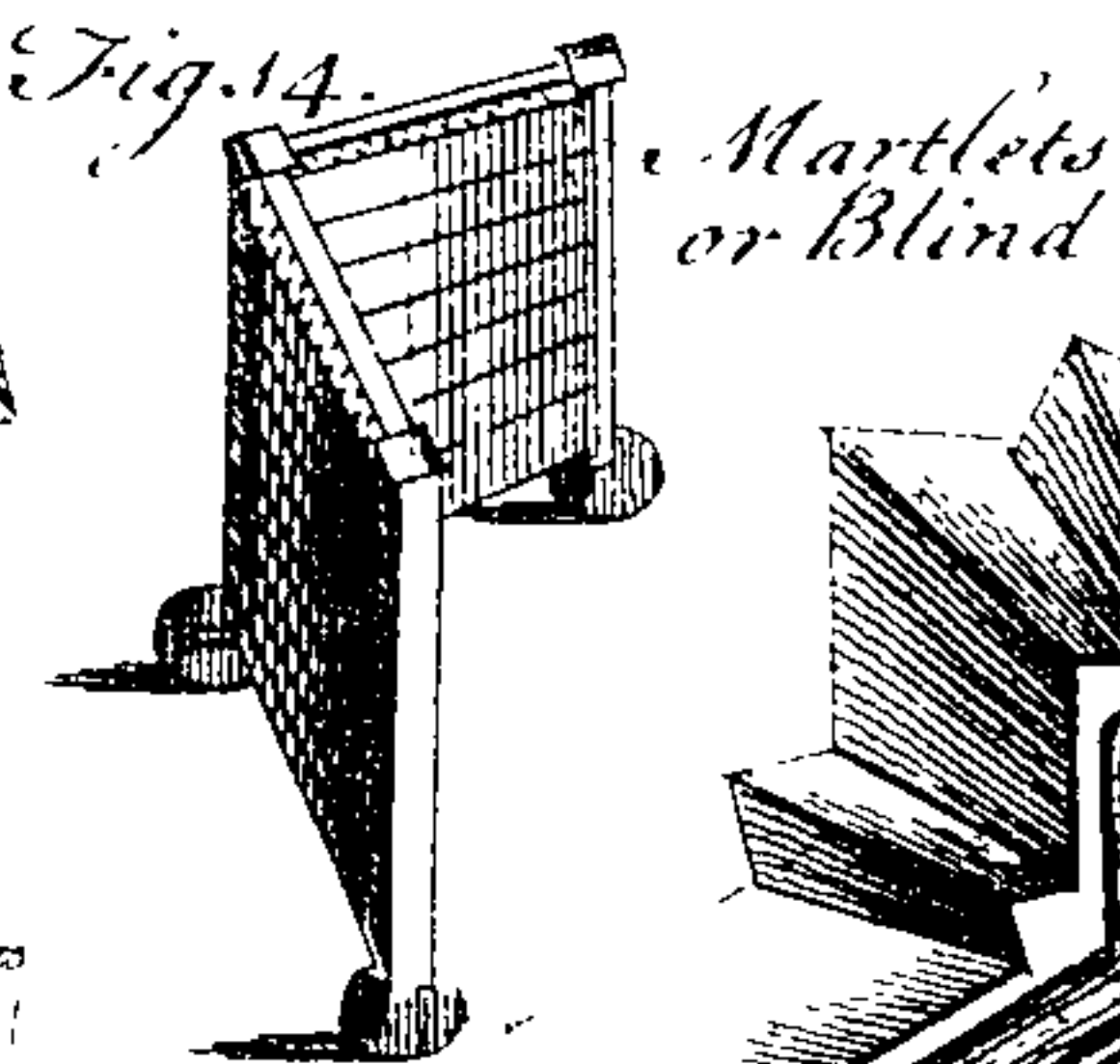
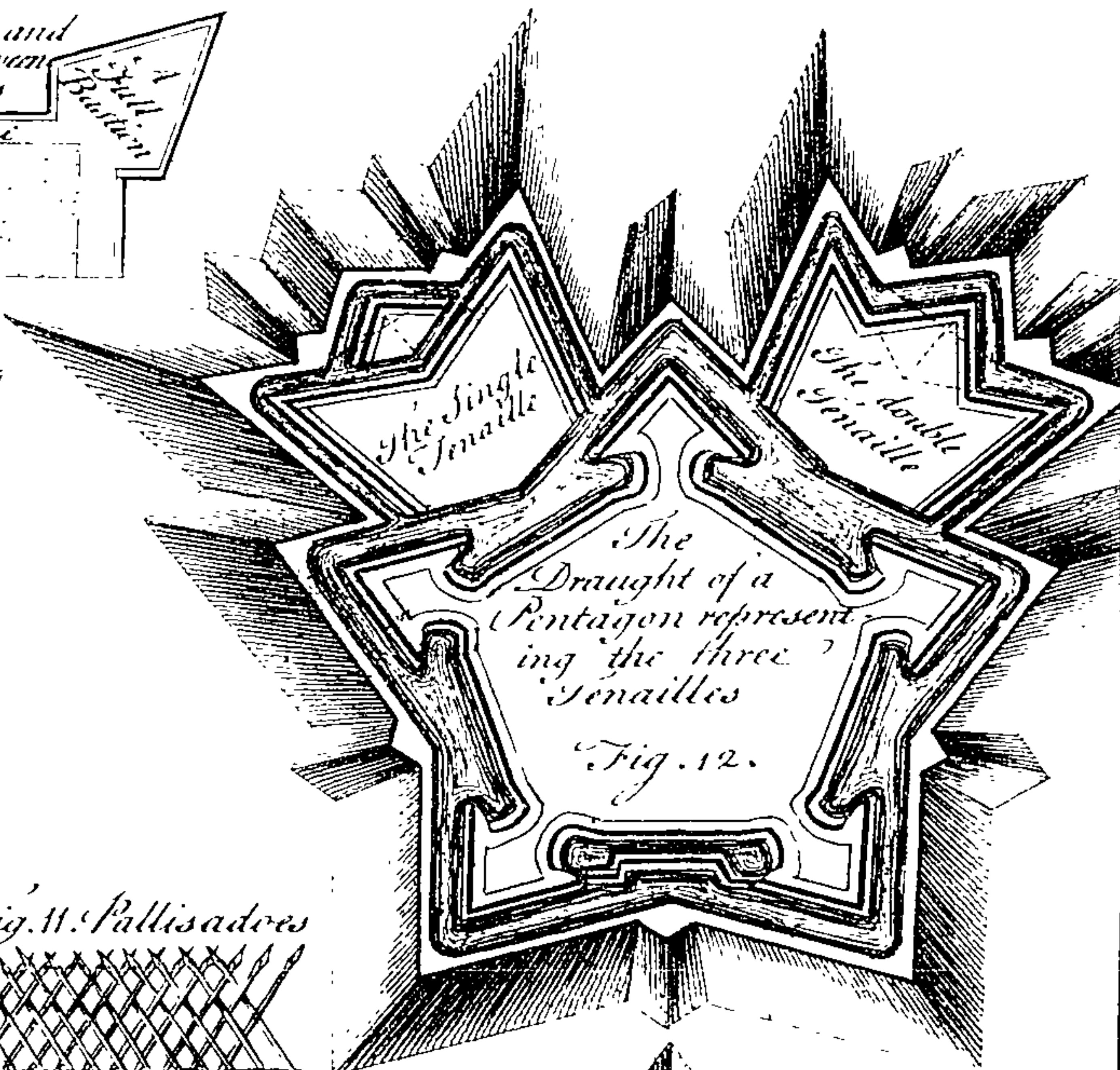
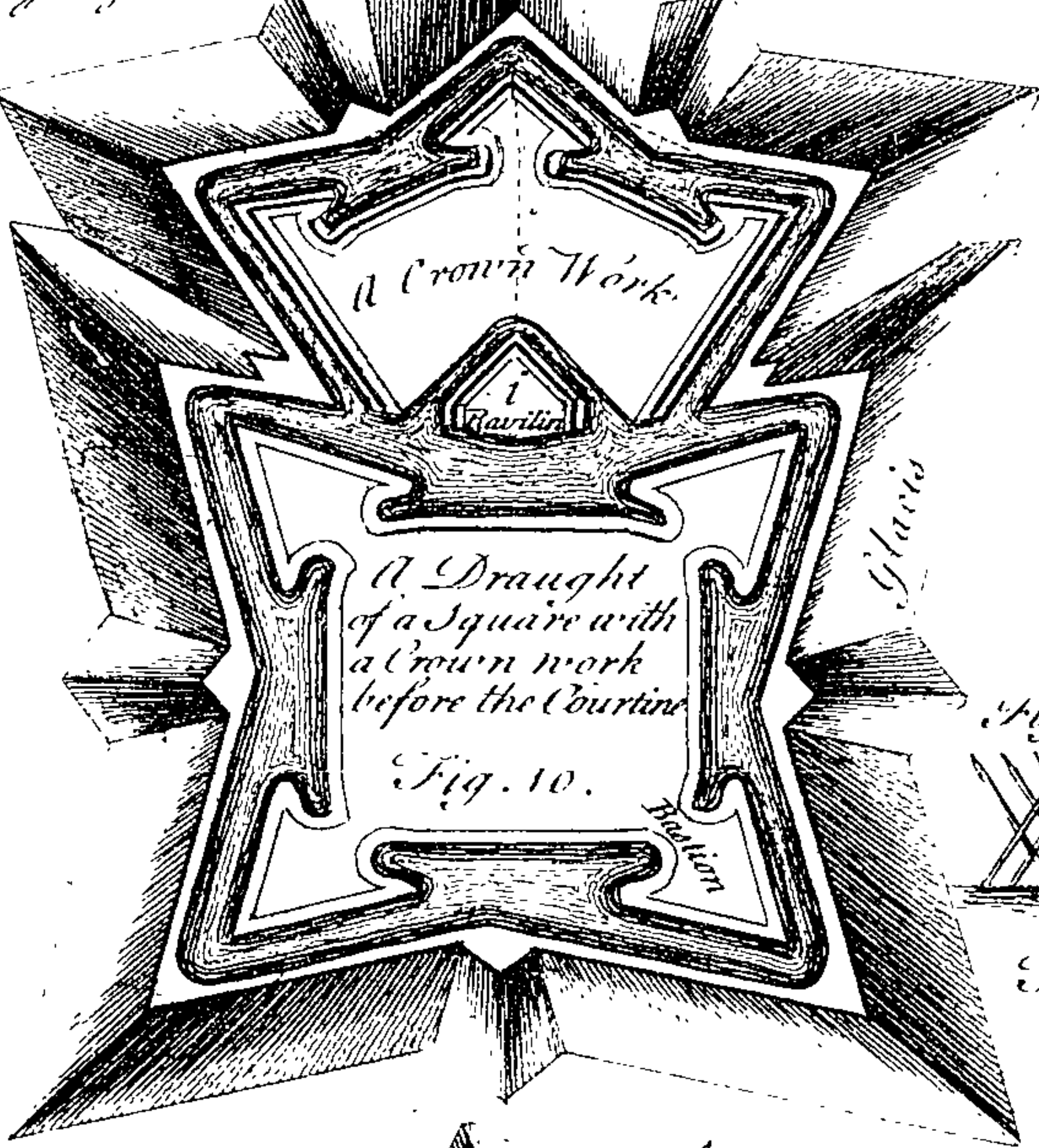
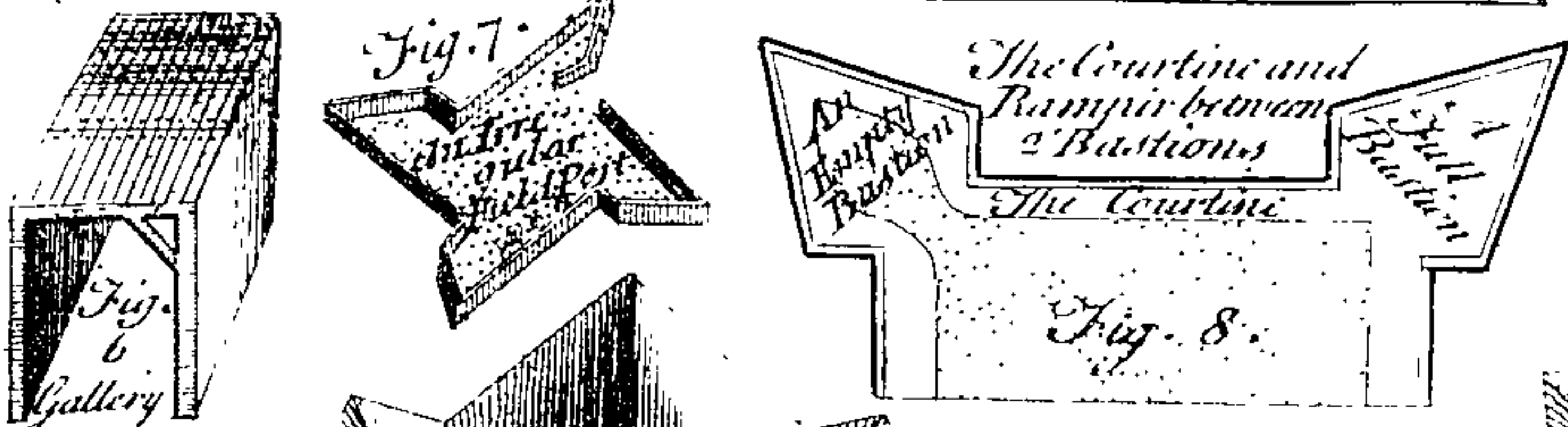
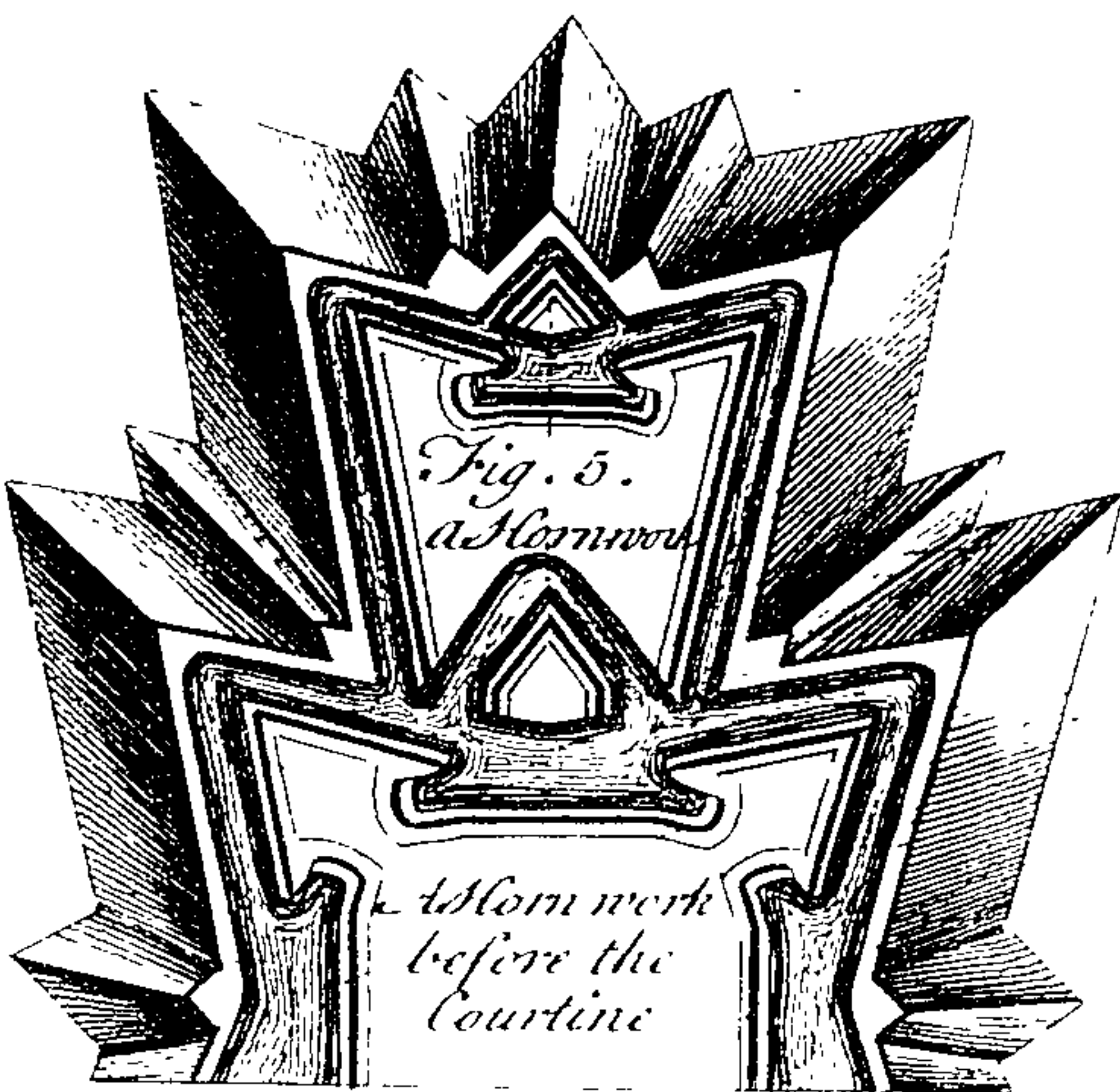
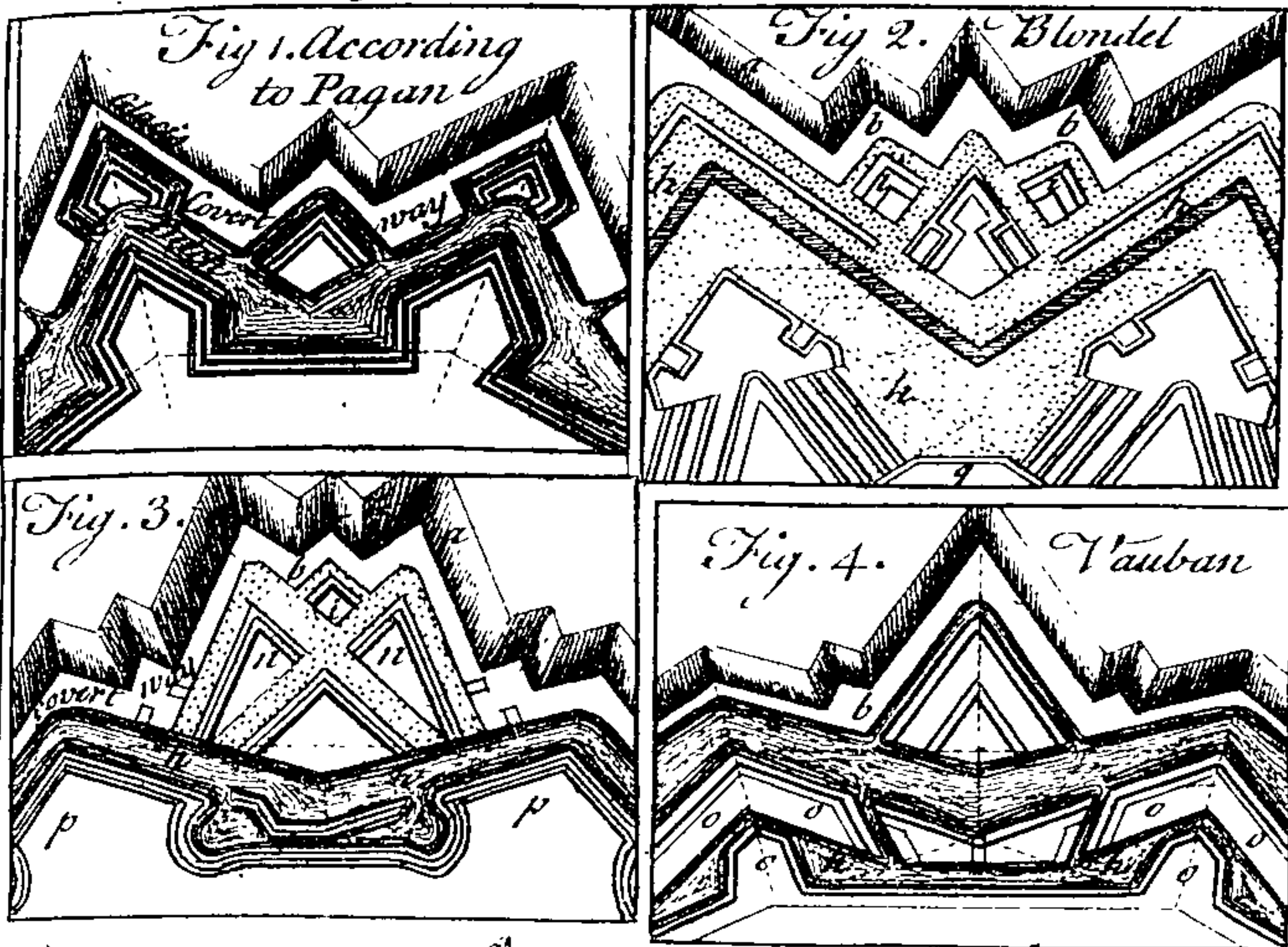
FO'SSE, *S.* (*foss*, Brit. and Arm. *foss*, Fr. *fossa*, Lat.) in fortification, a ditch or moat. In anatomy, a kind of cavity in a bone, which has no passage or perforation through it; when the passage is narrow, it is called a *sinus*.

FO'SSET, *S.* see FAUCET.

FO'SSEWAY, *S.* one of the great Roman highways in England; so called, according to Camden, because ditched on both sides, from *fossa*, Lat. a ditch.

FO'SSIL, *adj.* (*fossile*, Fr. *fossilis*, Lat. of *fodio*, Lat. to dig) dug out of the earth.

FO'SILL,



FOS'SIL, *S.* a body formed under the surface of the earth ; or a body discovered by digging.

To **FOS'TER**, *v. a.* (*fostrian*, Sax. to feed ; *fostor*, Sax. food) to nourish, to feed or cherish with food ; to nurse or bring up a young child. Figuratively, to pamper, encourage, train up or educate. To cherish, or forward. "Ye fostering breezes." THOMSON.

FOS'TERAGE, *S.* the office or employ of nursing or bringing up a young child with proper food. "The charge and fostering of this child." RALEIGH.

FOS'TER-BRO'THER, *S.* (*foster brothor*, Sax.) one bred up, or nursed by the same woman.

FOS'TER-CHIL'D, *S.* (*foster cild*, Sax.) a child nursed by a person, who is not its parent.

FOS'TER-DA'M, *S.* a female beast who suckles and brings up the young of another. "The fosterdam loll'd out her fawning tongue." DRYD.

FOS'TER-DA'ME, *S.* a woman who nurses or brings up another person's child.

FOS'TER-EAR'TH, *S.* earth by which a plant or other vegetable is nourished, which did not grow in it at first.

FOS'TERER, *S.* a nurse, or one who brings up a child, instead of its parent.

FOS'TER-FA'THER, *S.* (*foster fæder*,) one who nurses, or gives a child food instead of its father ; the husband of a child's nurse.

FOS'TER-MO'THER, (*foster moder*, Sax.) a nurse ; or woman who brings up the child of another.

FOS'TER-NUR'SE, *S.* (an improper compound, because *foster* and *nurse* convey the same idea) a nurse, or one who feeds or brings up a child for another. "Our foster-nurse of nature is repose." SHAK.

FOS'TER-SON, *S.* a boy brought up and nursed from his infancy, by a person not his parent.

FOUGADE, *S.* (Fr.) in war, a little mine in the manner of a well, about ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work, or fortification, charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder, in order to blow it up, and covered with earth.

FOU'L, *adj.* (*ful*, Sax. *fulls*, Goth. *faul*, Teut. *vuyt*, Belg.) dirty, filthy, or covered with mire, opposed to *fair*, or *clean*. Impure ; polluted. Using indelicate, obscene, or reproachful expressions. "With foul mouth." SHAK. Unclean ; wicked, or detestable, in scripture language. Not lawful, or honest. Hateful, ugly, loathsome. "The foul witch." SHAK. Disgraceful, shameful. "Overthrow and foul defeat." *Par. Lost*. Full of gross and bad humours, applied to the habit of the body. Not bright, cloudy, or tempestuous, applied to weather. Muddy, thick, applied to liquours. Used with *fall* rough force, or unseasonable violence. Among seamen, entangled ; as, "a rope is foul of an anchor." Overgrown with moss or other impurities, which hinder a ship's way ; applied to a ship's bottom. To make foul water, applied to a ship whose keel approaches so near to the bottom of a river, as to raise mud from thence, and disturb or thicken the water thereby.

To **FOU'L**, *v. a.* to daub ; to bemire, or soil with something which excites loathing.

FOU'LFACED, *adj.* having a dirty or ill-shaped countenance.

FOU'LLY, *adv.* filthily ; nastily ; dirtied or soiled in such a manner, as to raise loathing. In an unfair, or dishonest manner.

FOU'LNES, *S.* the quality which excites in the mind an idea of dirtiness attended with loathing. Pollution. Hatred, or atrociousness of a crime. Ugliness, or loathsome deformity. Dishonesty.

FOU'ND, preter and participle passive of *find*.

To **FOU'ND**, *v. a.* (*fonder*, Fr. *fundo*, Lat.) to lay the bottom or foundation of any building. To establish or erect.

To give birth or origin to. "He founded an art." To raise upon, as on a principle or ground, applied to doctrines : To fix firm. "Founded as the rock." SHAK. To set apart or give a sum of money for building or maintaining an hospital, &c.

To **FOU'ND**, *v. a.* (*fondre*, Fr. *fundo*, Lat.) to form by melting and pouring into moulds. To cast metals into any particular form.

FOUNDAT'ION, *S.* (*fondation*, Fr.) the lower parts, or those which support the rest of a house or building. The act of laying the basis or support of any thing. The original, or rise. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly applied to charities. An establishment or settlement.

FOUNDER, *S.* a builder ; one who erects an edifice, or builds a city. One who endows, or establishes a revenue

for the support and maintenance of any hospital, college, &c. One who gives rise or origin to any art or manufacture. One who forms figures of metal by melting and pouring it into moulds ; from *fondeur*, Fr.

To **FOU'NDER**, *v. a.* (*fondre*, Fr.) to cause such a foreness in a horse's feet by violent riding ; that he is not able to go any further, or to set them on the ground.

To **FOU'NDER**, *v. n.* (*fond*, Fr. the bottom) among mariners, to sink to the bottom. Figuratively, to fail ; to miscarry. "All his tricks founder." SHAK.

FOUNDERY, *S.* (*fonderi*, Fr.) a place where melted metal is cast into various forms.

FOUNDLING, (from *found* and *ling* a diminutive determination, signifying little, derived from the Saxons) a dropt child ; a child exposed by its parents. The hospital for orphans of this class projected by Thomas Coram, supported by voluntary contributions of nobility, and several large gifts of parliament is an institution, that might be rendered both a support and an ornament to this kingdom. Its utility was very visible from this consideration, that whilst open, there scarce was one person tried for the murder of a bastard child ; but when shut up, the very first sessions afterwards was opened with a trial of a woman who was hanged for this crime ; and the very next day afterwards the public papers were soiled with an advertisement of another infant found murdered.

FOUN'DRESS, *S.* a woman who builds, endows, or begins any thing.

FOUNT, **FOUNTAIN**, *S.* (*font*, Sax. *fons*, Lat. *fontaine*, Fr.) a place where the waters of a river first break out of the earth. A small basin of springing water. A jet, or a basin which has an artificial spout of water. Figuratively, an original, first cause, or first principle.

FOUNTAINLESS, *adj.* without a fountain or spring. "Barren, desert, fountainless and dry." MILT.

FOUNT'FUL, *adj.* full of springs.

FOU'R, *adj.* (pronounced *fore*, formerly spelt *forver*, from *sewer*, Sax. *fedwor*, or *fidur*, Goth. *fuibur*, Run. *pa-bar*, Pers. *pedwar*, Brit. *fydor*, Precop. *vier*, Belg. and Teut.) two taken twice, or twice two.

FOU'RBE, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *scorbe*) a cheat ; a bite. "Thou art an impostor and a fourbe." DENH. Not in use.

FOU'RFOLD, *adj.* (*seowerfeald*, Sax.) a thing repeated four times.

FOU'RSCORE, *adj.* (of *four* and *score*) four times twenty, or eighty. Sometimes used elliptically, for eighty years, when applied to a person's age.

FOU'RSQUARE, *adj.* having four sides and angles equal ; perfectly square.

FOURTEE'N, *adj.* (*seowertyne*, Sax. *furtan*, Run. *fiortan*, Isl.) four and ten, or twice seven.

FOURTEE'NTH, *adj.* (*seowerteotha*, Sax. *fortatyu*, Isl.) the fourth in rank or order after the tenth.

FOURTH, *adj.* (*feortha*, Sax.) the first in order after the third.

FOU'RTHLY, *adv.* (pronounced *forthly*, the *o* being sounded like that in *pore*) in the fourth place.

FOW'L, *S.* (*fule*, Scot. *fugel*, Sax. *fuglos*, Goth. *fugl*, Dan. and Isl. *voghel*, Belg. *vogel*, Teut.) a winged animal. A bird. In conversation, applied to the larger sort of edible birds, to distinguish them from the smaller, which are called *birds* ; but in books the term is applied to all the feathered race. A cock or hen among poultry.

To **FOW'L**, *v. a.* (*fugelan*, Sax.) to shoot birds for food or game.

FOW'LER, *S.* (*fugelere*, Sax.) a person who pursues or shoots birds.

FOW'LING-PIECE, *S.* a light, small gun, with a pretty long barrel, used for shooting birds, wild fowl, and other game.

FOX', *S.* (Sax. and Isl. *vos*, *vesch*, Belg. *fuchs*, Teut.) a fourfooted animal of the dog kind, with a large bushy tail, sharp ears, of a rank or strong smell, remarkable for its artifices, especially when pursued, running very swiftly, and preying upon fowls and small animals. Figuratively, a sly, cunning, or artful person.

To **FOX'**, *v. a.* to cheat, deceive, or trick. In brewing, to give liquor a strong disagreeable taste, generally applied to the effects of hot weather. To make a person drunk or fuddled.

FOX-CA'SE, *S.* a fox's skin.

FOX-GLOVES, *S.* the name of a plant.

FOX-SHIP, *S.* (from *fox* and *ship*, of *fey*, Sax. office, or employ) the character and qualities of a fox. Cunning or mischievous craftiness. Intrigue. "Halt thou fox-ship to banish him." SHAK.

- To **FRAC'T**, *v. a.* (*fractus*, Lat. broken) to break, to violate, or infringe. "My reliance on his *fractur'd* dates." SHAK. Peculiar to the authour quoted.
- FRAC'TION**, *S.* (Fr. *fractio*, Lat.) the act of breaking, or violating any obligation, or treaty. A rent in a piece of cloth, &c. In arithmetic, a part of an integer or whole number. A proper, or simple fraction is that which expresses less than an integer or whole number, and has its numerator less than its denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$. An improper fraction, is that which expresses more than an unit, or whole thing, and has its numerator greater than its denominator as $\frac{3}{2}$. A compound fraction may be more or less than an integer, or whole thing, and is always expressed by two or more quantities with the word *of* between them; as $\frac{7}{8}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$.
- FRAC'TIONAL**, *adj.* belonging to a fraction or broken number.
- FRAC'TIOUS**, *adj.* (Lat.) peevish; quarrelsome.
- FRAC'TIOUSNESS**, *S.* peevishness, or a disposition of mind which renders a person uneasy at trifles.
- FRAC'TURE**, *S.* (*fractura*, Lat.) a dissolution, or breaking of the parts of a solid body from each other. In surgery, the breaking or separation of a bone by some accidental violence. When the bone is broken across, it is called a transverse fracture; when in one part only a simple fracture; when in two or more places, a compound fracture; and when broken lengthwise, a fissure.
- To **FRAC'TURE**, *v. a.* to break a bone.
- FRA'GILE**, *adj.* (Fr. *fragilis*, Lat.) brittle, or easily broken. Figuratively, weak; uncertain: easily destroyed. "Fragile arms." *Par. Reg.*
- FRAGILITY**, *S.* easiness of being broken. Figuratively, weakness; or the quality of being easily destroyed. Frailty; or liableness to a fault. "In this lower age of *fragility*." WOTTON. The last sense is obsolete.
- FRAG'MENT**, *S.* (*fragmentum*, Lat.) a broken or imperfect piece, or part.
- FRAG'MENTARY**, *adj.* composed of fragments, or broken pieces. "What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is." DONNE. Not in use.
- FRA'GOR**, *S.* (Lat.) a noise made by a body in bursting or breaking. "Pursued by hideous *fragors*." SANDYS. Not in use.
- FRA'GRANCE**, **FRA'GRANCY**, *S.* (*fragrantia*, Lat.) sweetness of smell. An agreeable scent or pleasing odour.
- FRA'GRANT**, *adj.* (*fragrans*, Lat.) odorous; smelling sweet.
- FRA'GRANTLY**, *adv.* with a sweet smell.
- FRA'IL**, *S.* (*fragili*, Ital.) a basket made of rushes. A rush for making baskets.
- FRA'IL**, *adj.* (*fragilis*, Lat.) weak; easily decaying; subject to faults or foibles; easily destroyed. Liable to error or to be seduced. Weak of resolution.
- FRA'ILNESS**, *S.* weakness, or liableness to decay, applied to the texture of bodies. Liableness to error, or fault, applied to the mind.
- FRA'ILITY**, *S.* (*frailties*, plural) weakness of resolution; infirmity; liableness to decay, applied to the body. Liableness to be deceived or to do amiss, applied to the mind. A fault proceeding from the weakness and infirmity of our reason, and the condition of our nature.
- FRAICHEUR**, *S.* (Fr.) freshness; refreshing coolness. "To taste the *fraicheur* of the purer air." DRYD. Johnson very politely says that this word was *foolishly* innovated by Dryden.
- FRA'ISE**, *S.* (Fr.) a pancake with bacon in it. JOHNSON.
- To **FRA'ME**, *v. a.* (*framman*, Sax.) to shape or form things so, that they may match each other, or be easily put together. To regulate; to adjust; to form to any rule. To compose by means of the imagination. To plan. To invent; in a bad sense. "To *frame* a story, or lie."
- FRA'ME**, *S.* any thing formed of various parts or members; the supports of a chair. Any thing made so, as to inclose, admit, or hold together something else. Order; regularity; methodical disposition of parts. "Still a repairing, ever out of *frame*." SHAK. Shape. Contrivance; projection. Scheme, or plan.
- FRAM'ER**, *S.* a maker; a contriver. One who composes or makes a thing consisting of various parts.
- FRAM'POLE**, **FRAM'PUL**, *adj.* (*frampullan*, Sax. of *fram*, Sax. from, and *pullan*, or *pullian*, Sax. to pull. A composition very frequent among the Saxons, as *frampstandian*, Sax. &c.) peevish, cross-grained, quarrelsome. "She leads a very *frampold* life with him." SHAK. "The *frampul* man could not be pacified." HACKET.
- FRAN'CHISE**, *S.* (Fr.) exemption, or excuse from any burthensome duty. A privilege, or immunity. A district,
- or the extent of jurisdiction. *Franchise royal*, in law, a place where the king's writ runs not.
- To **FRAN'CHISE**, *v. a.* to make or keep free.
- FRAN'GIBLE**, *adj.* brittle; easily broken.
- FRANK'**, *adj.* (*franc*, Fr.) liberal; generous, opposed to niggardly. Open and free, opposed to reserved. Without restraint or conditions.
- FRANK'**, *S.* a place to feed hogs in; a sty, so called from the profusion of food. A case of a letter signed by a member of parliament, and thereby intitled to go free, or without paying postage.
- To **FRANK'**, *v. n.* to shut up in a sty. Figuratively, to confine, or imprison. "My son George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold." SHAK. To feed high; to fatten, according to Junius and Ainsworth, but without authority. In commerce, to exempt letters from paying postage, a privilege given every member of parliament, who signs the superscription with his own name.
- FRANK'ALMOIGNE**, *S.* (free alms) in law, a tenure by divine services.
- FRANK'INCENSE**, *S.* (so called from its freely burning or from its profusion of odour) a dry, resinous, inflammable substance, in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish or white colour, a strong but not offensive smell, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste: Used in medicine in disorders of the breast, and in diarrhæas, or dysenteries.
- FRANK'LY**, *adv.* generously; freely. Without constraint or reserve.
- FRANK'NESS**, *S.* plainness; openness or ingenuoufness of speech, opposed to reserve. Liberality; or bounteousness, applied to giving.
- FRANK'PLEDGE**, *S.* (from *franc*, Fr. free, and *pleige*, a bail or surety) a pledge or surety for a freeman.
- FRAN'TIC**, *adj.* (corrupted from *phrenetic*, of *φρενικός*, *phreneticos*, Gr.) mad; deprived of the use of understanding by madness. Figuratively, transported by an outrageous violence of passion.
- FRAN'TICLY**, or **FRAN'TICKLY**, *adv.* madly; like one who has lost the use of reason.
- FRAN'TICNESS**, or **FRANTICKNESS**, *S.* madness. Figuratively, outrageousness of passion.
- FRATE'RNAL**, *adj.* (*fraternel*, Fr. of *fraternus*, Lat.) brotherly; pertaining to, or becoming, brothers.
- FRATE'RNALLY**, *adv.* brotherly; like brothers.
- FRATE'RNITY**, *S.* (*fraternité*, Fr. *fraternitas*, Lat.) the state, relation, or quality of a brother. A body of men united, or incorporated. Men of the same class or character. "With what respect knaves and fots will speak of their *fraternity*." SOUTH.
- FRA'TRICIDE**, *S.* (*fratricide*, Fr. *fratricidium*, Lat.) the murder of a brother.
- FRAUD**, *S.* (*fraude*, Fr. *fraus*, *fraudis*, Lat.) the practice of deceit in order to deprive another of his property. The act of imposing on a person by artful appearances. A stratagem, artifice, or trick.
- FRAUD'FUL**, *adj.* treacherous; deceitful; trickish; subtle. "He full of *fraudful* arts." DRYD. It may be questioned whether the use of *full* before *fraudful* be not an impropriety.
- FRAUD'FULLY**, *adv.* in an indirect, deceitful, and dishonest manner.
- FRAUD'ULENCE**, **FRAUD'ULENCY**, *S.* (*fraudentia*, Lat.) deceitfulness: Proneness to artifice and dishonest practices.
- FRAUD'ULENT**, *adj.* (*frauduleux*, Fr. *fraudentus*, Lat.) full of artifice. Dishonest. Indirect. Imposing on by specious and false pretences. Treacherous.
- FRAUD'ULENTLY**, *adv.* in a deceitful, trickish, and dishonest manner.
- FRAUGHT**, *participle* of *fraight*, now written *freight*. "A vessel richly *fraught*." SHAK.
- FRAU'GHT**, *S.* a freight, or cargo. "A doubly royal *fraught*." DRYD. Not in use.
- To **FRAU'GHT**, *v. a.* to freight, load, or crowd. "Thou *fraught* the court — with thy unworthiness." SHAK. Not in use.
- FRAU'GHTAGE**, *S.* the lading, or cargo of a ship. "Our *fraughtage*, Sir — I have conveyed aboard." SHAK. Not in use.
- FRA'Y**, *S.* (formerly written *affray*, of *effrayer*, Fr. to frighten, see **AFRAID**) a battle; a broil; a fight; a duel.
- To **FRA'Y**, *v. a.* (*effrayer*, Fr.) to fright or terrify. To rub, or wear out by rubbing, from *frayer*, Fr.
- FRE'AK**, *S.* (*fræc*, Sax. fugitive, whence *fræclite*, dangerous and *fræcedenisse*, a danger, *fræch*, Teut. saucy, petulant) a sudden and whimsical change of place; a whim or a capricious, trifling and mad prank or action.

To FRE'AK, *v. a.* (*fleckur*, Isl. a spot, or *flech*, Teut. corrupted into *freak*) to spot, or mark with various colours. "Freak'd with many a mingled hue." THOMAS. Perhaps freaked may be owing to an error of the press instead of streaked, it being no uncommon thing for a caseman to use the straight *f* instead of an *s*, and as an *st* may chance to be in the cell of the long *s*, the mistake is easily accounted for.

FRE'AKISHLY, *adv.* in a wanton, humorous, capricious, or whimsical manner.

FRE'AKISHNESS, *S.* capriciousness, or a madness or boyish wantonness of behaviour.

FREC'KEL, *S.* (*fregne*, Dan. *fleckur*, Isl. *flecked*, old Eng. hence *fleckle*, or *freckle*) a spot raised in the skin by the heat of the sun's rays. Any small spot or discolouring.

FREC'KLED, *adj.* having spots in the skin, occasioned by the heat of the sun; spotted.

FREC'KLY, *adj.* full of spots on the skin, occasioned by the heat of the sun.

FRE'D, in the composition of proper names of *frith*, Sax. or *fridur*, Isl. signifies peace. Hence our ancestors called their sanctuaries *fredstole*, *i. e.* the seats of peace. Thus Frederic, signifies an establisher of peace, or powerful in peace, of *frith*, Sax. peace, and *rica*, Sax. or *reiks*, Goth. a prince, or powerful, &c. *Reinfred*, sincere in peace, of *rein*, Sax. sincere or pure, and *frith*, Sax. peace.

FRE'E, *adj.* (*freab*, *freo*, Sax. *frui*, Dan. *vrii*, Belg. *frey*, Teut.) at liberty, under no constraint, slavery, imprisonment, or necessity. Open; ingenuous; expressing one's sentiments without reserve, applied to speech. Generous, or liberal, applied to the giving money. Not gained by importunity; voluntary. "His free offers." BAC. Guiltless; innocent. "Make mad the guilty, and appall the 'free.'" SHAK. Exempt; used with *form*, or *of*. Invested with privileges; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of a corporation. A *free-man*. Without charge. Hence a free-school, *i. e.* a school where children are taught without expence or charge to their parents. The utility of these wise institutions would require too long an article on this word; and though gratitude would tempt me to a partial display of the benefits reaped by the nation from St. Paul's school in particular, yet it shall suffice to hint, it is to this seminary, that the kingdom has owed a Camden, a Milton, a Marlborough, &c. &c. &c.

To FRE'E, *v. a.* to set at liberty, or deliver from slavery, captivity, imprisonment, danger, or the tyranny of passion. To exempt. "Freed from sin." Rom. vi. 7. Used with *from*.

FREEBO'OTER, *S.* a robber, pillager or plunderer.

FREEBO'OTING, *S.* robbery; plundering; the act of pillaging.

FRE'EBORN, *adj.* born under a free government, opposed to a slave.

FREECHAPPEL, *S.* a chappel founded by a king, or one, by him, exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.

FRE'ECOST, *S.* freedom from expence. Exemption from charges.

FREEDMAN, *S.* a slave who is made free.

FREEDOM, *S.* an exemption from slavery or restraint. Independance; a state wherein a person has a power of acting as he pleases. The privilege of a corporation; franchises. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience. Ease or facility, applied to motion, action, or speaking.

FREEFOOTED, *adj.* without fetters, or any thing to hinder a person in walking.

FREEHEARTED, *adj.* liberal; generous; giving money in large quantities. Unconstrained; voluntary. "Love must freehearted be and voluntary." DAVIES.

FREEHOLD, *S.* a free estate which a man holdeth in fee, or fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold in deed*, is the real possession of lands or tenements, in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold in law*, is the right a man has to such lands or tenements before his entry or seizure.

FREEHOLDER, *S.* one who has a freehold.

FREELY, *adv.* at liberty; without restraint, dependance, reserve, scruple, compulsion or necessity. Liberally, opposed to niggardly.

FREEMAN, *S.* one who is neither a slave or vassal to another. A member of a community or corporation, entitled to and enjoying its privileges.

FREEMINDED, *adj.* having a mind not burthened with care, or depressed with sorrow.

FREENESS, *S.* the quality of being void of constraint, or impediment. Openness of behaviour, opposed to reservedness. Generosity, or liberality, applied to giving.

FREE/SCHOOL, *S.* a school wherein children are taught without expence to their parents, or relations.

FREE/SPOKEN, *adj.* accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREE/STONE, *S.* a kind of stone commonly used in building, and so called, because it may be wrought or cut easily or freely in any direction.

FREETHINKER, *S.* a person who is not biased by any prejudice; a term, perhaps, improperly assumed and given to persons who deny Revelation, and are no friends to religion.

FREEWILL, *S.* the power of directing our own actions, without bias, constraint, or any necessitating force. Voluntariness.

FREEWOMAN, a woman born and living under a free government.

To FREEZE, *v. n.* (*preter*, *froze*, *frys*, Isl. *pret. fraus*, *frysan*, Sax. *wriesen*, Belg. *frieren*, Teut.) to grow hard by excess of cold. To be of that degree of cold by which water grows hard. Actively, the participle is *frozen* or *froze*; to harden by cold. To kill with excess of cold. To chill by loss of power or motion.

To FREIGHT, *v. a.* (*preter* *freighted*, part. *fraught*, but being used as an adjective, *freighted* is substituted for it: *frachten*, Teut. *wrachten*, Belg. *fretter*, Fr.) to put goods, or a cargo on board a ship. To load as the burthen, or the cargo within a vessel.

FREIGHT, *S.* (*fracht*, Teut. *wracht*, Belg. *fret*, Fr.) any thing with which a ship is loaded. The money paid for the carriage of goods in a ship or vessel.

FREN'CH, *adj.* (*franc*, Fr. *franco*, Ital.) belonging to France. Used elliptically for the language spoken by the inhabitants of France. *French chalk*, in natural history, is an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth, glossy surface, and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green, and somewhat approaching to the consistence of a stone.

To FREN'CHIFY, *v. a.* to infect with the pronunciation, or airs of a Frenchman; generally used in a contemptuous sense, and including the idea of affected ceremoniousness, and excess of politeness.

FRENE'TIC, *adj.* (*frenetique*, Fr.) see PHRENETIC.

FREN'ZY, *S.* (*φρενιτις*, *phrenitis*, Gr. and Lat. whence *phrenetify*, *phrenetisy*, *phrenzy*, and *frenzy*) madness; the loss of reason attended with raving. Figuratively, any outrageous passion bordering on and resembling madness.

FRE'QUENCE, *S.* (Fr. *frequentia*, Lat.) a concourse, croud or assembly. "He, in full frequency bright — of angels." Par. Lost.

FRE'QUENCY, *S.* (*frequentia*, Lat.) the condition of a thing often done or seen. A crowded assembly. "Who of such a frequency saluted thee?" JOHNSON.

FRE'QUENT, *adj.* (Fr. *frequens*, Lat.) often done, seen, occurring, or practising.

To FREQUE'NT, *v. a.* (*frequenter*, Fr. *frequentio*, Lat.) to visit often. To be often in any place.

FREQUE'NTABLE, *adj.* conversible, or fit for company. "Made him more frequentable, and less dangerous." SIDNEY. Not in use.

FREQUE'NTER, *S.* one who resorts often to a place.

FRE'QUENTLY, *adv.* often; commonly; several times: More than once or twice.

FRES'CO, *S.* (Ital.) coolness; shade; duskiness like that of the morning or evening. In painting, a picture painted with water colours on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not dry.

FRESH', *adj.* (*frisc*, Sax. *fraiche*, Fr.) cool, not stagnating, sour, or vapid, applied to liquours. Lately or newly produced or made. Not salt. Florid; not faded; vigorous; ruddy of countenance; brisk, strong, violent, applied to a gale of wind. Sweet, opposed to stinking. Fastling; a low term.

FRESH', *S.* water that is without salt. "Where the quick 'freshes are." SHAK.

To FRESH'EN, *v. a.* to recover a thing which is grown stale. To cherish or revive. Neuterly, to blow strongly. "A freshening breeze." POPE. To free from its salts.

FRESH'ET, *S.* a pool of fresh water. "Sea or shore — 'freshet, or purring brook." Par. Lost.

FRESH'LY, *adv.* coolly; newly; appearing a second time in its former state. With a healthy or ruddy countenance.

FRESH'NESS, *S.* newness; unabated vigour; spirit, or briskness, applied to liquours. Freedom from decay or injury by time, opposed to staleness. Freedom from fatigue. Coolness, applied to the weather. Ruddiness, applied to the colour of the countenance. Freedom from saltiness.

FRESHWATER, *adj.* raw; unskilled. A low term borrowed from mariners, who call those that first come to sea fresh.

fresh-water sailors, *i. e.* such as are unacquainted with the toils and dangers, which they are to encounter at sea.
FRET, *S.* (of *fretan*, Sax. to devour, *fretum*, Lat.) a frith; or strait of the sea, where the water is generally rough. Any fermentation, or agitation of liquours from some internal principle. In music, a stop, or string tied round the finger board of some instruments, to regulate the vibrations of the strings and shew the proper distance that each note should be struck at. Anxiety of mind; peevishness or commotion of the temper caused by some offence or dislike. In architecture, work rising in protuberances or relief, used for ornamenting ceilings and imitating knots, flowers, &c. of *frette*, Fr. the timber-work of a roof, laid across. In heraldry, a bearing consisting of six bars, crossed and interlaced.

To **FRET**, *v. a.* to rub against, or to wear by rubbing against. To move violently. To corrode or eat away. To form into raised work or relieve. To give offence; to vex or make angry. Neuterly, to be grieved or uneasy on account of some offence. To be worn away by rubbing; to be corroded or eaten away. To ferment, or be upon the turn, applied to liquours, growing sour by the excessive heat of the weather.

FRETFUL, *adj.* made uneasy with slight offences; peevish.
FRETFULLY, *adv.* in a peevish manner; like one offended with trifles.

FRETFULNESS, *S.* the quality of being grieved at slight offences. Peevishness.

FRETTY, *adj.* adorned with raised or fret-work.

FRIABILITY, *S.* (from *friable*) a capacity of being reduced to powder.

FRIABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *friabilis*, Lat.) easily crumbled, or reduced to powder.

FRIAR, *S.* (a corruption of *frere*, Fr.) a brother of some regular order, a religious in the Roman Catholic countries.

FRIAR-LIKE, *adj.* monastic; resembling a friar; unskilled in the world.

FRIARLY, *adj.* like a friar. Figuratively, like one unskilled in the world. "No abstract nor friarly contempt of them." *BACON*.

FRIARSCOWL, *S.* a plant.

FRIARY, *S.* a monastery, or convent of friars.

FRIARY, *adj.* like a friar; worn by a friar. "With a friary cowl." *CAMDEN*.

To **FRIABLE**, *v. n.* (a cant word) to trifle. "Those that with the stars do friable." *Hudib*.

FRIABLE, or **FRIABLER**, *S.* one who professes raptures for a woman, but dreads her consent.

FRICASSE, *S.* a dish consisting of meat cut into small pieces and fried.

FRICATION, *S.* (*fricatio*, Lat.) the act of rubbing one thing against another.

FRICITION, *S.* (Fr. *frictio*, Lat. of *frico* to rub) the act of rubbing two bodies together. The resistance caused in machines, by the rubbing of one part against another. In medicine, the rubbing any part by the flesh-brush, cloaths, or hand.

FRI'DAY, *S.* (*frigedag*, Sax. *frigdag*, Dan. *freitag*, Teut. *vrjdag*, Belg. of *friga*, *frea*, or *frigo*, a goddess worshipped by the Saxons, supposed to be Venus; because the Gothic root *frigan* signifies to love, and the Romans dedicated this day to, and called it by the name of, that goddess) the sixth day of the week.

FRI'ND, *S.* (this word and those derived from it are pronounced *friend*, the *i* being totally neglected. Of *friend*, *freand*, *frynd*, Sax. *frigonds*, Goth of *frigon* to love, *frænde*, Ill. *uriend*, Belg. *freand*, Teut.) one who is joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to an enemy. Used somewhat irregularly in the plural, and followed by *with*, one reconciled to another. "He's friends with Cæsar." *SHAK*. An attendant, or companion. A favourer, or encourager, used with *to*. Sometimes used only as a familiar compellation. "Friend how comest thou hither." *Matt. xxii. 12*.

To **FRI'ND**, *v. a.* to show favour towards a person or undertaking. To countenance, encourage, or support.

FRI'NDLESS, *adj.* (*freondleafe*, Sax.) having no friends. Without hopes assistance, or countenance. *Friendless man*, among the Saxons, signified an outlaw, because a person in such a condition was generally denied all help from his friends.

FRI'NDLINESS, *S.* a disposition towards friendship. The exertion of benevolence, or performance of kind offices.

FRI'NDLY, *adj.* kind; disposed to do acts of kindness and affection. Having the temper and disposition of a friend. Figuratively, disposed to union, or easily uniting. "Like friendly colours." *POPE*. Salutary, or con-

tributing to health, opposed to noxious or deleterious. "To life so friendly." *MILTON*.

FRI'NDLY, *adv.* in a kind, affectionate, and benevolent manner; with the appearance of friends; with good nature; like friends.

FRI'NDSHIP, *S.* the state of minds united together by mutual benevolence. A disposition or state of mind wherein a person looks on another as a second self, does him all possible good offices without expecting a return, and endeavours to promote his welfare and interest as much as his own. Figuratively, the highest degree of intimacy. Favour, or personal kindness. Partiality. Conformity, correspondence, or aptness to unite. "Those colours that have a friendship with each other." *DRYD*.

FRI'EZE, *S.* (*drap de frieze*, Fr. *frisa*, Span.) a coarse warm cloth made, perhaps, originally in Friesland. In architecture, a large flat member, which separates the architrave from the cornice; from *fraise*, Fr. or *fregiare*, Ital. to adorn.

FRI'GATE, *S.* (*frigate*, Fr. *fregate*, Ital.) a small ship, usually applied to those which carry less than 50 guns. Figuratively, any small vessel on the water.

FRIGATOON, *S.* (Ital.) a Venetian vessel, commonly used in the Adriatic, built with a square stern, without any foremast, and having a mainmast, mizenmast and bowsprit.

To **FRI'GHT**, *v. a.* (*fribtan*, Sax. *frycter*, Dan.) to disturb, shock, or daunt with fear. To raise apprehensions of danger in a person.

FRI'GHT, *S.* a sudden emotion caused by an apprehension of danger.

To **FRI'GHTEN**, *v. a.* to shock or disturb with an apprehension of danger.

FRI'GHTFUL, *adj.* causing fear; exciting terror; disturbing, or making uneasy with an apprehension of danger. Used by women as a cant word for something extremely disagreeable.

FRI'GHTFULLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to disturb with an apprehension of danger. Disagreeably, opposed to beautifully; a cant word used by the ladies.

FRI'GHTFULNESS, *S.* the quality or power of disturbing and daunting with an apprehension of danger.

FRI'GID, *adj.* (*frigidus*, Lat.) cold, or without warmth; used in the sciences. Figuratively, wanting zeal, or warmth of affection. Dull, or wanting both force, warmth of imagination, figures of speech, and other embellishments, applied to style. Impotent; or without vigour or warmth of body.

FRIGIDITY, *S.* (*frigiditas*, Lat.) coldness; or want of warmth. Dullness, or want of the embellishments of rhetoric, or the warmth of imagination which renders a style agreeable. Want of warmth or vigour of body. Coldness of affection.

FRI'GIDLY, *adv.* in a cold, dull, indifferent, or unaffected manner.

FRI'GIDNESS, *S.* coldness; dulness; want of affection.

FRIGORIFIC, *adj.* (*frigorificus*, Lat. of *frigus*, *frigeris*, Lat. cold, and *facio*, Lat. to cause) causing cold, applied to those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather and occasion freezing.

To **FRIL'L**, *v. a.* (*friller*, Fr.) to shake or quiver with cold; used in falconry, as "the hawk frills."

FRIL'L, *S.* a narrow border of lace, cambric, or other linnen, sowed on the neck of a woman's shift, or on the bosom and flits of the sleeves on a man's shirt.

FRIN'GE, *S.* (*frange*, Fr. *freggio*, or *frangio*, Ital. *frantz*, Teut.) an ornament consisting of threads of gold, silver, silk, flax, worsted, which are fastened at one end by weaving, but hang down loose at the other.

To **FRIN'GE**, *v. a.* to adorn with fringes; to unravel any woven stuff so as to resemble a fringe.

FRIPPERER, *S.* (*frippier*, Fr.) one who deals in old things vamped up.

FRIPPERY, *S.* (*fripperie*, Fr. *fripperia*, Ital.) the place where old cloaths or other second hand goods are sold. Old cloaths; cast dresses; tattered rags, or other lumber.

To **FRIS'K**, *v. n.* (*frizzare*, Ital. *frisque*, Fr. brisk or nimble) to leap, or skip about with nimbleness. To dance in a wanton, frolic, or gay manner.

FRIS'K, *S.* a frolic. A fit of wanton gaiety.

FRISK'ER, *S.* a wanton, or frolicksome person. One too gay to be constant or settled.

FRISK'INESS, *S.* gaiety; liveliness: A low word.

FRIT', *S.* among chemists, ashes or salt baked or fired together with sand.

FRIT'

FRITH', S. (*fruth*, Brit. a torrent or strait) a strait of the sea, where the water, being confined, is very rough. A net.

FRITILLARY, S. (*fritillair*, Fr.) in botany, the name of a plant. In natural history, the name of a moth, which feeds on the plant of the same name. See *Harris's Aurelian*.

FRITINANCY, S. (*fritinuio*, low Lat.) the scream or creaking of an insect, applied to that of the cricket or grasshopper. "The note or *fritinancy* thereof." BROWN.

FRITTER, S. (*frittura*, Fr.) a small pancake, or piece fried. Figuratively, a fragment or small piece. A cheese-cake or wigg.

To **FRITTER**, v. a. to cut meat into small pieces to be fried. To break into small pieces or fragments.

FRIVOLOUS, adj. (*frivulus*, Lat. *frivole*, Fr.) trifling; of no importance or moment.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, S. want of weight or importance.

FRIVOLOUSLY, adv. without weight or importance; triflingly; without sufficient or weighty reasons.

To **FRIZZLE**, v. a. (*friser*, Fr.) to turn hair in short and small rings like the wool on a lamb's head, or the nap of frieze. "With *frizzl'd* hair." Par. Lost.

FRIZZLER, S. one who dresses hair in short curls.

FRO', adv. (*fra*, Sax.) used only with and in opposition to the word *to*, and implying backward. *To and fro*, is forwards and backwards, or towards and from a place; as from hence it seems a contraction of *from*, and the Saxon *fra* has the same sense, so we meet with it in Scripture and in other authours in that signification. "Which he dug *'fro'* out the delves." JONSON.

FROCK, S. (*froc*, Fr.) a dress; a coat. A close and untrimmed coat for men. A close gown worn by children.

FROG', S. (*frocca*, *frocx*, *frogga*, Sax. *froc*, *frosch*, Teut. *frosk*, Scot.) a small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, breeding in marshes; placed by naturalists among the mixed animals as partaking of the nature of a beast and fish; the young is called a tadpole, and at first resembles a fish with a large head. There is likewise a small green frog that perches on trees and is reckoned venomous. The hollow part of a horse's hoof.

FROG'BIT, S. an herb.

FROG'FISH, S. a kind of fish.

FROG'GRASS, S. a kind of herb.

FROG'LETTUCE, S. a plant.

FROISE, S. (*froisser*, Fr.) a pancake with bacon fried in it.

FRO'LIC, adj. (*vrolick*, Belg. *frollich*, Teut. of *froh*. Belg. joyful) gay; full of levity or wanton pranks.

FRO'LIC, S. a fall of gaiety and levity, purely to divert or gratify a particular humour.

To **FRO'LIC**, v. n. to divert one's self with sallies of gaiety. To play wild, wanton and merry pranks.

FRO'LICKLY, adv. in a gay, blithe and merrily wanton manner.

FRO'LICKSOME, adj. full of wild gaiety.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS, S. wildness of gaiety. Wanton gaiety. Pranks.

FROM', prep. (*fram*, Goth. Sax. and Scot. *fra*, Dan.) away, used with a word signifying depriving. Out of, noting place. Motion, or transmission. Succession, used with *to*. Out of, applied to abstraction, or vacation. Whence, noting place. Noting a principle or foundation, applied to argument. Because of, applied to the reason or motive of an act or effect. Separation, applied to absence, distance, or deliverance. Since, applied to time. Contrary or foreign, applied to relation. "From the purpose." SHAK. Removal or motion. "Thrice from the ground she leaped." DRYD. It is frequently joined by an ellipse with adverbs, as, *from above*, i. e. from the part above; *from below*; *from beneath*; *from behind*; *from far*; *from high*; *from where*; *from without*. When joined to *thence* or *whence* it is superfluous. And it is sometimes followed by the subsequent prepositions with their proper cases, viz. *from amidst*, *beyond*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, *out off*, *under*, and *from within*.

FROM'WARD, prep. (of *fram* and *weard*, Sax.) away from. "Fromward his death." SIDNEY. "Towards and *'fromwards* the zenith." CHEYNE.

FRON'DIFEROUS, part. (*frondifer*, Lat.) bearing leaves; wants authority.

FRONT', S. (pronounced *frunt*; *front*, Fr. *frons frontis*, Lat.) the forepart of the face, or forehead. Figuratively, the face. Countenance or look, generally joined with an adjective implying dislike. The part or place opposite to the face; the fore part. The van of an army. The most conspicuous part; the beginning.

To **FRONT'**, v. a. to oppose directly, or face to face. To stand opposite or overagainst any place or thing. To co-

ver the fore part of a building with any materials. "The house was *fronted* with stone." Neuterly, to stand foremost.

FRON'TAL, S. (Fr. *frontale*, Lat.) an ornament worn on the forehead. In architecture, a small pediment over a little door. In medicine, something applied externally to the forehead.

FRON'TATED, adj. (*frons*, Lat.) in botany, applied to a petal which grows broader and broader, and sometimes terminates in a right line.

FRON'T-BOX, S. a box in the theatre which is opposite to the stage.

FRON'TIER, S. (*frontiere*, Fr.) the march, utmost limits or boundaries of a country, by which it is separated from a neighbouring one.

FRON'TIER, adj. bordering; adjacent. "Where rising seats insult the *frontier* grounds." ADDIS.

FRON'TISPIECE, S. (*frontispiece*, Fr.) that part of a building or other body which directly meets the eye. A cut or picture fronting the title page of a book.

FRON'TLESS, adj. without blushes, shame, or diffidence.

FRON'TLET, S. (of *front*. Fr. and *let*, a diminutive termination of the Saxons) a bandage worn on the forehead.

FRON'TROOM, S. an apartment in the forepart of a house.

FRO'RE, adj. (*berworen*, Belg.) frozen. "The parching air — burns *frore*, and cold performs the effect of fire." Par. Lost. Not in use.

FROST, S. (*frost*, Sax. Ill. and Dan. of *frysan*, Sax. and *frys*, Ill. to freeze, *wrost*, Belg. *frostig*, Teut.) an excessive cold state of the weather, whereby the motion and fluidity of liquors are suspended, or that state of the air whereby fluids are converted into ice. The last effect of, or conglavation of water by, cold. The appearance of plants and trees, when the dew is become ice by the excess of cold.

FROSTBITTEN, adj. nipped or withered by frost.

FROSTED, adj. laid on, or appearing in inequalities like those of hoar frost on plants.

FROSTILY, adv. after the manner of frost. With excessive cold. Figuratively, with indifference, or coldness of affection. "Then praise it *frostily*." BEN. JONSON.

FROSTINESS, S. the quality of appearing like frost. Cold or freezing cold.

FROSTWORK, S. work in which the matter is laid on lightly, and in inequalities like the dew which is frozen on vegetables.

FROSTY, adj. having the power of freezing. Excessive cold. Figuratively, indifferent, or without warmth of affection. "A *frosted* spirited rogue." SHAK. Hoary; grey-headed; resembling frost in colour. "The *frosty* head." SHAK.

FRO'TH, adj. (*froe*, Dan. and Sweed. *fraade*, Dan. of *fraer*, Dan. to froth) the white bubbles raised on the top of fermenting liquor. Figuratively, an empty or senseless display of wit, wanting solidity.

To **FRO'TH**, v. n. to be covered with light and whitish bubbles, applied to fermenting liquor. Actively, to make liquors appear with a whitish head or surface.

FRO'THILY, adv. having a white head or surface; applied to liquors. Figuratively, in an empty, vain, and trifling manner.

FRO'THY, adj. full of foam, or having its surface covered with white bubbles. Soft. "Their bodies are so solid — you need not fear bathing should make them *frothy*." BACON. Vain, ostentatious and empty.

FROU'NCE, S. (*fronser*, Fr. according to Skinner) a distemper in which a white spittle gathers about a hawk's bill. SKINNER and AINSWORTH.

To **FROU'NCE**, v. a. (perhaps from *frounce*) to frizzle, or curl the hair about the face. "Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as she was wont." MILTON.

FROU'SY, adj. (a cant word) dim; musty; of a nasty and disagreeable scent.

FROW'ARD, adj. (*framweard*, Sax.) peevish; fretful; cross; ungovernable; not easily pleased; perverse.

FROW'ARD, adv. peevishly; perversely.

FROW'ARD, S. peevishness; perverseness. A disposition of mind wherein a person is not easily pleased or governed.

FROWER, S. a cleaving tool. "A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath." Tuss.

To **FROW'N**, v. a. (*frogner*, or *fronser*, Fr. according to Skinner) to express displeasure by contracting the forehead into wrinkles. To look stern.

F R U

FROWN, *S.* a look wherein a person knits his eye-brows, and contracts his forehead into wrinkles, in token of displeasure.

FROWNINGLY, *adv.* (see **FROWN**) in a stern manner. With a look of displeasure.

FROWN, *part. pass.* of **FREEZE**.

F. R. S. an abbreviation, for *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

FRUCTIFEROUS, *adj.* (*fructifer*, Lat.) bearing fruit. Wants authority.

To **FRUCTIFY**, *v. a.* (*fructifer*, Fr.) to make fruitful. To cause or enable to produce fruit. Neuterly, to bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICA'TION, *S.* the act of causing, or of bearing fruit. The act of taking away barrenness: The power of producing fruit.

FRUC'TUOUS, *adj.* (*fructueux*, Fr.) making fruitful; enabling to produce.

FRUGAL, *adj.* (Fr. *frugalis*, Lat.) thrifty; sparing; not spending in a prodigal manner: Not lavish.

FRUGALLY, *adv.* in a sparing, or parsimonious manner.

FRUGALITY, *S.* (*frugalité*, Fr. *frugalitas*, Lat.) the virtue of keeping due bounds in expences, being distant from avarice or niggardliness on one hand, or prodigality and extravagance on the other. Good husbandry. Parsimony.

FRUIT, *S.* (pronounced *frute* of fruit, Fr. *ffrawyth*, Brit. and Arm. *fructus*, Lat.) the produce of a tree or plant which includes the seed, or that part of either which is eaten for food. A consequence or an effect. "The fruit of the spirit." *Ez. v. 9.* The off-spring or young of an animal. An advantage gained by any undertaking.

FRUITAGE, *S.* (Fr.) fruit or various products of different vegetables. "The trees — ambrosial fruitage bear." *Par. Loft.*

FRUITBEARER, *S.* in gardening, a tree which produces fruit, opposed to *barren*.

FRUITBEARING, *adj.* having the quality of bearing or producing fruit, opposed to *barren*.

FRUITERER, *S.* (*fruitier*, Fr.) one who trades in, or buys and sells, fruit.

FRUITERY, *S.* (*fruiterie*) fruit taken collectively. A fruit-loft, or place where fruit is kept.

FRUITFUL, *adj.* producing large quantities of fruit. Fertile. Loaded with fruit. Bearing children, applied to women; bearing young, applied to beasts. Abounding or plenteous in any thing.

FRUITFULLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to produce or bear fruit. Plenteously; abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, *S.* fertility; the act or quality of producing in abundance. The quality of bearing off-spring, applied to animals. Luxuriance, applied to writings. "The remedy of fruitfulness is easy." *BEN. JONSON.*

FRUITGROVE, *S.* a shade, or close plantation of fruit-trees. "To tend the fruit-groves." *POPE.*

FRUITION, *S.* (*fruitus* of *fruor*, Lat. to enjoy) the act of enjoying, or possessing. The pleasure given by actual possession and use.

FRUITIVE, *adj.* enjoying; possessing; actual. "To whet our longings for fruitive and experimental knowledge." *BOYLE.* Not in use.

FRUITLESS, *adj.* (from *fruit* and *less* a negative particle. Of *lease*, Sax.) barren, or not bearing fruit, or children. Figuratively, vain; productive of no advantage; unprofitable; idle.

FRUITLESSLY, *adv.* without acquiring any advantage: In an unprofitable manner.

FRUIT-TIME, *S.* Autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE, *S.* a tree which bears, and is chiefly valued for its fruit.

FRUMENTY, *S.* (pronounced, corruptly, *furmity*, of *frumentum*, Lat. corn) a food or pottage made of wheat and raisins boiled in milk.

To **FRUMP**, *v. a.* to mock; to browbeat. *SKINNER.* *AINSWORTH.*

To **FRUSH**, *v. a.* (*froisser*, Fr.) to crush, or break in pieces by violent blows. "I like thy armour.—I'll frush it." *SHAK.* Not in use.

FRUSH, *S.* a sort of tender horn, growing in the middle of the sole, at some distance from the toe, dividing itself into two branches, and running towards the heel in the form of a fork.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS, *adj.* (*frustra*, Lat. in vain) vain; attended with no profit or advantage. "Their attempts being so frustraneous." *MORE.* Not in use.

To **FRUS'TRATE**, *v. a.* (*frustratus*, Lat. of *frustror*, Lat. *frustrer*, Fr.) to defeat; to disappoint; to render an undertaking or design of no effect. To make null or void. To annul. "To frustrate the efficacy of it." *ATTERB.*

F U L

FRUS'TRATE, *part.* (*frustratus*, Lat.) vain; ineffectual; unprofitable. Null; defeated; void.

FRUSTRA'TION, *S.* disappointment. The act of rendering an undertaking of no effect. Defeat. "Smites their most refined policies with frustrations." *SOUTH.* *Seldom used.*

FRUS'TRATIVE, *adj.* fallacious; disappointing. *AINSW.*

FRUS'TRATORY, *adj.* in law, making any proceeding void. "A frustratory appeal." *AYLIFFE.*

FRUS'TRUM, *S.* (Lat.) in mathematics, a piece cut off from a regular figure. *Frustrum*, of a pyramid or cone, is a part cut off, usually, by a plane parallel to the base.

FRY', *S.* (*fray*, Fr. *frae* or *fraade*, Dan. from) the spawn, or rather, young fish just produced from the spawn. Figuratively, a swarm of young animals; a multitude of young people; a word of contempt.

To **FRY'**, *v. a.* (*ffrio*, Brit. *friick*, Erf. *frire*, Fr. *friggere*, or *frittare*, Ital. *frytan*, Belg. *frigo*, Lat.) to dress meat in an iron or copper pan over a fire. Neuterly, to be dressed in a pan over the fire. To contain meat which is dressing over a fire. Figuratively, to be troubled with excess of heat. To be agitated like the fat in a frying-pan when over the fire.

FRY', *S.* (from the verb) a dish of meat fried, or designed to be fried.

To **FUB'**, *v. a.* see **FEB**.

FUB', *S.* a plump, chubby boy. *AINSWORTH.*

FU'CATED, *adj.* (*fucatus*, Lat.) painted; disguised with paint. Figuratively, disguised by false show. Wants authority.

FU'CUS, *S.* (Lat.) paint for the face. "Women chat of *fucus*." *BEN. JONSON.* Not in use.

To **FUD'DLE**, *v. a.* (of uncertain etymology. It is supposed by some to be formed from *full*, Scot. drunk, by the interposition of *d* before the *l*, and Skinner adds in confirmation of this conjecture, that the Germans make use of *vol* in the same sense) to intoxicate with liquours. To make a person drunk; to deprive a person of the right use of his faculties by drink. Neuterly, to drink to excess.

FUEL, *S.* (*feu*, Fr. fire) combustibles fit for kindling and supporting a fire.

To **FUEL**, *v. a.* to supply with combustibles, or such substances as are fit for supporting a fire. To store with firing.

FUE'ILLEMORT, *S.* (Fr.) see **FEUILLEMORT**.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS, *S.* (*fugax*, Lat.) volatility, or the quality of evaporating and flying away.

FUGA'CITY, *S.* (*fugax*, Lat.) volatility. The act and quality of evaporating, flying away, or fading. Uncertainty. Instability.

FU'GH, *interject.* (corrupted of *foh*) an expression of abhorrence; generally made use of when a person is affected with an offensive smell.

FU'GITIVE, *adj.* (*fugitivus*, Lat. *fugitif*, Fr.) one who runs from, or deserts his station or duty. One who runs away from punishment and shelters himself in another country.

FU'GITIVENESS, *S.* volatility; the quality of evaporating. Instability: Uncertainty.

FU'GUE, *S.* (Fr. from *fuga*, Lat. a flight) in music, a flight, and is when the different parts of a composition follow each other, each repeating what the first had performed. It is divided into single, double, or counter: the *single* is, when some point which consists of 4, 5, 6, &c. notes is begun by one single part, and seconded by a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth part, the leading part still flying before those that follow. *Double fugue*, is when two points move together in a fugue, and *counter fugue*, when they move contrary.

FU'LCIMENT, *S.* (*fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, Lat.) a prop, or that on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as balance, or lever. "The center or fulciment." *WILKINS.* Not in use.

To **FULFIL**, *v. a.* (of *full* and *fill*) to accomplish, answer or confirm any prophecy, by performing what is foretold. To answer any purpose or design. To perform exactly, or to accomplish what is prescribed by any law. To answer or gratify any desire by compliance.

FULFRAU'GHT, *adj.* fully or plentifully stored; opulent; no ways defective. "To mark the fulfraught man, the best endu'd — with some suspicion." *SHAK.* Not in use.

FUL'GENCY, *S.* (*fulgens*, Lat.) splendour, glitter. Wants authority.

FUL'GENT, *adj.* (*fulgens*, Lat.) shining; dazzling; excessively bright.

FUL'GID, *adj.* (*fulgidus*, Lat.) shining; glittering. *FUL-*

F U L

FULG'DITY, *S.* a dazzling glitter. Wants authority.
FUL'GOR, or **FUL'GOUR**, *S.* (*fulgor*, Lat.) a dazzling brightness. "Such an intellectual *fulgour*." MORE. Not in use.
FULGURA'TION, *S.* (*fulguratio*, Lat.) the act of lightening. Wants authority.
FUL'HAM, *S.* (a cant word) false dice, according to Hammer. "Let vultures gripe thy guts for gourd and *ful-ham's* hold." SHAK.
FUL'GINOUS, *adj.* (*fuligineux*, *fuligineuse*, Fr. *fuliginosus*, Lat.) sooty; smoky.
FUL'MART, *S.* (of *ful*, Sax. *foul* and *mart*, Fr. *marta*, Span. a kind of polecat or ferret) a kind of stinking ferret. "The *fichat*, the *fulmart*, and the ferret." WATTON.
FULL, *adj.* (Sax. and Teut. *fulls*, Goth. *fullur*, Isl. *fuld*, Dan. *voll*, Belg.) without any void space; not capable of containing more. Abounding in any quality, whether good or bad. Advanced in years, applied to age. Plump or fat, applied to size. "A gentleman of a *full* body." WISEM. Satisfied, fated or glutted. "I am *full* of the burnt-offerings." *Isai.* i. 11. Continually talking of, and much affected with. "Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths." LOCKE. That which fills the stomach; large and plentiful, joined to *meal*. Complete, or wanting nothing to complete it. The whole matter; very expressive, applied to the sense of words. Strong; vigorous, applied to sound. Having every part of its surface illuminated, applied to the moon. Noting conclusion, or the perfection of a sentence. "A *full* stop." Placed so as to be seen in front. "A *full* face." ADDIS.
FULL, *S.* freedom from defect. The highest state or degree. "At *full* of tide." SHAK. The whole, used with *at*. "This is the news *at full*." SHAK. The state of being fated, or able to contain no more, applied both to eating and drinking. Applied to the moon, the time when every part of her surface is illuminated.
FULL, *adv.* entirely; without any abatement or difference. "They are *full* as scrupulous." DRYD. With all a person's force; or with the whole effect. "The diapason *full* in man." DRYD. Directly. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives to increase their signification, and generally carries the signification of *entirely*. When used in composition it denotes that a thing is come to its highest state or perfection.
FULL'BLOWN, *adj.* perfectly blown, or having all their petals expanded to their greatest extent, applied to flowers. Stretched to its utmost extent by wind.
FULL-BOT'TOMED, *adj.* having a large, or broad bottom.
FULLEA'RD, *adj.* having the heads full, swelling, or loaded with grains.
FULLEY'ED, *adj.* having large and prominent eyes.
FULLFE'D, *part.* fated; not able to eat any longer: Applied by naturalists to express that state of an insect when it is arrived at its full growth, and is going into its aurelian state, wherein it eats no food.
FULL-LA'DEN, *part.* laden with so much that it cannot bear any more.
FULL-SPRE'AD, *adj.* spread to its utmost extent.
FULL-SUMMED, *adj.* complete in all its parts. "With *full-summed* wings." HOWEL.
To FULL, *v. a.* (*fullo*, Lat.) to cleanse cloth from its oil and grease.
FULLAGE, *S.* the money paid for fulling cloth.
FULLER, *S.* one who cleanses and dresses cloth. *Fuller's-earth*, is a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch, when dry, of a greyish brown colour, with somewhat of a greenish cast in it. That of England exceeds any yet discovered in goodness, and is prohibited to be exported by act of parliament.
FULLERY, *S.* the place where cloth is scoured, milled, and cleansed from its oil and grease when taken out of the loom.
FULLING-MILL, *S.* a mill wherein cloth is cleansed from its grease and oil when first taken from the loom, and rendered by means of hammers of a closer texture and stronger body.
FULLY, *adv.* without any empty space, defect, or lack. Completely; to satisfaction. Without more to be desired.
FUL'MINANT, *part.* (Fr. of *fulminans*, Lat.) thundering; making a noise like thunder.
To FUL'MINATE, *v. n.* (*fulminatus*, Lat. of *fulmino*, Lat. *fulminer*, Fr.) to thunder. To make a loud noise or explosion like thunder. Figuratively, to denounce threatenings, or issue out ecclesiastical censures, generally applied to those of the church of Rome.

F U N

FULMINA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *fulminatio*, Lat.) the act of thundering. The act of denouncing threats or censures. "The *fulminations* from the Vatican." AYLIFFE.
FUL'MINATORY, *adj.* (from *fulminatus*, Lat.) thundering; denouncing threats and censures. Affecting with horror.
FUL'NESS, *S.* the state of leaving no part empty. The state of being incapable to contain more. The state of abounding in any quality, whether good or bad. Completeness. Perfection. Freedom from defect. Repletion. Plenty; or a state of affluence. An excessive sensation of anxiety or grief. Largeness, or extent. Force; vigour; complete effect.
FU'LSOME, *adj.* (from *full*, Sax. *foul*, and *sum*, Sax.) nauseous, offensive, applied to the objects of sight, taste, or smell. Tending to obscenity. Disgraceful; odious. "Fulsome must it be to stay behind." OTWAY.
FUL'SOMELY, *adv.* nauseously; rankly; obscenely: So as to excite loathing and detestation.
FUL'SOMENESS, *S.* nauseousness, applied to the objects of sight or smell. Figuratively, obscenity.
FUMA'DO, *S.* (*fumus*, Lat. smoke) a fish dried in smoke.
FU'MAGE, *S.* (*fumus*, Lat. smoke) hearth-money.
FU'MATORY, *S.* (*fumeterre*, Fr. *fumaria*, Lat.) the name of a plant; spelt likewise *fumitory*.
To FUM'BLE, *v. n.* (*fommelen*, Belg.) to attempt any thing in an awkward or clumsy manner. Figuratively, to hesitate, or strain the wit for an excuse, or for to get rid of a perplexity. To play childishly. Actively, to handle, or perform with awkwardness.
FUM'BLER, *S.* one who does a thing awkwardly.
FUM'BLINGLY, *adv.* in an awkward manner.
FU'ME, *S.* (*fumée*, Fr. *fumus*, Lat.) smoke. Vapour, or any volatile substance. An exhalation. Any thing unsubstantial. An idle conceit; a chimera; a vain imagination.
To FU'ME, *v. n.* (*fumer*, Fr. *fumo*, Lat.) to smoke. "The golden altar *fum'd*." Par. Loft. To raise or pass over in vapours. Figuratively, to be in a rage. Actively, to smoke or dry in smoke, applied to curing of fish or flesh. To perfume or scent by casting odours into the fire. "She *fum'd* the temples with od'rous flame." DRYD. Used with *away*, to disperse in smoke or vapours. "The heat will *fume* away most of the scent." MORTIM.
FUME'TTE, *S.* (Fr.) in cookery, the stink of meat.
 "A haunch of ven'son made her sweat,
 "Unless it had the right *fumette*." SWIFT.
FU'MED, *adj.* (*fumidus*, Lat.) smoky; vaporous. "A gross and *fumid* exhalation." BROWN.
To FU'MIGATE, *v. a.* (from *fumus*, Lat. smook, *fumiger*, Fr.) to smoke, scent, or perfume by vapours. To cleanse from contagion by smoking.
FUMIGA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *fumigatio*, Lat.) scent raised by fire. The act of smoking any affected part in medicated fumes.
FU'MINGLY, *adv.* angrily; in a rage.
FU'MITER, **FU'MITORY**, *S.* a plant. Spelt likewise and more properly *fumatory*.
FU'MOUS, **FU'MY**, *adj.* (*fumeux*, Fr.) producing fumes, smoke, or vapours.
FUN', *S.* (*ffun*, Brit. a breath; so called from its short continuance, or *ffyna*, Brit. to prosper; it being a gaiety, which a state of prosperity only could inspire) sport, frolicksome mirth. Wagghish merriment.
FUNC'TION, *S.* (*fonction*, Fr. *functio*, Lat.) discharge or performance. An employment, office or trade. A single act of any office. Power; faculty; the office of any particular part of the body.
FUN'D, *S.* (*fond*, Fr. *funda*, Lat. a bag) stock, or capital. That by which any expence is supported. The public security given those who lend money to the state; a stock or bank of money.
FUN'DAMENT, *S.* (*fundamentum*, Lat.) that part of the body on which a person sits.
FUNDAME'NTAL, *adj.* (*fundamentalis*, Lat.) serving for the foundation, that on which the rest is built; essential; that which cannot be given up without the destruction of a whole system; important.
FUNDAME'NTAL, *S.* a leading, essential or necessary proposition, which is the ground-work, foundation, and support of all the others in a system.
FUNDAMENTALLY, *adv.* essentially; originally.
FUNERAL, (*funerailles*, Fr. of *funus*, *funeris*, Lat.) the procession made in carrying a corpse to the grave. The interment or putting a dead person into the grave. The ceremony used at putting a person into the grave.

FUNE.

FUR

FUNERAL, *S.* used at the burial of the dead.
FUNERAL, *adj.* (*funereus*, Lat.) suiting a burial. Dark, or dismal, applied to colour.
FUNGO'SITY, *S.* (of *fungus*, Lat.) sponginess. Porosity.
FUNGOUS, *adj.* (*fungus*, Lat.) excrescent; spongy; porous; wanting firmness.
FUNGUS, *S.* (Lat.) a mushroom; any excrescence growing on trees. In surgery, an excrescence of flesh growing on the lips of wounds.
FUNK, *S.* (a low word, *funke*, Dan. embers, *funck* or *funcken*, Teut. a spark) a strong, rank or offensive smell. An offensive or suffocating smoke.
TO FUNK, *v. a.* to suffocate or smother with smoke. A low word.
FUNNEL, *S.* (in *fundibulum*, Lat. whence *fundible*, *fundle*, funnel) an inverted hollow cone with a pipe fastened to it, through which liquours are poured into vessels with narrow mouths. The shafts of a chimney. Any pipe or passage of communication. "Two large funnels—to let in light and air." ADDIS.
FUR, *S.* (*fourrure*, Fr. *ffured*, Brit. of *ffur*, Arm. a weasel) skin with soft hair, generally used for lining garments, either for warmth or ornament. The soft hair of beasts. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree, that the remainder grows thick and sticks on the part. The sediments of liquours adhering to the vessels, in which they were contained.
TO FUR, *v. a.* to line or cover with skins that have soft hair. To cover with sediments, or with the parts of a fluid which is become thick by evaporation.
FUR, *adv.* (*fairra*, Goth. See *FAR*) at a distance. Obsolete.
FUR'WROUGHT, *adj.* made of fur. "The furwrought fly." GAY.
FUR'ACIOUS, *adj.* (*furax*, *furacis*, Lat.) theevish, inclined to steal.
FUR'ALCITY, *S.* (*furax*, *furacis*, Lat.) an inclination, or disposition to theft.
FUR'BELOW, *S.* (of *fur* and below, *falballa*, Fr.) an ornament of ruffled, or plaited silk, linnen, stuffs, &c. sown on womens garments. Perhaps it derived from the method of sowing fur on the edges of garments by way of ornament.
TO FUR'BELOW, *v. a.* to adorn with stripes or borders of fur, silk, linnen, &c. sown on in plaits.
TO FUR'BISH, *v. a.* (*fourbir*, Fr. *forbire*, Ital.) to burnish, polish, or make any metal bright.
FUR'BISHER, *S.* (*fourbisseur*, Fr.) one who polishes, or burnishes any metal so as to make it bright.
FURCA'TION, *S.* (*furca*, Lat. a fork) the resemblance of a fork. The state of shooting two ways, like the prongs of a fork. "Their brow antlers or lowest furcations next the head." BROWN. Not in use.
FU'RIOUS, *adj.* (*furieux*, Fr. *furiosus*, Lat.) mad, or deprived of the right use of reason. Raging; violently transported by passion.
FU'RIOUSLY, *adv.* madly; violently; with vehemence and outrage.
FU'RIOUSNESS, *S.* fierceness of nature; violence of attack. Raging.
TO FURL, *v. a.* (*frisser*, Fr.) to draw up, contract; bind or roll close to the yard, applied to sails.
FUR'LONG, *S.* (*furlang*, or *furlung*, Sax. *ffyrling*, Brit.) a measure containing 220 yards or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile.
FUR'LOUGH, *S.* (*verloef*, Belg.) a permission given by a superiour officer to an inferiour, or a common soldier to be absent for a stated time.
FUR'MENTY, **FUR'METY**, *S.* (more properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, from *frumentum*, Lat. corn) a pottage made of wheat and raisins, &c. boiled in milk.
FUR'NACE, *S.* (*furnus*, Lat.) sometimes applied to a vessel of iron or copper to melt ores, metals, &c. in.
TO FUR'NACE, *v. a.* to throw out like heat or sparks from a furnace. "He furnaces—the thick sighs from him." SHAK. "A bad word." JOHNSONS'S *Dict.*
TO FUR'NISH, *v. a.* (*fournir*, Fr.) to supply with what is wanting. To give for use. To fit up with things that are not wanted. To equip or fit out for any undertaking. To adorn; to embellish, as a piece of ornamental furniture.
FUR'NISHER, *S.* one who supplies or fits out.
FUR'NITURE, *S.* (*fourniture*, Fr.) any goods, necessities, or materials, proper to render a house, place, or thing convenient, and fit for the purpose it is designed. An appendage; equipage; embellishment, or ornament.
FUR'RIER, *S.* one who buys or sells furs.
FUR'ROW, *S.* (*furh*, Sax. *fur*, Dan. *furch*, Teut. *vore* or *vorre*, Belg.) a small trench made by the plough for the

FUS

reception of seeds. A narrow channel made in a field for conveying water to dry, or for the draining watry land. Any long trench or hollow. The marks or hollows made in the face by age; a wrinkle.
TO FUR'ROW, *v. a.* to plough into long and narrow channels or hollows. To move by cutting, like a ploughshare.
FUR'RY, *adj.* (from *fur*) covered with or dressed in fur; consisting of fur. Covered with the sediments of any liquor.
FUR'THER, *adj.* (of *forth*, or *forthor*, Sax. Sir Thomas More, uses *forthor*, not from *far* as is usually reported. See *FARTHER*) at a greater distance. Beyond, or greater than this. "What further need have we of witnesses." Matt. xxvi. 65.
FUR'THER, *adv.* (see *FARTHER*) to a greater distance.
TO FUR'THER, *v. a.* (*forthbrian*, Sax.) to promote, advance, or countenance.
FUR'THERANCE, *S.* the act of promoting, countenancing, or advancing and undertaking or design.
FUR'THERER, *S.* a promoter. One who contributes to advance the progress of an undertaking.
FUR'THERMORE, *adv.* moreover. More than what has been said or alledged besides.
FUR'TIVE, *adj.* (Fr. *furtivus*, Lat.) stolen; acquired by stealth.
FU'RUNCLE, *S.* (*furuncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Lat.) in surgery, a bile or angry pustule, which is, at first, round, hard and inflamed, and, as it increaseth, riseth with an acute head, and sometimes a pustule, being more inflamed and painful when it arrives at its height, which is about the eighth or ninth day.
FU'RY, *S.* (*furor*, Fr. *furor*, Lat.) raging, owing to a loss of reason. Figuratively, a violent emotion of passion approaching madness. Enthusiasm; or the effect of sudden inspiration. One of the infernal deities, of *furia*, Lat. Hence applied to a turbulent, violent, passionate and raging woman.
FUR'ZE, *S.* (*firs*, Sax.) a plant which grows wild on heaths and upland commons, generally used for fuel, or making hedges.
FUR'ZY, *adj.* overgrown with furze.
TO FU'SE, *v. a.* (*fusum*, supine of *fundo*, Lat.) to melt, or liquefy by heat. Neuterly, to be melted, or to be capable of being liquefied by heat.
FUSE'E, *S.* (*fuseau*, Fr.) the cone or spindle round which the chain of a clock or watch is wound. In a bomb, a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, by which the whole powder or composition in the shell takes fire. A track of a buck. A firelock, or small neat musket, from the French, and therefore should be written *fusil*.
FU'SIBLE, *adj.* capable of being melted, or being liquefied by fire.
FUSIBILITY, *S.* a capacity of being melted, or becoming liquid by fire.
FU'SIL, *adj.* (*fusile*, Fr. *fusilis*, Lat.) capable of being melted or liquefied by fire. Running, or liquefied by heat. "Turn into a fusil sea." PHILIPS.
FUSIL, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *fusée*) a firelock or small neat musquet. In heraldry, a bearing, resembling a spindle.
FUSILIER, *S.* (pronounced *fusileer*) a soldier armed with a small musquet.
FU'SION, *S.* (*fusio*, Lat.) the act of melting, the state of being melted or turned into a liquid by heat.
FUS'S, *S.* (*fus*, Sax. ready) a bustle through over readiness, or too much officiousness. A tumult. — A low word.
FUST, *S.* (*fuste*, Fr.) the trunk of a body or column. A strong offensive smell, like that of a mouldy barrel, from *fusté*, Fr.
TO FUST, *v. n.* to grow mouldy; to smell like a vessel that is mouldy.
FUSTIAN, *S.* (*futaine*, F. of *fuste*, Fr. a tree, because cotton grows on trees) a kind of cotton stuff, which appears as if quilted or whaled on one side. In criticism, a high, swelling and turgid stile, made up of big and pompous expressions, but conveying only mean and low ideas. Bombast.
FUSTIAN, *adj.* made of fustian. Swelling; ridiculously pompous and founding, applied to stile.
FUSTIE, *S.* a wood, imported from the Antilles, used for dying, one of the ingredients made use of in blacks, though by itself it produces a beautiful gold colour.
FUSTILARIAN, *S.* (of *fusly*) a low, stinking, or despicable fellow. "Away you scullion, you fustilarian." SHAK.
FUSTINESS, *S.* stink; the scent of a mouldy cask.
FUS'TY,

FUSTY, *adj.* stinking; mouldy; smelling like a mouldy cask.

FUTILE, *adj.* (Fr. of *futiles*, Lat.) talking much. Trifling; worthless; of no weight or import.

FUTILITY, *S.* (*futilité*, Fr.) the fault of talking too much. Triflingness. Want of weight. Want of solidity.

FUTTOCKS, *S.* (corrupted from *foot books*) in ship-building, the lower or upper timbers that give breadth and bearing to a ship, and hold it together.

FUTURE, *adj.* (*futur*, Fr. *futurus*, Lat.) that which shall be; that which has never existed but is approaching.

FUTURE, *S.* time to come; that which may happen hereafter. In grammar, a tense by which we express a thing neither present or past, but one which is to come.

FUTURITION, *S.* the state of a thing which is to exist after a certain period is past. "In respect of its *futurition*." *SOUTH.* Not in use.

FUTURITY, *S.* time or events which may come after a certain period of time. The state of being to happen after a certain time.

To FUZZ, *v. n.* (from the sound) to fly out with a hissing noise in small particles, like water from a cock half turned.

FUZZBALL, *S.* a kind of *fungus*, which, when touched or pressed, bursts and scatters dust.

FY! *interject.* (Fr. see *FAN*) a word used to express blame and disapprobation; or that a person has done, or is about to do something amiss, and unworthy of himself.



G.

G A F

G, the seventh letter of the English alphabet, and the fifth consonant. Its form is borrowed from that of the Romans, who likewise formed it from the Gamma of the Greeks, as may be easily perceived from consulting the manuscripts in that language, and by considering the form of the Gothic and Saxon capitals; the Greeks likewise are supposed to have borrowed the form of the Gamma, Γ, from the ג, Ghimel, of the Hebrews, which being turned the contrary way will easily show that this conjecture has some little degree of probability. The letter G is of the mute kind, and cannot be sounded with a vowel; it has two sounds, one of which is called hard, because formed by a hard pressure of the tongue against the upper gums; this sound it retains before *a, o, u, l*, as *gat, god, gull, glass, graft*. The other sound, which is termed soft, resembles the sound of the J, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e* or *i*, as in *gem* and *gibbet*. Before *n* at the end of a word it is not sounded, but serves only to lengthen the vowel, which comes before it, according to the French, from whence these words are derived, as *condign, malign*, which are pronounced *condine, maline*. It is often silent before *b* in the middle of words, as in *might*, which is sounded *mite*: This seems to have been derived to us from the Saxons, who, as Dr. Hickes informs us, pronounced it in the beginning, middle and ending of words, like a *y*, as in *gate*, which some rustics still pronounce *yate*; in *deg*, which we pronounce *day*, and in *segl*, which we pronounce *sail*.

GABARDINE, *S.* (*garbardina*, Ital.) a coarse frock, or mean dress. "To creep under his *garbardine*." SHAK. Not in use.

To GABBLE, *v. n.* (*gabbare*, Ital. *gabbaren*, Belg.) to make an inarticulate noise. To prate loudly without sense or meaning.

GABBLE, *S.* an inarticulate or unintelligible noise. Loud talk without sense or meaning.

GABBLER, *S.* a prater, or talkative person.

GABEL, *S.* (*gabelle*, Fr. *gabello*, Ital. *gafel*, Sax. a tribute גב, *gab*, Heb. a present. קבלה, *kabbalah*, Heb. a receipt) among the French, a duty or tax upon salt. Any tax, or excise. "The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, " wine, and tobacco." ADDIS.

GABION, *S.* (Fr.) a wicker basket filled with earth, serving as a defence from the enemy's fire; used in batteries to screen the engineers; and for a parapet on lines, where the ground is too hard to be digged.

GABLE, *S.* (*gaval*, Brit. *gable*, Fr. *gable*, Isl. *gibal*, Goth. *gewel*, Belg.) the sloping roof of a building. The *gable-end*, in building, is the upright triangular end of a house from the eaves to the top of the roof.

GAD, *S.* (*gad*, Sax. *gaddur*, Isl. a large club) a wedge or ingot of steel. "Flemish steel is brought—some in bars " and some in *gads*." MOXON. Used by Shakespeare for a style, goad, or pointed piece of steel to write with, from *gad*, Sax. a goad. "With a *gad* of steel will write these " words." The last sense is obsolete.

To GAD, *v. n.* (*gadaw*, Brit. to forsake, *chadzac*, Pol. *choditi*, Russ. and Boh.) to ramble about without any settled purpose, necessary call, or valuable business.

GADDER, *S.* one who rambles about, or goes much abroad without any call, or business.

GADDING, *part.* rambling about without any necessity or fitted purpose.

GADDINGLY, *adv.* in a rambling or roving manner.

GADFLY, *S.* (supposed by Skinner, to be derived from *gad*, Sax. a goad, and *fly*, Sax.) a troublesome, large stinging fly; called likewise a breeze, and *gad-bee*.

GAF, *S.* a harpoon, or large hook. AINSWORTH.

GAFER, *S.* (*gesæder*, Sax. a father-in-law) a word of respect formerly; but now made use of only as a term of familiarity to an old country fellow. "Gaffer Treadwell " told us by the bye." GAY.

G A I

GAFFELS, *S.* (*gafelucas*, Sax. spears) artificial spurs, of steel, put on a cock's legs, in room of his natural ones, when he is to fight. A contrivance made of steel to bend cross bows with, according to Ainsworth.

To GAG, *v. n.* (*gagbel*, Belg. the palate. *geag*, Sax. the jaws, *gagan*, Run. a thief, they making use of these means to prevent a discovery) to force something in the mouth that may keep the jaws distended, and hinder a person from speaking.

GAG, *S.* something put into the mouth which hinders a person from eating or speaking.

GA'GE, *S.* (Fr.) something given as a security; a pledge. **To GA'GE**, *v. a.* (*gager*, Fr.) to wager: To give or place in trust as part of a wager. To give as a pledge or security. To measure, or find the contents of any vessel. In the last sense more properly written *gauge*.

To GAGGLE, *v. n.* (*gagen*, *gâgelen*, Belg.) to make a noise like a goose, or like one who is gagged.

GA'ETY, *S.* see GAYETY.

GA'LY, *adj.* with cheerful sprightliness. Splendidly; pompously; with great show, applied to dress.

GAIN, *S.* (Fr.) profit or advantage flowing as a consequence from any undertaking. Interest, lucre, or mere lucrative and mercenary views. After *make*, a selfish, designing, or unlawful advantage. Overplus in the balance of an account, or more than a thing cost, opposed to loss.

To GAIN, *v. a.* (*gagner*, Fr.) to obtain as a profit or advantage. To receive for a thing above what it cost. To have the overplus on a comparison. To attain, obtain, or acquire. To obtain as an increase or addition to any thing allotted. To win. To draw over to any interest or party. To reach or attain in walking or travelling. Used with *over*, to draw from an opposite interest or party. Neuterly, to encroach, to advance or come forward by degrees. Figuratively, used with *on* or *upon*, to obtain an advantage over; to get ground; to prevail against; to obtain an influence over a person. To grow rich. To have an advantage; to be advanced with respect to riches and affluence.

GAIN, *adj.* handy; ready and dextrous in executing. Not in use.

GAINER, *S.* one who sells for more than he buys. One who receives a profit or advantage.

GAINFUL, *adj.* that by which a person may be enriched; profitable; advantageous. Lucrative; productive of money.

GAINFULLY, *adv.* in a profitable or advantageous manner.

GAINFULNESS, *S.* the quality of enriching, or increasing advantages.

GAINGIVING, *S.* the act of giving amiss or giving against; a compound of the same nature as *gainfaying*. "Such a kind of *gaingiving*, as would trouble a woman." SHAK. Hamlet.

GAINLESS, *adj.* unprofitable; producing neither profit nor advantage.

GAINLESSNESS, *adv.* unprofitableness. Want of profit or advantage.

GAINLY, *adv.* handily; dextrous and ready in performing.

To GAIN'SAY, *v. a.* (from *gain* for *against*, and *say*, *geanfegan*, Sax) to contradict. "Speeches which *gain* " *say* one another." To deny, or speak against a thing. "Impudence to *gain* *say* what they did." SHAK.

GAINSAYER, *S.* an opponent, adversary, or one who writes or speaks against the opinions of another.

GAIN'ST, *prep.* contracted from *against*, and used by poets.

GAIRISH, *adj.* (*gearshan*, Sax. to dress fine, according to Johnson: But I must confess I cannot find that word in any Saxon author; perhaps it may be derived from *gar-suma*, Sax. expence.) Gaudy; showy; fine, or bright. "Hide me from day's *gairish* eye." MILT. Excessively gay, or flighty, applied to the mind. "Makes the mind " loose and *gairish*." SOUTH.

GAI'

GAIRISHNESS, S. finery, or flaunting gaudiness, applied to dress, flighty, or extravagant joy or gaiety. "Let your hope be without vanity, or *gairishness* of spirit." TAYLOR.

GAIT, S. (Scot. *gat*, Belg.) the manner or air of walking. A way. "Address thy *gait* unto her." SHAK.

GA'LANGAL, S. (*galange*, Fr.) a medicinal root of which there are two species, the less and the larger. The former of which is brought from China, and the larger from Java. The small sort is esteemed a stomachic, and is an ingredient in almost all family bitters.

GA'LAXY, S. (*galaxie*, Fr. *γαλαξία*, *galaxia*, Gr. of *γαλαξ* *galax*, Gr. milk) the milky way; or that part of the sky which appears with a stream of light, supposed by modern astronomers to be occasioned by a profusion of stars.

GA'LBANUM, S. (Lat. and Sax.) a substance of a middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable like the latter, and soluble in water like the former, but will not dissolve in oil, as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant, frequent in Persia. Its virtues are considerable in asthma, coughs, and hysteric complaints.

GA'LE, S. (*gabling*, Teut. sudden, hasty, *arwel*, Brit. *haule*, Arm. wind, *gale*, Isl. to make a noise, alluding to the roaring of a tempestuous wind) a current of air, or a continual and gentle blast of wind.

GA'LEAS, or **GA'LEASSE**, S. (*galeasse*, Fr.) a large low built vessel using both sails and oars, being the largest vessel which is rowed. It may carry twenty guns, and has a stern capable of lodging a great number of musqueteers. It has a main, mizen-mast and bowsprit, and thirty-two benches for rowers, each of which contain six slaves. They are at present used only by the Venetians.

GA'LEATED, *adj.* (*galeatus*, Lat.) covered with an helmet, or with something resembling an helmet. "A *galeated echinus*." WOODW. In botany, applied to such plants as bear a flower resembling a helmet.

GA'LIOT, S. (*galliotte*, Fr.) a small galley, or a brigantine, built very slight and fit for the chace, carrying one mast, and two or three patarraoes. It can both sail and row, and has from ten to twenty seats for the rowers, with one man to each oar.

GALL, S. (*geala*, Sax. *galle*, Bel. *gall*, Teut. and Isl. *galde*, Dan.) a yellow juice, secreted from the blood, in the glands of the liver, and lodged in a particular reservoir, called the *gall-bladder*. The vulgar opinion of its bitterness is an error, Dr. Harvey, asserting that nothing can taste sweeter. Figuratively any thing extremely bitter. Rancour, or malignity, applied to the temper of the mind. A sore or hurt occasioned by fretting or rubbing off the skin. In natural history, excrescencies produced on various trees, by being wounded by an insect of the fly kind; after which the lacerated vessels form a tumour or woody case, about the hole, which is called a *galnut*; and is used in making ink, in dying and dressing leather, and in medicine.

To **GALL**, *v. a.* (*galer*, Fr.) to hurt or make sore by rubbing off the skin. Figuratively, to impair; or wear away. "My state being *gall'd* with my expence." SHAK. To vex; to fret; to tease. "Nothing but it pleaseth the better, if it *galleth* them." HOOKER. To harass; to disturb, to mischief. "We used to *gall* them with our bows." ADDIS. Neuterly, to fret; to be uneasy. "*Galling* at this gentleman." SHAK.

GAL'LANT, S. (*galant*, Fr. *galante*, Ital.) gay; showy, or magnificent, applied to dress. Brave, high spirited; courageous, applied to the mind. Humorous, or inclined to courtship.

GAL'LANT, S. a gay, sprightly, airy and courageous person. A person who courts a woman in order to make her his wife. A person who keeps company with a prostitute; or one who strives to debauch a person. In all senses but the first it is accented on the last syllable.

GAL'LANTLY, *adv.* in a gay or sprightly manner. In a showy, or splendid manner, applied to dress. In a brave, noble, or courageous manner.

GAL'LANTRY, S. (*gallanterie*, Fr.) splendour, grandeur, or ostentatious finery, applied to dress. Bravery; nobleness; generosity, applied to the mind. Courtship; elegant and refined address to women. Vicious love; amoroseness.

GAL'LEAS, S. (*galeas*, Fr.) see **GALEASS**.

GAL'LEON, S. (pronounced *galloon* of *galion*, Fr.) a large ship with four or five decks. Now applied to those ships which the Spaniards employ in the commerce they carry on between Mexico and Peru.

GAL'LERY, S. (*gallerie*, Fr. *galleria*, Ital.) a little isle or walk in a house above stairs, serving as a common passage

to several rooms placed in a line or row. Likewise a covered place in a house, much longer than broad, usually placed in the wings of a building, sometimes embellished with pictures, and serving to walk in. The seats in a playhouse above the boxes. In fortification, a covered walk or passage made across the ditch of a town besieged, with timbers fastened on the ground and planked over, see Plate III. facing **FORTIFICATION**. The *gallery* of a mine, is the branch, or that narrow passage under ground, which leads to a mine carrying on under any work designed to be blown up. In a ship, a balcony on the stern, without board, to which there is a passage from the great cabin.

GALLEY-TILE, S. (*gleye*, Belg. a shining potters clay and *tile*) a fine, shining and light clay, of which gallipots are made. "A compound body of glass and *galley-tile*." BAC.

GAL'LEY, S. (plural, *gallies*, *galea*, Ital. *galere*, Fr. *galera*, Span. some derive it from *gallea*, Lat. an helmet, which was anciently painted on the prow; and others from *galione*, which, in the Syriac, signifies men exposed to the sea) a low built vessel going both with oars and sails, having 2 masts and 2 latin or square sails. It is usually from 20 to 22 fathoms long, 3 broad and one deep. Figuratively used to imply a state of extreme misery, alluding to the condition of the slaves by whom these vessels are navigated.

GALLEY-SLAVE, a person condemned, for some crime, to row in the gallies.

GAL'LIARD, S. (*gaillard*, Fr. supposed to be derived from *gai*, Fr. and *aerd*, old Gaulish) a gay, brisk, lively man. A sprightly, quick and nimble dance. Not in use.

GAL'LIARDISE, S. (Fr.) merriment; excessive gaiety. "The mirth and *galliardise* of company." BROWN. Not in use.

GAL'LICISM, S. (*gallicisme*, Fr. of *gallicus*, Lat. French) a manner of expression peculiar to the French language. Johnson gives us: "He *figured* in controversy; he *beld* this conduct; he *beld* the same language that others had *beld* before, from the pages of Bolinbroke." But there is scarce a single translation from that language; scarce an account of a battle in a gazette, or a common news-paper, which do not afford us melancholy proofs of an universal confederacy to corrupt our language, by adopting phrases, which, instead of being an ornament to the style of those that use them, is a flagrant proof of their ignorance and want of true taste.

GAL'LIGASKINS, S. (*caligæ Gallo vasconicæ*, i. e. Gascoign hose) a large, open, or trunk hose. A pair of breeches. "My *galligaskins* that have long withstood," &c. PHILIPS.

GALLIMA'TIA, S. (*galimathias*, Fr.) a dark perplexed discourse, wherein words and things are so huddled together, as to make a confused and unintelligible jargon. Nonsense.

GALLIMAU'FRY, S. (*galimafrée*, Fr.) in its primary sense, a hoch poch, hash, or ragou of several sorts of broken meat. Figuratively, any inconsistent and ridiculous medley. A woman, who has few personal charms. "He loves the *gallimaufry* friend." SHAK. The last sense is peculiar to the authour.

GAL'LIOT, S. (*galiote*, Fr.) see **GALIOT**.

GAL'LIPOT, S. (from *gleye*, shining earth, according to Skinner, but according to Johnson, the true derivation is from *gala*, Span. finery, and a *gallipot* is a fine, glazed or painted pot) a pot made of clay glazed, sometimes painted, commonly used to put medicines in.

GAL'LON, S. (*galo*, or *gallo*, low Lat.) a liquid measure, containing 4 quarts; that for wine contains 231 cubic inches, that for ale or beer 232, and that for grain 272.

GALLO'ON, S. (*galon*, Fr.) a kind of close gold, silver, or silk lace.

To **GAL'LOP**, *v. n.* (*galoper*, Fr. of *gant*, all, and *loopen*, Belg. to run, that is, to go on full speed) to move forwards very quick, the two forefeet being raised almost at the same time, and when they are just going to touch the ground again, the two hind feet are lifted up in the same manner. To move on horseback by reaches and leaps. Figuratively, to move very fast.

GAL'LOP, S. (see the **VERB**) the swiftest natural pace of a horse performed by reaches and leaps.

GAL'LOPER, S. a horse that gallops, or moves forwards by reaches and leaps. A person who rides fast, or makes a horse carry him on a gallop.

GAL'LOWAY, S. a horse, not more than 14 hands high; much used in the North; and perhaps is so called because coming originally from Galloway, a shire of Scotland.

- To GAL'LOW, *v. a.* (*agelwān*, Sax. to terrify, *gale*, Ill. to make an outcry) to terrify; to make afraid; to fright, generally applied to fear, occasioned by some horrible noise.
- GAL'LOW-GLASSES, *S.* a kind of armour worn by footmen, according to Spenser, under their shirts of mail, and is derived from *gallogalla*, old English; a yeoman or servitor; hence *galloglasses* was used, figuratively, for foot-soldiers: But, notwithstanding, this explication of Spenser, Sir Thomas Hanmer says, they were soldiers among the wild Irish, who served on horseback: "A puissant and "mighty power of *galloglasses* — is marching hither." SHAK.
- GAL'LOW, GAL'LOWS, *S.* (the singular is now obsolete, and the plural only used, which some, erroneously taking for a singular, use *gallowes* for its plural: Derived from *galga*, Goth and Sax. *galge*, Ill. *galge*, Belg. *galg*, Teut. by some from *galla*, Brit. power; but as the former expresses the very same as the English, we have no need to recur to a more remote root) a frame of wood made in divers forms, or a beam laid over two supporters, on which criminals are hanged. A part of a printing-press. Figuratively, a person that deserves to be hanged. "Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy — ay, and a "shrewd unhappy *gallows* too." SHAK.
- GAL'LOWS-FREE, *adj.* (a compound like that of *scot-free*) excused from being hanged. "Let him be *gallows-free*, "by my consent — and nothing suffer." DRYD.
- GAL'LOW-TREE, *S.* the instrument or frame on which a person is hanged. "A Scot when from the *gallow-tree* "let loose." CLEVELAND.
- GAMBA'DE, GAMBA'DO, *S.* (plural, *gambades* and *gambadoes*, *gamba*, Ital. a leg) a sort of leather boot fixed to a saddle, instead of stirrups, to put the legs in and preserve them from dirt.
- GAMBLER, *S.* (perhaps from GAME) a person who draws in the unwary to game, in order to cheat them.
- GAMBO'GE, *S.* (*gambogia*, the place whence it comes) a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, and partly of a resinous nature; heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell, brought from Cambaja, or Cambogia in the East Indies, whence it derives its name. It was not known in Europe till 1603, but being found, when introduced into medicine, to be a very rough purge, it was disused in prescriptions designed for mankind, and prescribed only for horses, and from thence being used as a paint, it still retains its credit.
- To GAM'BOL, *v. n.* (*gambiler*, Fr.) to dance, skip, frisk, tumble or play sportive tricks with the legs through excess of joy. Figuratively, to leap or start.
- GAM'BOL, *S.* a skip, hop, leap, or tumble for joy. Figuratively, a frolic or wild prank. "Who did ever play "his *gambols*." HUD.
- GAME', *S.* (*gamene*, Sax. *gaman*, Ill.) sport of any kind. A jest, opposed to seriousness, or earnest. After make ridicule, or insulting mirth. A single match at play. Advantage in play. Field sports, applied to the chase or falconry. Animals pursued in the field. Solemn shows, diversions, or contests exhibited as spectacles to the people in Greece and Rome. "Entering the *Olympic Game*." DENH. Figuratively, a scheme or plan. "This seems to be the "present *game* of that crown." TEMPLE.
- To GAME', *v. n.* (*gamenian*, Sax.) to play at any sport or diversion. To play extravagantly, or for great sums of money.
- GAME-COCK, *S.* a cock of a peculiar species bred for fighting.
- GAME-EGG, *S.* an egg from which fighting-cocks are bred.
- GAME-KEEPER, *S.* a person who looks after game, and prevents it from being destroyed.
- GAME-NUT, *S.* a gingerbread-nut made very hot with ginger, and used by frolicksome people to deceive others.
- GAME-SOME, *S.* frolicksome; merry; full of sport and mirth; gay.
- GAME-SOMENESS, *S.* sportiveness. Wantonness. A gay disposition of mind, exerting itself in merry and wanton pranks.
- GAME-SOME'LY, *adv.* in a pleasant, merry, sportive or wanton manner.
- GAME'STER, *S.* one who is fond of play to excess, or one who engages in play with a design to cheat; used in a bad sense. One who is engaged in play, or understands a game; used in a good sense. A merry or frolicksome person. "You're a merry *gamester* — my lord Sands." SHAK. A prostitute. "She's impudent — and was a common "gamester to the camp." SHAK. The two last senses are obsolete.
- GAM'ING, *S.* (*gaming*, Sax. *gaman*, Ill. a jest) the act of gaming; an immoderate love of play.
- GAMMER, *S.* (*gamal*, Ill. old, in the positive, *Elldre*, elder, in the comparative; *Ellstur* or *Ellste*, eldest, in the superlative) a familiar word for an old country-woman.
- GAM'MON, *S.* (*gambone*, Ital. *jambone*, Fr.) the buttock or thigh of an hog; the lower end of a flitch of bacon. A term made use of in the play of *backgammon*, from *gamene*, Sax. a game, *gaman*, Ill. See BACKGAMMON.
- GAMUT', *S.* (*gama*, Ital.) a scale by which we are taught to sound the musical notes.
- To GAN'CH, *v. a.* (*ganciari*, from *gancia*, Ital. a hook, *ganche*, Fr.) to drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment; as practiced in Turkey.
- GAN'DER, *S.* (*gandra*, Sax. *gans*, Belg. *gans* or *ganfer*, Teut. *ganfo*, Span. *ganfer*, Ital. *anser*, Lat.) a large water fowl, the male of the goose.
- To GANG', *v. n.* (*gangan*, Sax. *gaggan*, Goth. who pronounce the double *g*, like the Greeks, *ganga*, Ill. *ganagel*, Arm. *ganguen*, Belg. *gange*, or *gang*, Scot.) to go; to walk. "Your flaunting beaux *gang* with their breasts "open." ARBUTH. Seldom used in the south of England, unless in a ludicrous manner.
- GANG', *S.* a company or crew going together on some exploit; used of a ship's crew; or a company of robbers; generally implying contempt and abhorrence, unless in the first sense.
- GAN'GHON, *S.* (Fr.) a kind of flower. AINSWORTH.
- GANG'LION, *S.* (*γανγλιον*, *gaglion*, Gr. when two *g*'s come together in Greek, and in the Gothic, the first sounds like *n*) in surgery, a hard moveable tumour, formed, commonly, near the tendons or ligaments of the muscles, and proceeding from a fall or stroke.
- GAN'GRENE, *S.* (*gangrena*, low Lat.) in surgery, a disorder in any fleshy part of the body tending to a mortification, attended with some sensation of pain, and share of natural heat, the flesh it seizes turning black and spreading itself to the adjacent parts. It arises from a stoppage or interception of the circulatory motion of the blood, from such things as render the fluids so acrid as to destroy the vessels, from those things which produce a mortification of the extremities, as old age, &c. and from poisons of an extraordinary kind.
- To GAN'GRENE, *v. n.* (*gangrener*, Fr.) to tend towards a mortification. Actively, to affect with a deadish corruption, attended with a stench, blackness, and tending towards a mortification.
- GAN'GRENOUS, *adj.* of the nature of a gangrene. Producing, or tending to, a mortification.
- GANG'WAY, *S.* (see GANG) in a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to another.
- GANG'WEEK, *S.* Rogation week, so called because processions are then made to determine and secure the bounds of a parish. Not in use.
- GAN'TELOPE, GANT'LET, *S.* (*gantlet* is only a corruption of *gantelope*, from *gant*, all, and *lopen*, Belg. to run) a military punishment, wherein the offender is stripped naked to the waist, and obliged to run through a lane of soldiers, with green switches, who give him a blow as he passes.
- GAN'ZA, *S.* (*ganza*, Span. a goose) a kind of wild goose; a flock of which are fabled to have carried a virtuous to the world of the moon. To this story, which was very recent in Butler's time, he alludes in the following line. "Savour strongly of the *ganzas*." HUA'N.
- GAOL', *S.* (pronounced *jail*, *geol*, Brit. *geole*, Fr. *ghuile*, Belg. *guila*, Ital.) a place of confinement for debtors or criminals.
- GAOL'-DELIVERY, *S.* (pronounced *jail-delivery*) a judicial process, which either by punishment or pardon empties a prison.
- GAOL'ER, *S.* (*geolier*, Fr.) a keeper of a prison; or one who has charge of persons confined in a prison.
- GAP', *S.* (the *a* is pronounced like *a* in *arbour*, from *gap*) an opening in a broken fence. A breach, passage, avenue, open way, hole, interstice, or interval. An opening of the mouth during the pronunciation of two vowels immediately succeeding each other. To *stop a gap*, and figuratively, implies to escape by means of some mean shift or stratagem, alluding to the mending of hedges with dead bushes, till the quicksets grow. "In finding ways "and means and *stopping gaps*." SWIFT.
- GAP' TOOTHED, *adj.* having empty spaces or interstices between the teeth. "The broad speaking *gap-toothed* "wite of Bath." DRYD. Not in use.
- To GAPE', *v. n.* (the *a* is pronounced like that in *arbour*, of *gape*, Ill. *geopan*, Sax. *gacpan*, Belg. *gaber*, Dan.) to open the mouth wide. To yawn. Figuratively, to con-

vet; crave, or desire earnestly, with *for* after, or *at*. To open in holes or breaches; applied to wounds, whose lips are distant from each, like those of the mouth when wide open. To behold with ignorant wonder and with the mouth open, used with *at*. To stare at with irreverence, ridicule, or malice, used with *upon*. "They gaped upon me with their mouths." *Job* xvi. 10.

GAPER, S. one who opens his mouth. One who stares with his mouth open at another person or thing, through ignorant admiration. Figuratively, one who longs or craves.

GAR', S. in Sax. and Run. signifies a weapon, thus *Eadgar* is a happy weapon; *ethelgar*, of *ethel*, Sax. noble, and *gar*, Sax. a weapon, implies a noble weapon.

GARB', S. (*garbe*, Fr. of *garbo*, Ital.) dress; a habit; the fashion of a person's cloaths, or dress. External appearance.

GAR'BAGE, S. (*garbear*, Span.) the bowels, or that part of the intestines, which, in beasts, is separated and thrown away. The entrails.

GAR'BEL, S. a plank next the keel of a ship. BAILEY.

GAR'BIDGE, GAR'BISH, corrupted from *garbage*.

To GARB', *v. a.* (*garbellan*, Ital.) to sift; to separate the good from the bad. To cleanse from dross, filth, dirt or foreign mixtures.

GAR'BLER, S. one who separates one thing from another. One who picks out the dirt, filth, or foreign mixtures from any commodity. Applied to an officer in the city of London, who is empowered to enter into any shop or warehouse to view, search, and cleanse drugs from any impure mixture.

GAR'BOIL, S. (*garbouille*, Fr. *garbugleo*, Ital.) a disorder, tumult or uproar. "Read — what *garboils* the awak'd." SHAK. Not in use.

GARD', S. (*garde*, Fr.) wardship, care, custody: the charge of a person. Figuratively, an orphan or person left to the care of a person; a prisoner intrusted with a person.

GAR'DEN, S. (*gardd*, Brit. *gards*, Goth. *geard*, Sax. *gardar*, genitive *gards*, Run and Isl. a field or farm, *gardam*, *gardi*, Cimb. *gorodi*, Russ. and Slav. *grand*, and *grandmisto*, Dalim. and Croat. *gaerde*, Belg. *gart*, *garten*, Teut. *jardin*, Fr. *giardin*, Ital.) a piece of ground inclosed and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs, flowers or fruits, or laid out so as to entertain the eye, and please with beautiful walks. When used in composition it has the signification of an adjective, and implies, belonging to a garden.

GAR'DENER, S. (*garddwr*, Brit. *jardinier*, Fr.) one that takes care of a garden.

GAR'DENING, S. the act of cultivating or taking care of a garden.

GARE', S. (*garn*, Isl. thread or yarn, *gaurs*, Goth. *gaur-ski*, *fad*, Pol.) coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

GAR'GARISM, S. (*gargarisme*, Fr. *γαργαρισμα*, *gargarisma*, Gr.) a liquid medicine used to wash the mouth with.

To GARGARIZE, *v. a.* (*gargariser*, Fr. *γαργαρίζω*, *gar-garizo*, Gr.) to wash the mouth with a liquid medicine.

GAR'GET, S. (*garan*, Sax. an ulcer) a distemper which appears in the head, maw, or hinder parts of cattle.

To GAR'GLE, *v. a.* (*gargouiller*, Fr. *gargolian*, Ital. *gur-gel*, Teut. the throat) to wash the throat with some liquor without swallowing it. Figuratively, to warble; to trill, to modulate in the throat. "Gargle in their throat a song." WALLER. "Gargled in a eunuch's throat." TICKNELL. The last sense is censured by Johnson as improper.

GAR'GLE, S. a liquor with which the throat is washed, without swallowing it.

GAR'GLION, S. (*gargan*, Sax. an ulcer; perhaps a corruption of *ganglion*) in surgery, an exudation or extravasation of nervous juice from a bruise, &c. which becomes a hard immovable tumour.

GAR'GOL, S. (*gargan*, Sax. an ulcer) a distemper in hogs, shewing itself in their hanging down their heads, having moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite.

GAR'LAND, S. (*garland*, *giurland*, Fr. *ghirlanda*, Ital. perhaps from *gyro*, Lat. to surround) a wreath made of flowers, and worn on the head. Likewise a milk-maid's pail dress'd up with flowers, and adorned with plate, which is carried about streets in London, at the beginning of May, when they visit and receive presents of money from their customers. In a ship, the collar of a rope round about the head of a main-mast, to keep the shrouds from gall-ing.

GAR'LIC, or GAR'LICK, S. (*garleac*, or *garlec*, Sax. of *gar*, Sax. and Run. a spear, and *leac* a *leek*, because it shoots up in spear shaped blades or leaves) in botany, the

alium; its flowers are included in one common spatha; and are composed of six oblong erect petals, and six awl shaped stamina; in the center is a short three cornered germen, supporting a single style crowned by a stigma; and becoming an obtuse three cornered capsule, opening into three parts, and having three cells filled with roundish seeds. The species are nineteen.

GAR'LIC PEAR-TREE, S. a pear-tree so called from bearing a fruit which has a strong scent of *garlic*.

GAR'LIC-EATER, S. a stinking or mean fellow. "The breath of *garlick-eaters*." SHAK.

GAR'MENT, S. (*guarniment*, old Fr.) any thing which is worn to cover the body. Cloaths: dress.

GAR'NER, S. (*grenier*, Fr. *granaro*, Ital.) a place wherein any sort of grain is kept.

To GAR'NER, *v. a.* to store. Figuratively, to keep as in a storehouse; a beautiful metaphor. "There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart." SHAK.

GAR'NET, S. (*garnato*, Isl. *granatus*, low Lat. from its resembling the grain of a pomegranate in colour) a gem of a middle degree of hardness between the sapphire and common crystal; found in various sizes, having its surfaces neither so smooth nor polished as the ruby; the Bohemian is red with a slight cast of flame colour, and the Syrian red with a slight cast of purple. In ships, the tackle by which goods are loaded or unloaded.

To GAR'NISH, *v. a.* (from *garnir*, Fr. *guarnere*, Span. *gearwan*, Sax. to adorn, or embellish) in cookery, to embellish or set off a dish with flowers, or other ornaments.

GAR'NISH, S. ornament. Embellishment. Things placed by way of ornaments on the brim of a dish. A fee or treat paid by a prisoner on his first entrance in a goal.

GAR'NISHMENT, S. an ornament, or something added to make a thing seem beautiful or agreeable to the eye.

GAR'NITURE, S. furniture; or something added to a thing to make it appear pleasing to the eye.

GAR'OUS, *adj.* (*garum*, Lat.) resembling pickle made of fish. "This humour may be a *garous* excretion."

GAR'RAN, S. (Erse. a gelding. Still used in Scotland) a small horse, or poney. A Highland horse, which when brought into the north of England is called a *galloway*. "Common *garrauns* shift upon grafs the year round." TEMPLE.

GAR'RET, S. (*garite*, Fr. the tower of a citadel) a room on the highest floor of a house. Rotten wood. "The part of rotten wood, in some pieces white, and in some red, they call the white and red *garret*." BAC.

GAR'RETTEER, S. one who lives in a garret.

GAR'RISON, S. (*garrison*, Fr. *gar*, Sax. a spear) soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it. A fortified place stored with soldiers. The state of persons placed in a town or castle to defend it.

To GAR'RISON, *v. a.* to defend with soldiers; to store a place with soldiers for the defence of it.

GARRU'LITY, S. (*garrulitas*, Lat.) the vice of talking too much. Inability of keeping a secret.

GAR'RULOUS, *adj.* (*garrulus*, Lat.) talkative; prattling; fond of talking. "Old age — *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth." THOMSON.

GAR'TER, S. (*gardus*, Brit. of *gar*, Brit. the ham or bending of the knee, *jartier*, Fr.) a string with which the stockings are tied up. The mark of an order of knights instituted by Edward III. in 1352, who wore a *garter* on the left leg, set with precious stones, and embroidered with this motto, *honi soit qui mal y pense*.

GAR'TER, S. sometimes called, though improperly, *garter* principal king at arms; an officer who attends the knights of the garter at their assemblies, marshals the solemnities at the funerals of the highest nobility, carries the garter to kings and princes beyond sea, is allowed a mantle, badge, a house in Windsor-castle, pensions, and fees from the sovereign and knights. In heraldry, the moiety, or half, of a bend.

To GAR'TER, *v. a.* to bind up the stocking with a band or garter.

GAR'TH, S. (of *girth* from *gird*) the size or bulk of the body measured at the waist, or by the girdle.

GAS', S. (a word coined by Helmont) in chemistry, a spirit incapable of coagulation; but used in so indeterminate a manner by its inventor, that it is not easy to fix its meaning.

GASCONA'DE, S. (from *Gascoign* in France, a province remarkable for boasting) a boast, or vaunt of something improbable.

To GASCONA'DE, *v. n.* to brag or boast.

To GASH', *v. a.* (*bacher*, Fr. to cut, from *hache*, Fr. a hatchet) to cut deep, so as to cause a wide and gaping wound.

GASH', *S.* a deep and wide wound. The mark or scar left by a wound. "I was fond of backsword, and now bear many a black and blue *gash* and scar." ARBUTHN.

GASK'INS, *S.* (from *gascoign*. See GALLIGASKINS) wide hose, or breeches. "If one point break, the other will hold—or, if both break—your *gaskins* fall." SHAK. Not in use.

To GASP', *v. n.* (from *gape* according to Skinner; but from *gisse*, Belg. to sob, according to Junius) to open the mouth wide to catch or draw breath. To expire or force out breath with difficulty. "With short sobs he *gasps* away his breath." DRYD. Figuratively, to long for, to be almost expiring for want of a vehement desire. "Gasped after liberty." *Spec.* N°. 198. This beautiful metaphor which so strongly marks out the dying struggles and wishes of a person in captivity, Johnson censures, "as improper, as nature never expresses desire by *gasping*." But let the gentleman ask the question of those who are *gasping* for breath, for his information.

GASP', *S.* the act of opening the mouth wide for want of breath. The convulsive struggle and short catch for breath in the agonies of death.

To GAST', *v. a.* (*gaſt*, Sax. a spirit or ghost) to be made aghast: To be terrified or shocked, like one who has seen a ghost. "Gasted by the noise I made." SHAK. Not in use.

GAS'TRIC, *adj.* (from *γαστήρ*, *gastēr*, Gr. the belly) belonging to, or situated in, or on the belly.

GASTROCNEMIUS, *S.* in anatomy, a name given to the two muscles which compose the sura or calf of the leg: The one called *externus*, *i. e.* external, and the other *internus* or internal. The *external* rising from the superiour and hindmost part of each tubercle of the thigh bone, makes a broad tendon, which growing narrow joins the great tendon of the soleus, four fingers above its insertion of the os calcis. When this muscle acts, the foot is said to be extended or pulled backwards, especially in walking, leaping, or standing on tiptoe, and it is larger in those that walk much, carry heavy burthens, or wear low heel'd shoes, than in others. The *internal*, is likewise called *soleus*, from its resembling a sole fish. It begins from the upper part of the fibula, and is inserted in the superiour and hindermost part of the calcis. The foot, together with the toes, being as it were a lever to the whole body, is thus wisely furnished with muscles of great strength, and these muscles for that reason so much exceed their antagonists in strength.

GASTRO'GRAPHY, *S.* (from *γαστήρ*, *gastēr*, Gr. the belly and *γράφω*, *rapto*, Gr. to sew) in surgery, applied to signify that a wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestines.

GASTRO'TOMY, *S.* (from *γαστήρ*, *gastēr*, Gr. the belly and *τέμνω*, *temno*, Gr. to cut) the Cesarean operation, or act of cutting the belly open.

GAT', the preter of GET.

GATE', *S.* (*gate*, Sax. of *gan*, Sax. to go, *gata*, Isl. *gat*, Belg. *gade*, Dan. *gaffe*, Teut.) a large door of a city, castle, palace, &c. a frame of timber on hinges to stop up, or open a passage into inclosed grounds. Figuratively, a way, avenue, or introduction. "Opening a *gate* to a long war." KNOLLES.

GATE'-VEIN, *S.* in anatomy, the *vena portæ*, a name given to one of the larger veins which communicate with the heart. "He could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction in the *gate-vein*, which disperse that blood." BAC.

GATE'WAY, *S.* a way or passage through the gates of inclosed grounds.

To GA'THER, (*gatherian*, Sax. *gaderen*, Belg.) to collect or bring many things into one place. To pick up, to glean; sometimes used with *up*. To crop, or pluck a vegetable from the tree or plant on which it grows. Used with *together*, to assemble. To heap up, or accumulate. To select or take, used with *from*. To collect charitable contributions. To bring into one body, or interest; used with *to*. To collect or reduce to a narrower compass. "Gathering his flowing robe." POPE. To gain, used with *ground*. "He *gathers ground* upon her." DRYD. To run cloth in very small folds, or plaits on a thread, in needlework. To deduce, to collect logically, or by inference. To *gather breath*; is to pause from any fatiguing employ, which puts a person out of breath, in order to recover both breath and strength; used proverbially, for having a respite in any calamity; or to have a time for

recovering strength, generally applied to an army defeated, or routed. Neuterly, to thicken, or grow black, by being condensed, applied to the clouds before a shower. To grow larger by the addition of fresh substance. To assemble, applied to persons. In surgery, to generate, or breed matter, applied to wounds.

GA'THER, *S.* (seldom used in the singular) cloth run upon a string or thread in small plaits, folds, or wrinkles. In the plural, the heart, liver, lights, &c. of a sheep; calf, &c.

GA'THERER, *S.* one who collects. One who gets in a crop of any vegetable produce, or fruit.

GA'THERING, *S.* the act of collecting money from several persons, applied to charitable contribution.

GAT'TEN-TREE, *S.* in botany, a species of the CORNELIAN CHERRY.

GAUDE, *S.* (from *gaude*, Fr. a yellow flower; yellow being the most gaudy colour; which sense it retains at present in Scotland. According to Mr. Lye, used by Douglas, to signify deceit or fraud from *gwardio*, Brit. to cheat, and in Scotland it is used at present for a showy bawble, and a person fooled. But, notwithstanding, Johnson, who mentions these derivations, chuses to derive it from *gaudium*, Lat. joy; the cause of joy; a token of joy; and adds, that it is thence aptly applied to any thing that gives or expresses pleasure) an ornament; a trinket; any thing worn as a sign of joy. "Bore all the *gaudes* the simple natives wear." DRYD.

To GAUDE, *v. n.* (*gaudio*, Lat.) to rejoice, to be merry. "Go to a gossip's feast and *gaude* with me." SHAK. Not in use.

GAUDERY, *S.* finery; a showy dress. Ostentatious luxury of dress.

GAUDILY, *adv.* in a showy manner, or with an ostentatious appearance of finery.

GAUDINESS, *S.* an appearance of splendour without any real value. Ostentatious showiness.

GAUDY, *adj.* striking the sight with some splendid appearance, and showy colour, including generally the idea of something of small value.

GAUDY, *S.* (*gaudium*, Lat. joy) a feast or festival.

GA'VE, the preter of GIVE, *gafa*, Run. a present.

GA'VEL, *S.* (Fr. a sheaf, *gavel*, Sax. a tribute, *gavel-land*, Sax. land held by service) a provincial word, implying ground. "On the ground or *gavel*." MORTIM. In law, a toll, tax or tribute.

GA'VEL-KIND, *S.* (*gafol*, or *gavel*, Sax. a tribute) in law, a custom whereby the lands of a father are, at his death, equally divided among his sons, to the exclusion of the females, or those of a brother are equally divided among the brothers, if he dies without issue. Davies calls it a Welch custom, and, according to Cowel, it is still in force in Kent and divers places of England.

To GAU'GE, *v. a.* (pronounced *gage*, from *jauge*, Fr. a measuring rod) to find the contents, or how many gallons a vessel can, or does contain, by means of a measuring, or gauging rod. Figuratively, to measure, or proportion the size of one thing to another.

GAU'GE, *S.* (pronounced *gage*) a measure, or standard by which any thing is measured.

GAU'GER, *S.* one who measures or finds how much is, or may be, contained in a cask or vessel.

GAU'GING, *S.* (pronounced *gaging*) the art of measuring, or computing how much liquor is, or may be, contained in a cask, &c.

GAUNT, *adj.* (of *gewanian*, Sax. to lessen) thin, or meagre, applied to the state or measure of the body.

GAUNTLY, *adv.* in a slender, thin or meagre manner.

GAUNTLET, *S.* (*gantlet*, Fr. of *gant*, Fr. a glove) an iron glove used for defence, thrown down on the ground in challenges. Appropriated by translators to the cestus, or boxing glove used in the circensian and olympic games.

GA'VOT', *S.* (*gavotte*, Fr. *gavotta*, Ital.) in music, a short, brisk, lively air, composed in common time, consisting of two parts or strains, each of which is played over twice, the first strain consisting of 4 or 8 bars, and the last of 8, 12, &c. bars.

GAU'ZE, *S.* a kind of thin transparent silk or linnen.

GAW'K, *S.* (*geac*, Sax. *geck*, Teut.) a cuckow; a foolish fellow; used in both senses in Scotland.

GA'WN, *S.* (contracted from *gallon*) a small tub, or lading vessel.

GA'Y, *adj.* (Fr.) brisk, nimble, cheerful, or merry, applied to the disposition of a person. Fine, or showy, applied to dress.

GAY.

GAY, S. an ornament; an embellishment. "Look on
"precepts,—as upon *gays* and pictures." L'ESTRANGE.
Not in use.

GAY (John) born in 1688, at or near Barnstaple in Devon-
shire; was educated at the free-school there, and descend-
ed of an ancient family. The family estate being impaired
he was bred to trade, as a means of improving his fortune,
and put apprentice to a silk mercer in London. But that
station not suiting his inclination, he procured a release from
his apprenticeship on easy terms, and soon gave the public a
proof of his talents in his rural Georgic. His friendship
with Pope was perhaps no small addition to his fame,
especially as it was in itself a tacit proof of his abilities,
and gave rise to his pastorals, which put his merits in a
light, that attracted general notice, and universal ap-
plause. His seeking after court favour without servility;
and the dejection he discovered on meeting with a disap-
pointment of his hopes are strong features in his por-
trait. The encouragement which his piece of the Beggars
Opera met with, at its first exhibition, and its popularity
to this very day, contributes not a little to raise the
idea we must have of him in the character of a poet.
The chief virtues he was remarkable for, were honesty and
sincerity, but it is a pity we could not add to them phi-
losophic resignation. As a fabulist no one equalled, and
none can surpass him, there is such an easy elegance in all
his pieces of this kind, that he seems to have stolen the
curiosa felicitas of Horace; in his pastorals he is justly
called the son of Spencer, is as natural but not so rough
as Theocritus, and both in his language and sentiments
seems to give us a more perfect idea of pastoral poetry,
than any definition can convey of it. As Swift says of
him, he had the art of writing childish things without
appearing puerile; even in his fables addressed to a prince,
he spares no foible, which might characterize a courtier,
and if he recommends himself to princely favour, it is not
under the character of a slave, but that of a man. It were
to be wished he had met with that encouragement his
merits deserved, or at least that he had learnt the art
of bearing a disappointment.

GAYETY, S. a cheerful, sprightly and joyous disposition
of mind. Pleasures, which are proper to youth, used in
the plural. Finery, or splendid drefs which attracts the
eye by the brightness of its colour and the richness of its
ornaments.

GAYLY, *adv.* merrily; cheerfully, applied to the mind.
Fine, or shewy, applied to apparel.

GAYNESS, S. finery, applied to drefs. Cheerfulness,
and joyful sprightliness, applied to the mind.

To **GAZE**, *v. a.* (*gesean*, Sax. to see, *αγαζομαι*, *agazomai*,
Gr. to be astonished) to look at a thing with intentness or
earnestness, including sometimes the idea of novelty in
the object, or admiration in the person.

GAZE, S. a fixed and earnest look, including the idea of
wonder. The object of astonishment, admiration, or gaz-
ing. "Made of mine enemies the scorn and gaze." MILTON.

GAZER, S. one who looks at a thing with great earnest-
ness and fixedness.

GAZEFUL, *adj.* looking intently.

GAZEHOUND, S. (of *bound* and *gesean*, Sax. to see, *ca-*
nis agazeus, Skinner) a hound which pursues by sight, not
by scent. "See'st thou the gazehound?" TICKEL.

GAZETTE, S. (at present accented on the first, but for-
merly, and more properly, on the second syllable; of *gazet-*
ta, a Venetian halfpenny, the price of the news-paper
published at Venice) a paper of news containing mostly
foreign articles, and published by authority.

GAZETTEER, S. a writer or publisher of news. A pa-
per which contains articles of news both foreign and do-
mestic. As this paper was formerly employed to support
and defend the measures of a corrupt administration, it
is used by the contrary party as a term of reproach and
contempt. "No Gazetteer more innocent than I." POPE.

GAZING-STOCK, S. an object of public notice, con-
tempt and abhorrence.

GAZON, S. (Fr. the *o* pronounced like that in *bone*) in
fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, in
the form of a wedge, about a foot long, and half a foot
thick, used to line parapets, and the traverses of gal-
leries.

GEAR, S. (the *g* is pronounced hard, *gearu*, *gearwe*, Sax.
ready or prepared; *gearwigean*, *gyrian*, Sax. to put on
cloaths) household furniture; drefs or cloaths. The traces
by which oxen or horses draw. Stuff. "She's a good
"wench for this gear." In Scotland, applied to goods,
estate, or riches. "He has gear enough."

GE'AT, S. (the *g* pronounced soft, like *i*, corrupted from
jett) the hole in a mold through which the metal is
poured.

GECK', S. (the *g* pronounced soft, from *geac*, Sax. *gauker*, Ill.
a cuckow, *geck*, Teut. a fool, *garuk*, or *goruk*, Scot.) a
bubble, or person easily cheated or imposed on. "To
"become the *geck* and scorn o' th' other's villainy." SHAK.

GEE', *interj.* a word used by waggoners, or other drivers,
to make their horses go faster.

GEE'SE, S. the plural of *goose*.

GEL'ABLE, *adj.* (from *gelu*, Lat. a frost) what may be
thickened, or formed into a gelly.

GELA'TINE, **GELA'TINOUS**, *adj.* (*gelatus*, Lat.) form-
ed into a gelly; stiff or viscous. "That pellucid *gela-*
"tinous substance." WOODW. "That spermatic *gelatine*
"matter." DE RH.

To **GELD'**, *v. a.* (preter and part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*, *gel-*
ten, Teut. *gellde*, Ill. preter *gellde*, to cut out) to castrate,
or deprive of the power of generation. Figuratively, to
diminish, lessen or deprive of any essential part. "*Geld-*
"ing the opposed continent." SHAK. To cut out or de-
prive a book of any passage that is immodest, or liable to
objection. "*Geld* it so clearly in some places." DRYD.
Castrate is the term now used in the last sense.

GEL'DER, S. one who performs the act of castrating.

GEL'DER ROSE, S. (perhaps so called from its coming
from *Guelderland*) in botany, a species of the viburnum,
and a variety of the marsh elder, having flowers swelling
round in a border which occasions its being called by
country people the snow-ball-tree.

GEL'DING, S. any animal that is castrated, but more par-
ticularly, applied to a horse in that condition.

GEL'ID, *adj.* (*gelidus*, Lat.) extremely cold. "The deep
"oofe and *gelid* cavern." THOMSON.

GEL'DITY, S. extreme cold.

GEL'IDNESS, S. extreme coldness.

GEL'LY, S. (*gelatus*, Lat. of *gelu*, Lat. *geleé*, Fr. frost)
any thick, viscous, or gluey substance.

GELT', S. an animal that has been castrated.

GELT', preter, and part. pass. of *geld*.

GEM', S. (*gemma*, Lat.) a jewel, or precious stone. In bo-
tany, the first bud.

To **GEM'**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to produce, or put forth
the first buds. Actively, to adorn as with jewels or buds.

GEMILLI'PAROUS, *adj.* (from *gemelli*, Lat. twins, and
pario, Lat. to bring forth) bearing twins.

To **GEMINATE**, *v. a.* (*geminatus* of *geminus*, Lat.) to
double. Wants authority.

GEMINA'TION, S. (*geminatio*, Lat.) a repetition or re-
duplication of a word or sentence in order to increase its
force. "A *geminatio*, the present controversy shows not
"to have been causeless." BOYLE.

GEM'INI, S. (Lat.) in astronomy, the twins, the third
constellation or sign in the Zodiac, containing eighty-nine
stars, according to the Britannic catalogue, marked on the
globes by the hieroglyphic of two kids, because at this
time the sheep generally bring forth their young in pairs,
in the place of the Egyptian hieroglyphic, the Greeks have
substituted, without any propriety, the twin brothers Castor
and Pollux.

GEM'INY, S. (*geminus*, Lat.) twins; a pair; a brace. "A
"geminy of baboons." SHAK. Not in use.

GEM'INOUS, *adj.* (*geminus*, Lat.) double. "These *gemi-*
"nous births." BROWN. Not in use.

GEM'MARY, *adj.* (of *gemma*, Lat.) belonging to jewels,
or precious stones. "The principal and *gemmary* affection—
"its translucency." BROWN. Not in use.

GEM'MEOUS, *adj.* (*gemmeus*, Lat.) tending to, or having
the nature of *gems*. "In the *gemmeous* matter itself."
WOODW. Resembling precious stones.

GEMMO'SITY, S. the quality of a jewel or precious stone.
Wants authority.

GE'MOTE, S. (Sax.) the court of the hundred. Obsolete.

GEN'DER, S. (the *g* is pronounced soft, *gendre*, Fr. *genus*,
Lat.) a sort. "One *gender* of herbs." SHAK. A sex.
In grammar, a name given to, or a distinction of, nouns
according to the different sexes they signify, or the ter-
mination of the adjective which is joined to them.

To **GEN'DER**, *v. a.* (*engendrer*, Fr.) to beget. To pro-
duce as a cause. Neuterly, to copulate; to breed.

GENEALOG'ICAL, *adj.* (the *g* is pronounced soft from
genealogy) pertaining to the descents of families, belonging
to the history of the successors, in houses.

GENEA'LOGY, S. (of *γενεα*, *genea*, Gr. a race, and *λογος*,
logos, a discourse) a summary account of the several de-
scendants

G E N

scendants in a pedigree or family. A series of succession of progenitors; a pedigree.

GE'NERABLE, *adj.* (*genero*, Lat.) that which may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL, *adj.* (*Fr. generalis*, Lat.) comprehending many species or individuals, opposed to special, or particular. Not restrained in its signification, applied to words. A *general idea*, is that which is considered as separate from time or place, and so capable of representing more individuals than one, or any particular being conformable to it. Public; comprising the whole; common; usual. Not directed to a single object. Extensive, or comprehending a great many but not universal. Applied to the officers of an army, those whose office and authority extends over a body of several regiments of horse and foot. This word is likewise used in composition to imply chief, one in greater authority than any other of the same kind, or one who is a check upon, or a person to which others of the same class are accountable, thus the *receiver-general* is one who receives all the collections of the inferior collectors.

GE'NERAL, *S.* the whole; the main, without insisting on particulars, following in. The public, or interest of the whole; an obsolete sense. The vulgar; a sense not in use. One who commands an army. A particular march or beat of the drum, generally the first that gives notice in the morning, &c. for the infantry to be in readiness to march.

GENERALIS'SIMO, *S.* (Ital. *generalissime*, Fr.) a supreme commander in the field.

GENERA'LITY, *adj.* (*generalité*, Fr.) the quality of being general, or including several species, opposed to particular. The main body, bulk, or greater part of any number or body of men.

GE'NERALLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to include all of the same species without exception. Commonly, or frequently. In the main, or without descending to particulars. "Generally speaking." ADDIS.

GE'NERALNESS, *S.* wide extent or comprehension, but not universal. Frequency; commonness.

GE'NERALTY, *S.* the whole of a thing. "In their *generality*." HALE.

GE'NERANT, *S.* (*generans*, Lat.) the power, causing, producing, or begetting. "The *generant*, or active principle." RAY.

To GE'NERATE, *v. a.* (*generatus*, of *genero*, Lat.) to beget, or propagate. Figuratively, to cause or produce.

GENERA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of begetting or producing. A family, race, or offspring. A single succession, or gradation in the scale of descent. "So *generations* in their course decay." POPE. Figuratively, an age. "By some of the ancients a *generation* was fixed to an hundred years." CALMET.

GE'NERATIVE, *adj.* (*generatif*, Fr.) having the power of propagation or producing. Prolific.

GENERA'TOR, *S.* the power which begets, causes, or produces.

GENE'RIC, GENE'RICAL, *adj.* (*generique*, Fr. of *genus*, Lat.) that which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes one genus, but not one species from another.

GENE'RICALLY, *adv.* in a general manner; with regard to the genus.

GENERO'SITY, *S.* (*generosité*, Fr. *generositas*, Lat.) the quality of giving money freely, of overlooking faults without censure, of pardoning crimes with good nature, and considering the disagreement of other persons opinions with charitable allowances. In common discourse this word is applied mostly to a readiness in spending and bestowing money.

GENEROUS, *adj.* (*genereux*, Fr. *generosus*, Lat.) of good birth and extraction. Open of heart; liberal. In phyc, strong, or vigorous. "This *generous* wine." BOYLE.

GE'NEROUSNESS, *S.* the quality of spending and bestowing freely, and of making allowance for the diversity of opinions in others, with good nature.

GE'NESIS, *S.* (*γενεσις*, Gr.) the first book of the Old Testament, so called by the Greeks, because it contains the history of the generation or production of all things. It comprehends the account of the creation, the origin of all nations, the history of the first patriarchs, takes in the space of 2367 years, and was written by Moses. The Jews are forbid to read the beginning of this book and that of Ezekiel, till they are 30 years of age. The noble and majestic simplicity in which the grandest occurrences are reported, the manner in which the creation of the world is described, so much superiour to all the accounts we have in heathen authours, refer us to some higher origin for its superiority, than any those fables

G E N

could boast of, and if considered in its due extent, will naturally lead us to conclude that none but the CREATOR of the world could so minutely, so wisely have described the manner in which it was called into being.

GE'NET, *S.* (*genet*, Fr. *gianetto*, Ital. of *grinetta*, Span. which originally implied a knight or person accoutred and riding on horseback) a small sized, well proportioned and swift Spanish horse.

GENETHLI'ACAL, *adj.* (*γενεθλιακος*, *genethliakes*, Gr.) in astrology, belonging to, or calculated from, a person's birth or nativity.

GENE'THLIACS, *S.* (see GENETHLIACAL) the science of calculating nativities, or foretelling future events from the the configuration or predominancy of stars at a person's birth.

GENE'VA, *S.* (a corruption of *genevre*, Fr. a juniper berry) a spirituous liquor distilled from juniper berries. According to Dr. Hill, the common sort is drawn from the turpentine, mixed with the coarsest spirits.

GE'NIAL, *adj.* (*genialis*, Lat.) that which contributes to propagation. "The *genial* bed." *Par. Lost*. That which cherishes, supports life, or causes cheerfulness. "So much I find my *genial* spirits droop." MILT. Natural, or native. "Natural incapacity, and *genial* indisposition." BROWN.

GE'NIALLY, *adv.* by genius; naturally. "Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinion." GLANVILLE. Gayly; cheerfully. The first sense is seldom used.

GENI'CULATED, *adj.* (*geniculatus*, Lat.) in botany, knotted, or jointed. "Some *geniculated* plant." WOODW.

GE'NIO, *S.* (Ital. of *genius*, Lat.) a person of a particular turn of mind. The turn, disposition, or cast of the mind. "Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection." Tatler, N^o. 53.

GE'NITALS, *S.* (not used in the singular, of *genitalia*, Lat.) the parts contributing to generation.

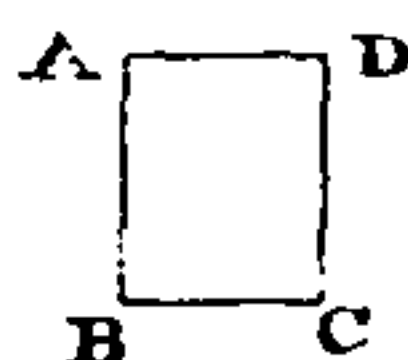
GE'NITING, *S.* (a corruption of *janeton*, Fr. signifying *Jane*, supposed to be so called in honour of some lady of that name. In the Scottish dialect they are called *Janet* apples, from the same root; but some imagine that the word alludes to the time when they are gathered, and is a corruption of *juneting*) an early apple gathered in June.

GE'NITIVE, *adj.* (*genetif*, Fr. *genetivus*, Lat.) in grammar, a case, which signifies, the possessor, author, or relation of one thing to another. In the English language it is the only case we have; and is formed by adding an *s* to the termination of the nominative, in which we imitate the Saxon in their first, third, and fourth declensions, who form it by adding *es* to the termination of the nominative. Hence it appears that the promiscuous use of an apostrophe before the *s* of the genitive is improper, and should never obtain place but when some letter is left out, thus it is used in man's, because derived from *mannes*, Sax. wherein the *ne* is left out, but it is omitted in *wifes*, because the original genitive is the same, and nothing left out. If a word end in *s*, another *s* is added to express the genitive singular, as St. *James's*; but to apostrophize the genitive plural seems for the reason assigned to be highly improper. When three substantives come together, the genitive is formed by adding *s* to the second, because the first substantive is considered as an adjective, or making a compound word with the second; thus we write, the *King of England's* fleet, not but we may find 2 or 3 of these genitives following each other, as *Peter's wife's* portion; the reason of this difference seems to be the omission of the particle *of*, and *Peter's* and *wife's* being considered as separate words for was *of* added, the sentence would run like the former; as the portion of *Peter's wife*. In English, like the Hebrew and Saxon, the genitive is always put before the word which it is joined to, or that which governs it. Thus we say man's nature, and the Saxons *God's Sunna*, the Son of God, or God's Son. The particle *of* is sometimes used to express the genitive translation from another language is only a preposition, and the word joined with it not properly in English called the genitive case, because case is an alteration of the end of the noun, and where *of* is used, the noun suffers no alteration, as, "the son of Murs."

GE'NIUS, *S.* (Lat. *genie*, Fr.) a supposed protecting, or ruling power of men, places or things. A person endowed with faculties superiour to another. A perfection of understanding. A disposition by which any person is by nature qualified or inclined to any particular science or employment. Nature or disposition.

GENTEE'L, *adj.* (*gentil*, Fr. the comparative is formed by adding *er*, and the superlative by adding *est*) polite,

Fig 2



Opposite Angles
Alternate Angles

Fig 1

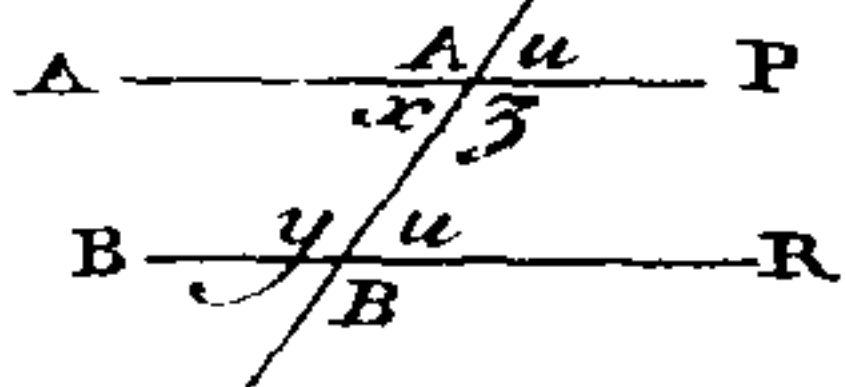


Fig 4

Antiparallels

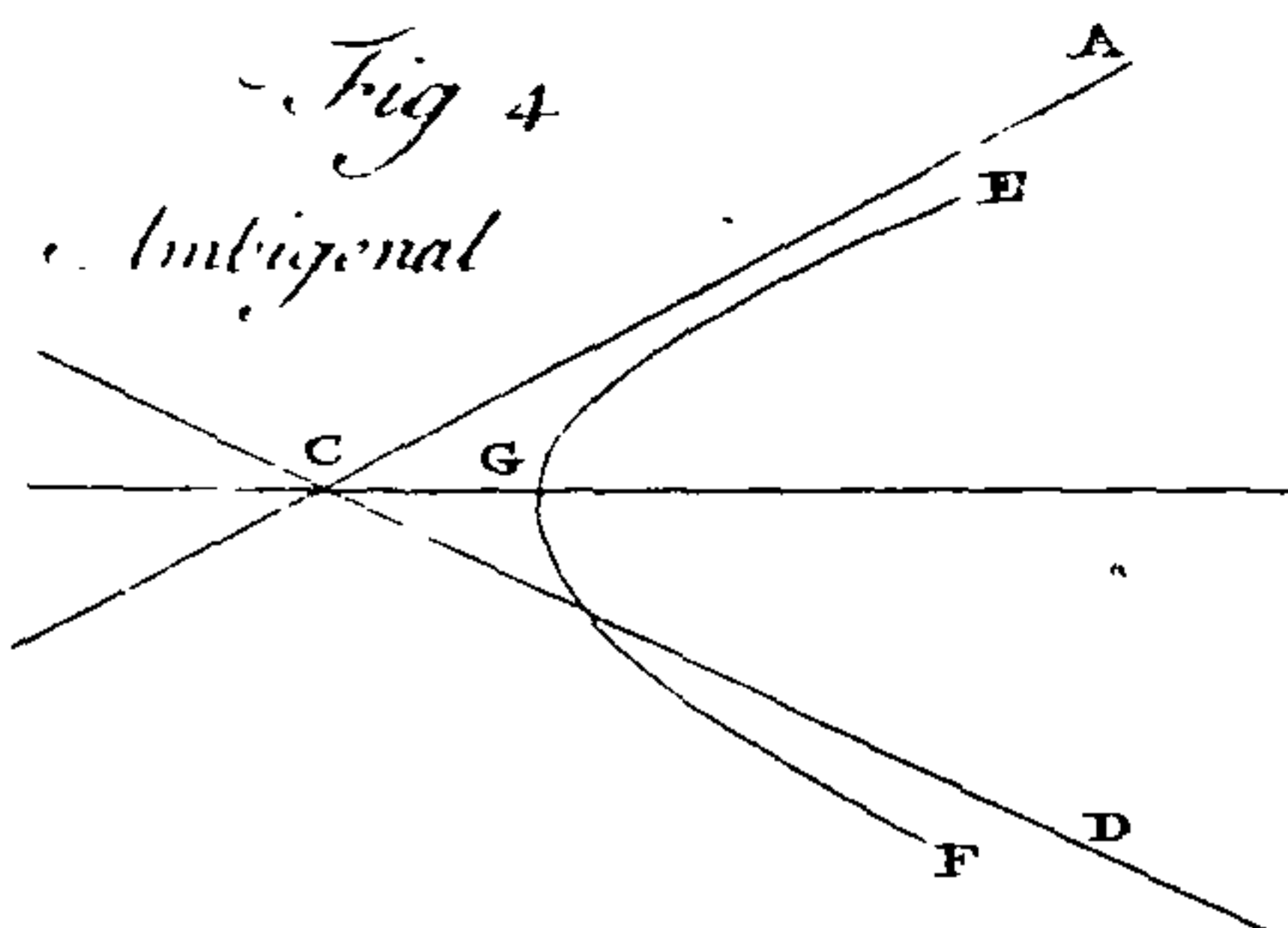


Fig 8. Apotamy.

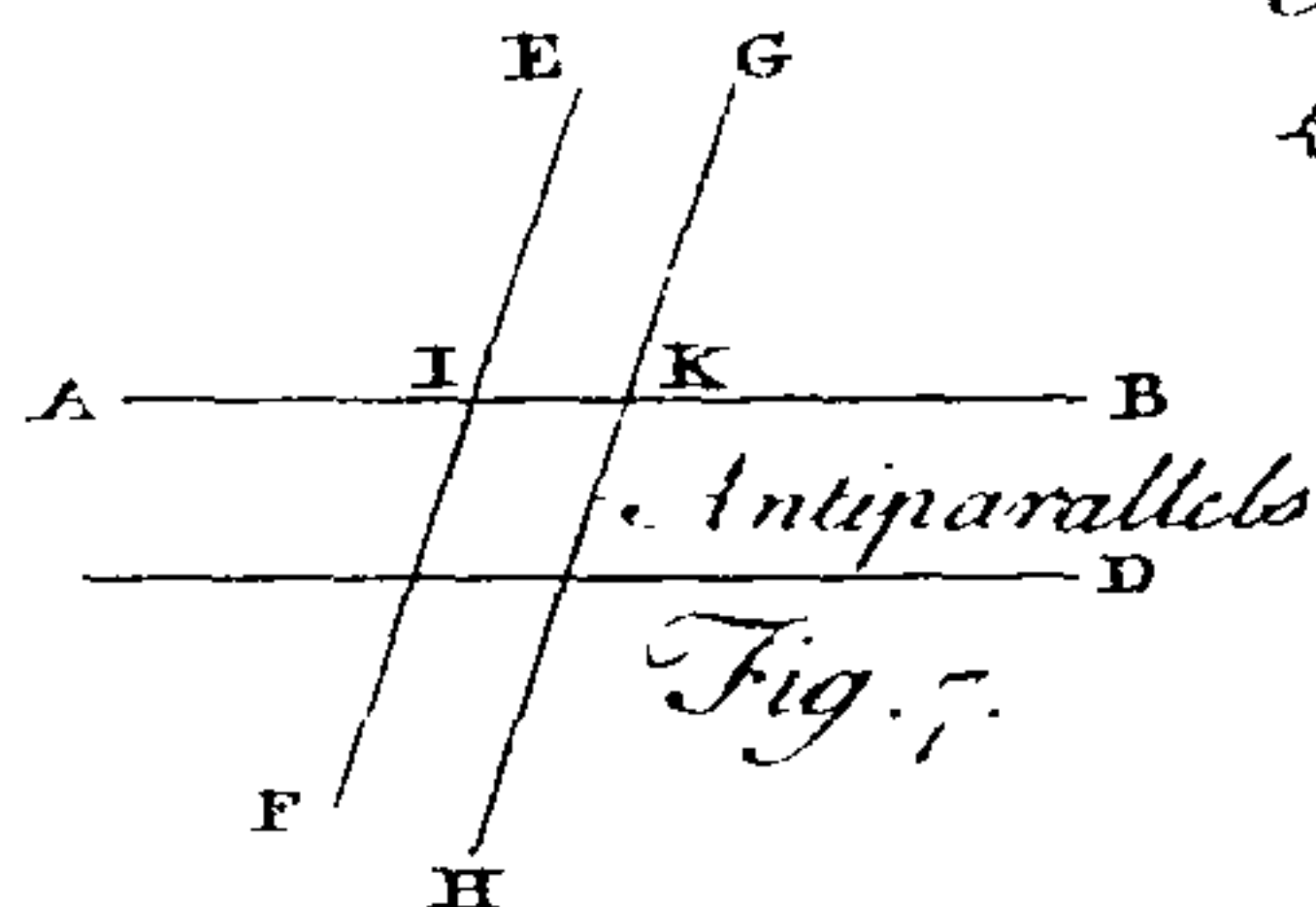
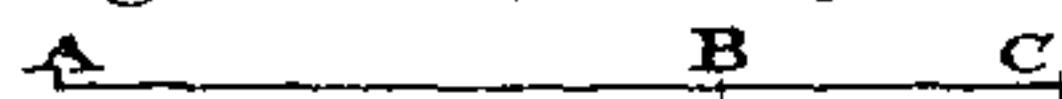


Fig. 7.

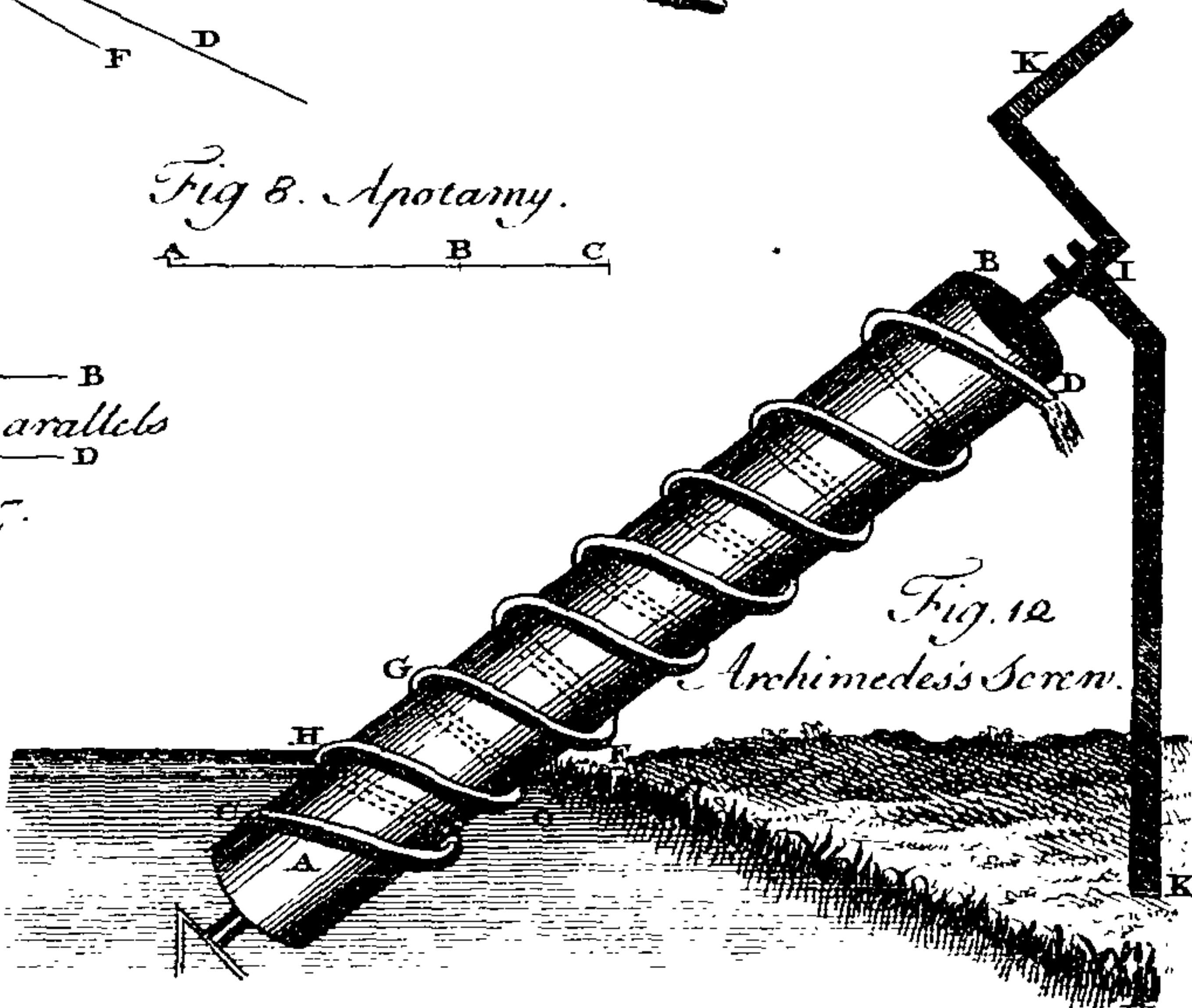
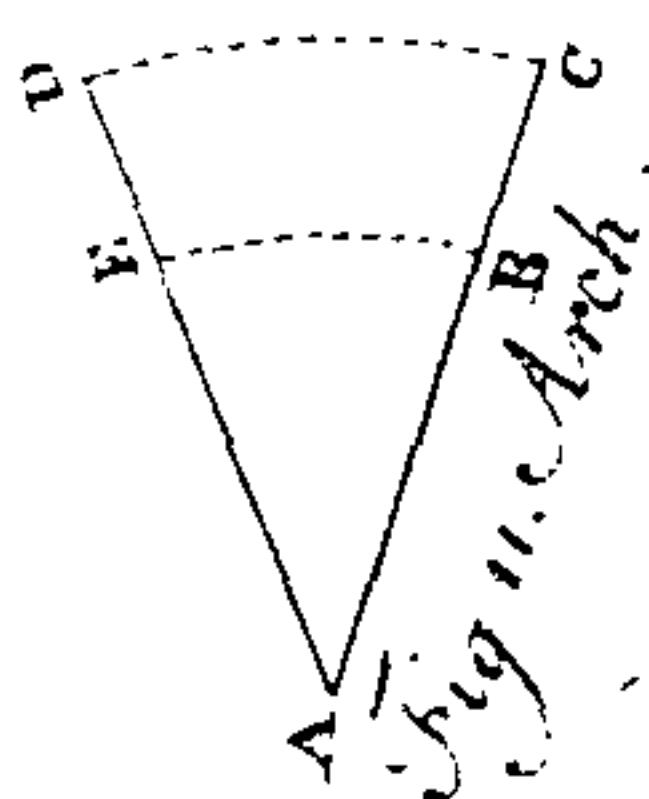
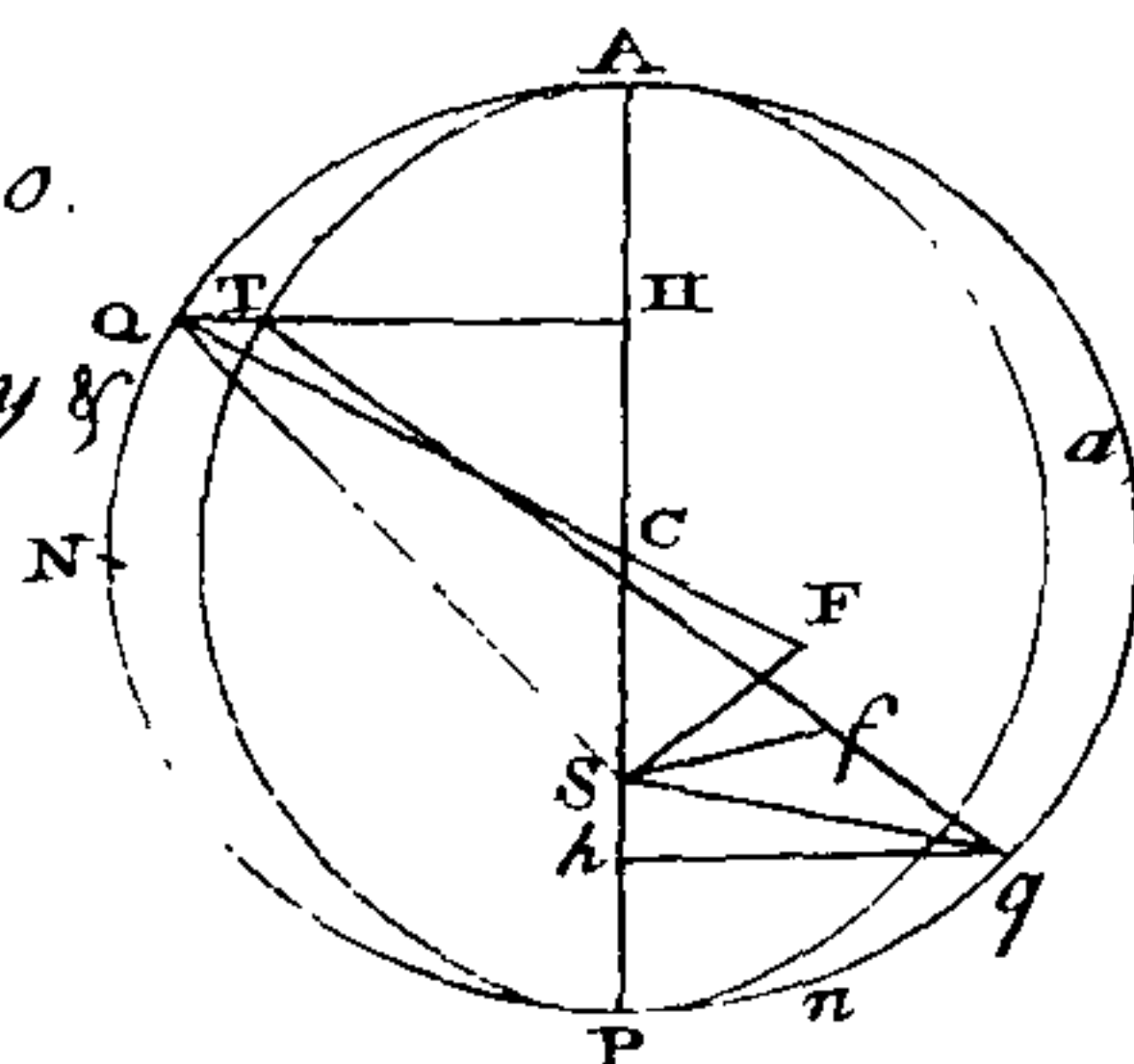
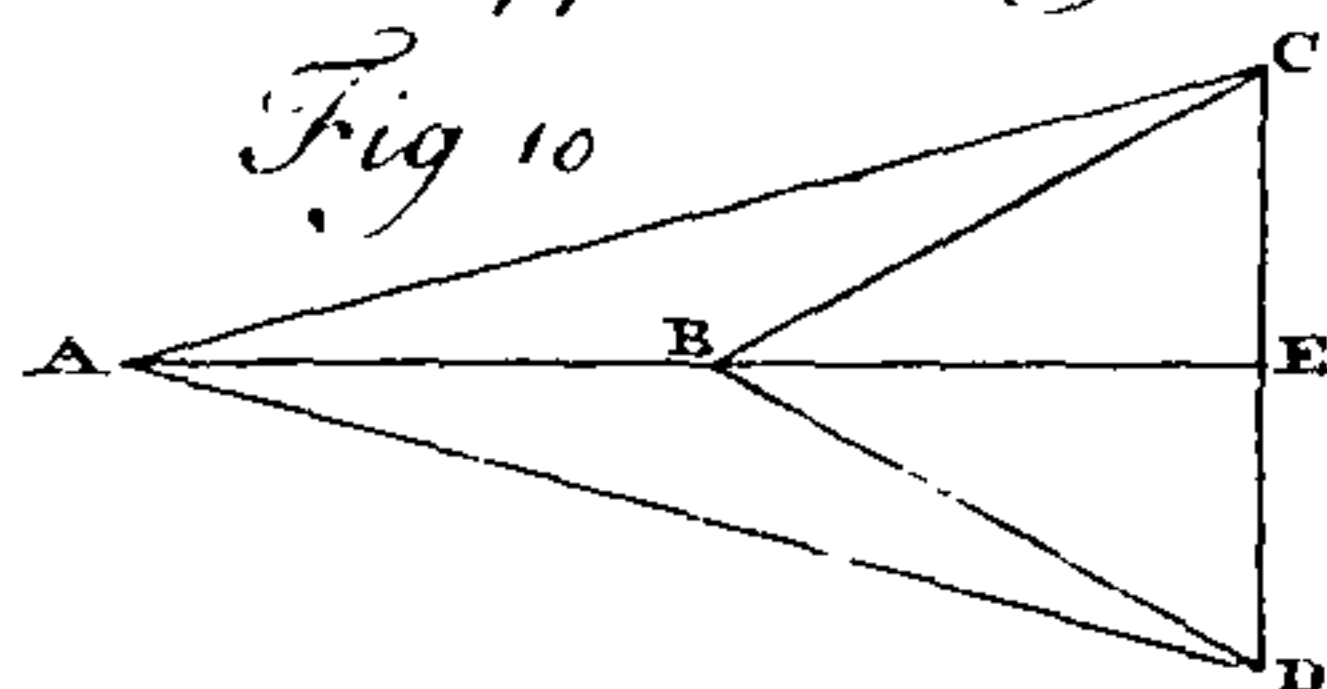


Fig. 10.

Anomaly & Apocis

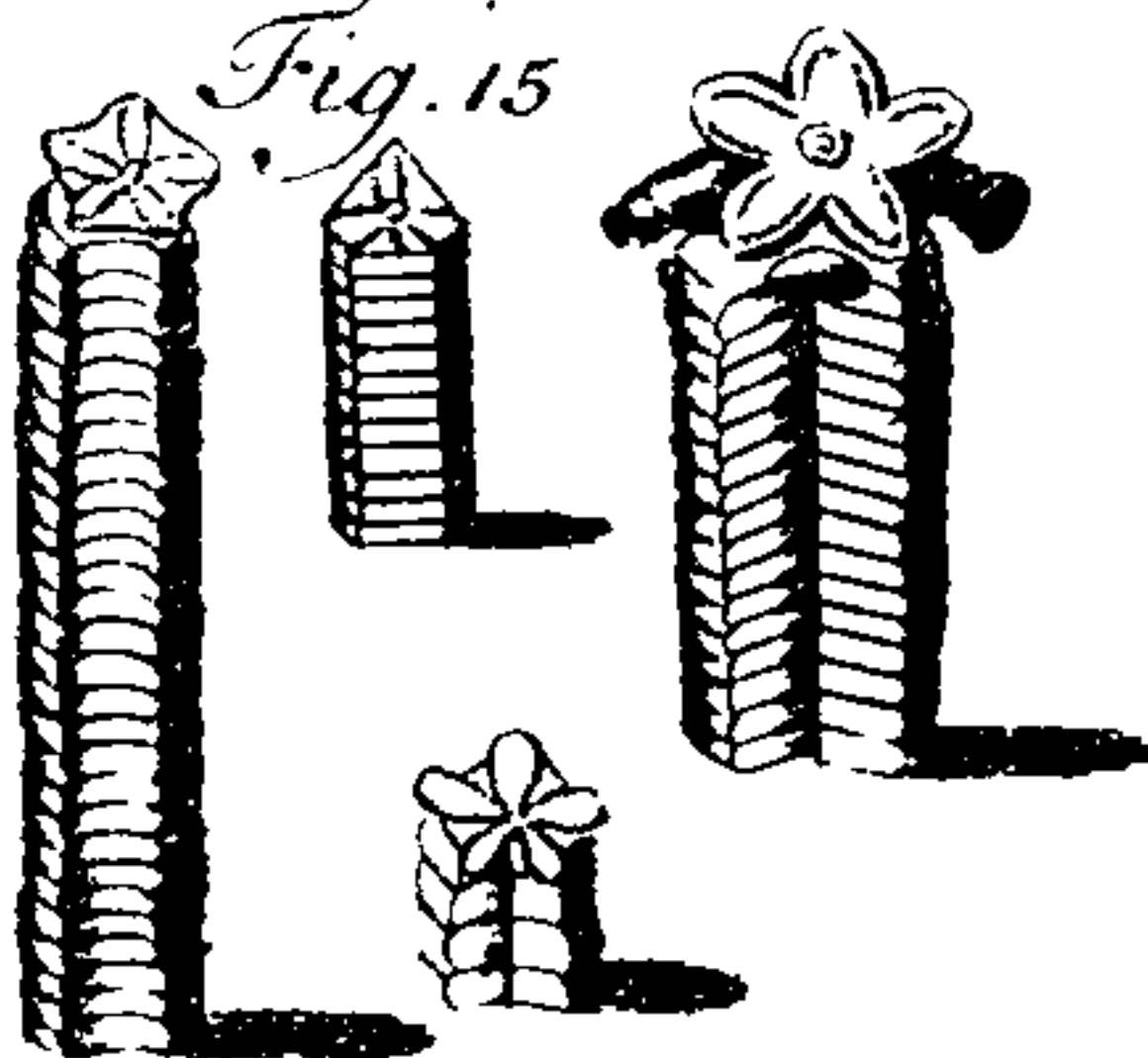


Apparent Magnitude
Fig 10



Astroites.

Fig. 15



Astrolabe
Fig. 16

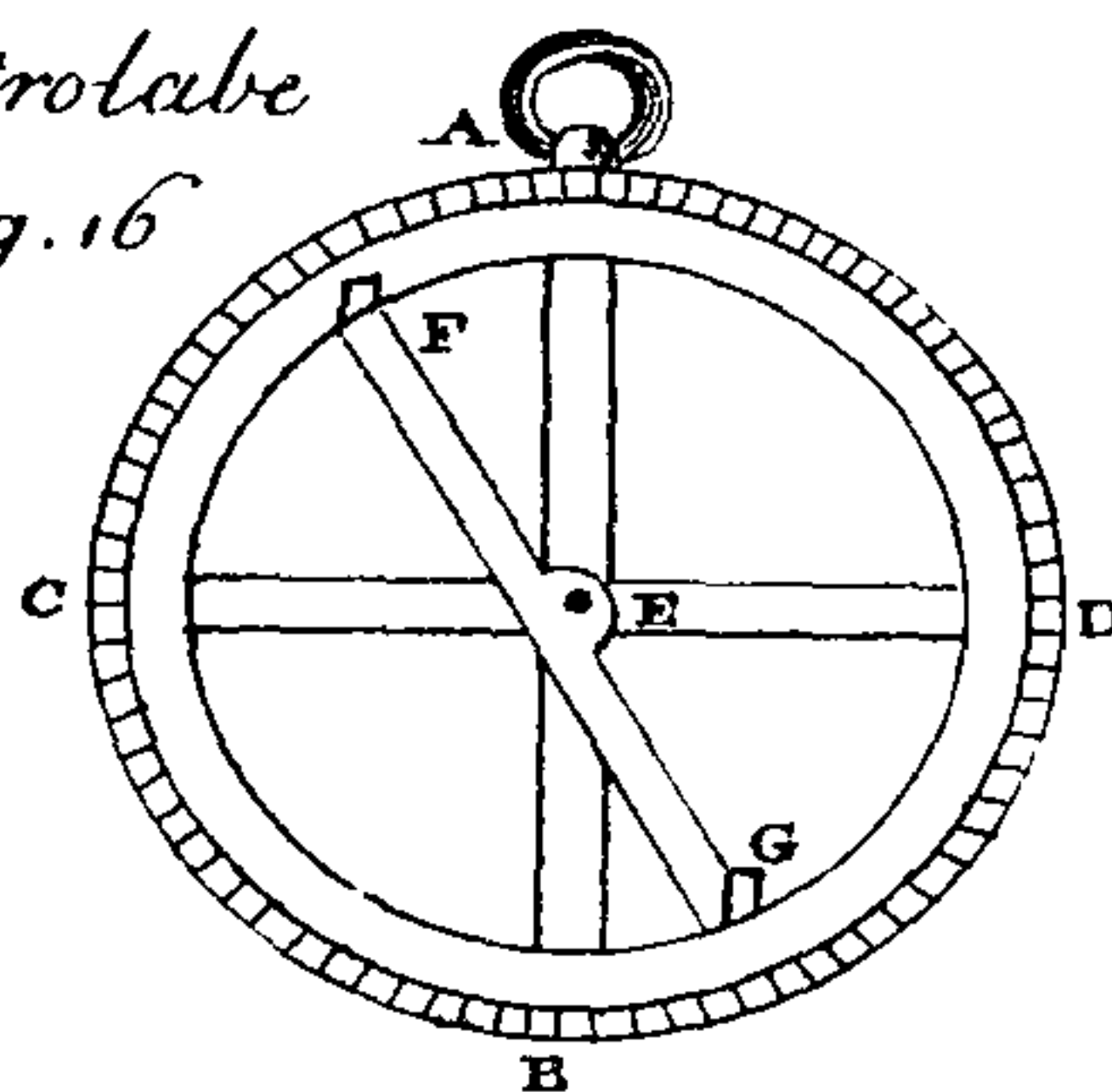
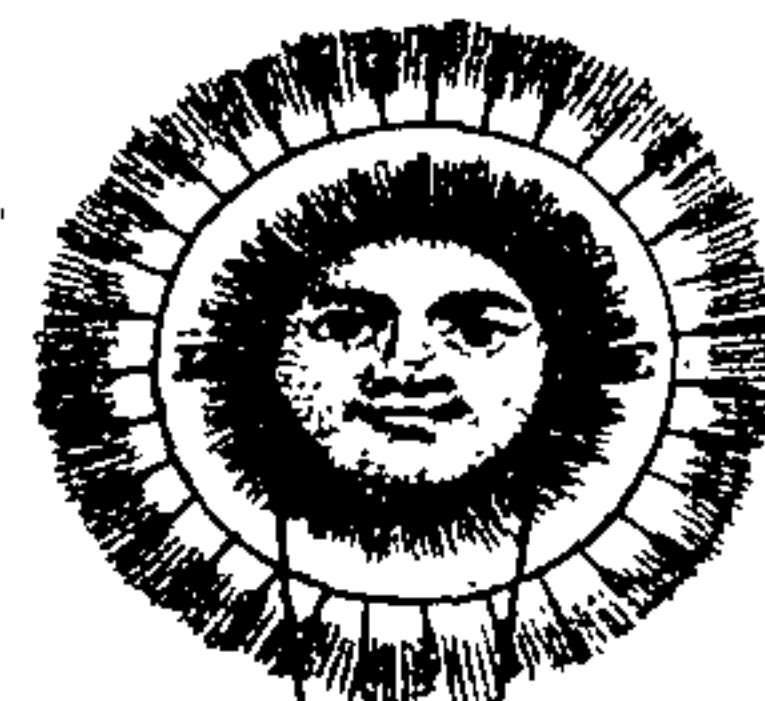


Fig. 19.

Apparent Diameter



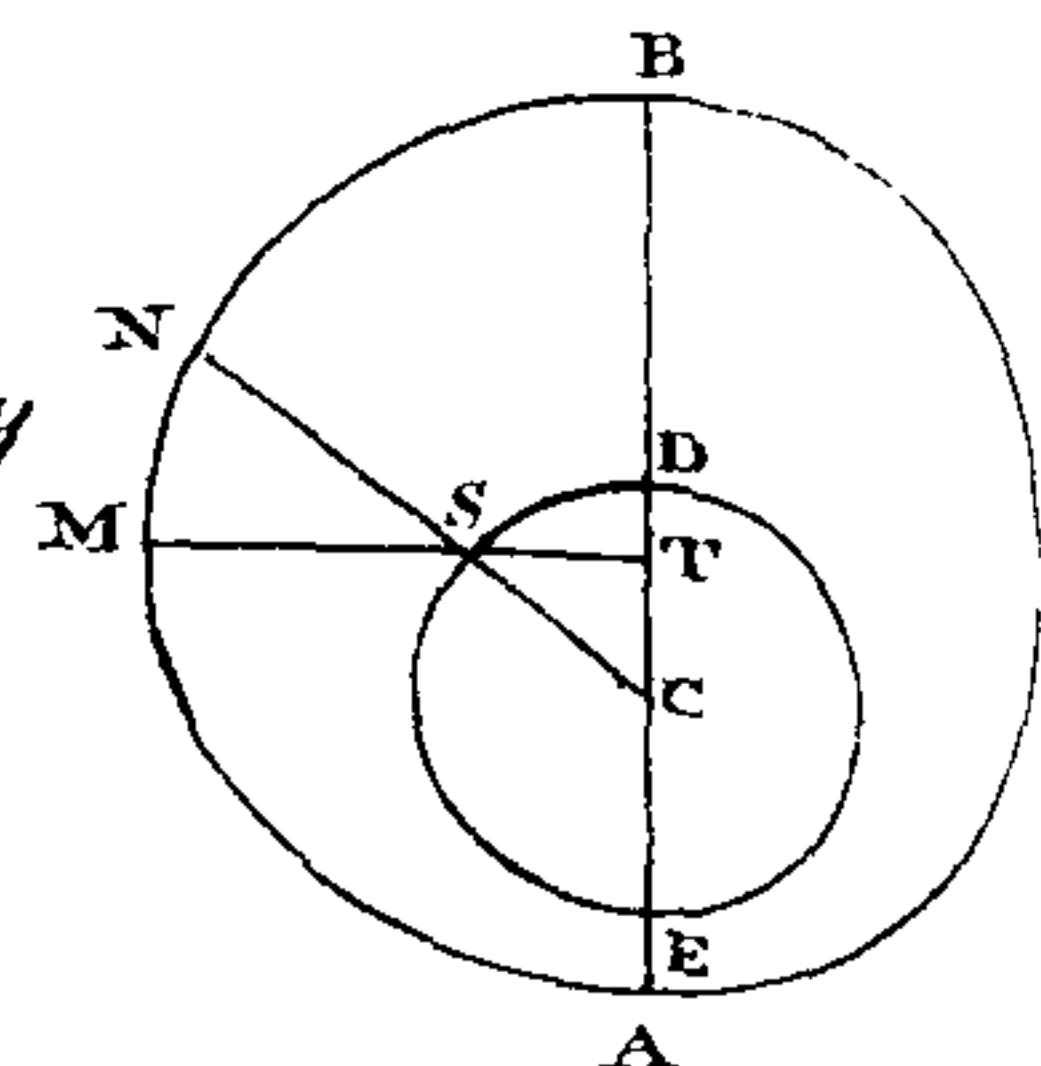
J. C. 1755

Facing Geometry:



Fig 6

Arch
Anomaly
Fig. 10.



A B The Cylinder.
C D. The Tube open at
Each End.
I K. A Winch which supports
C. The Lower Orifice.
D. The Upper
C H O G. Different parts of the
Spiral.
F. The Surface of the Water into
Which the End A is immersed

Area.

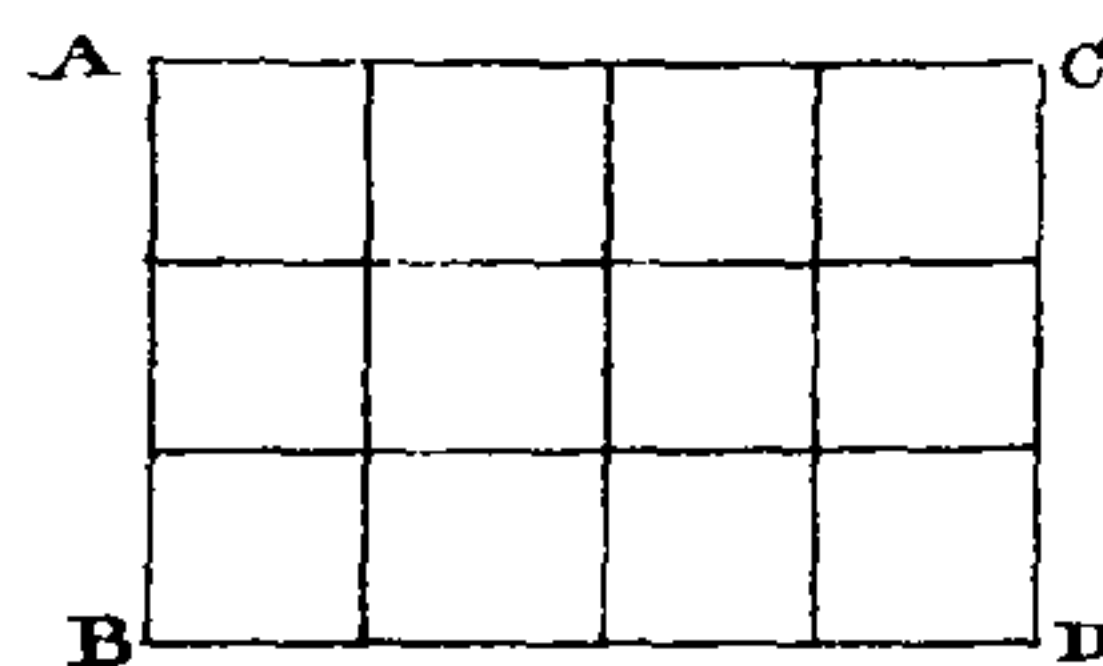
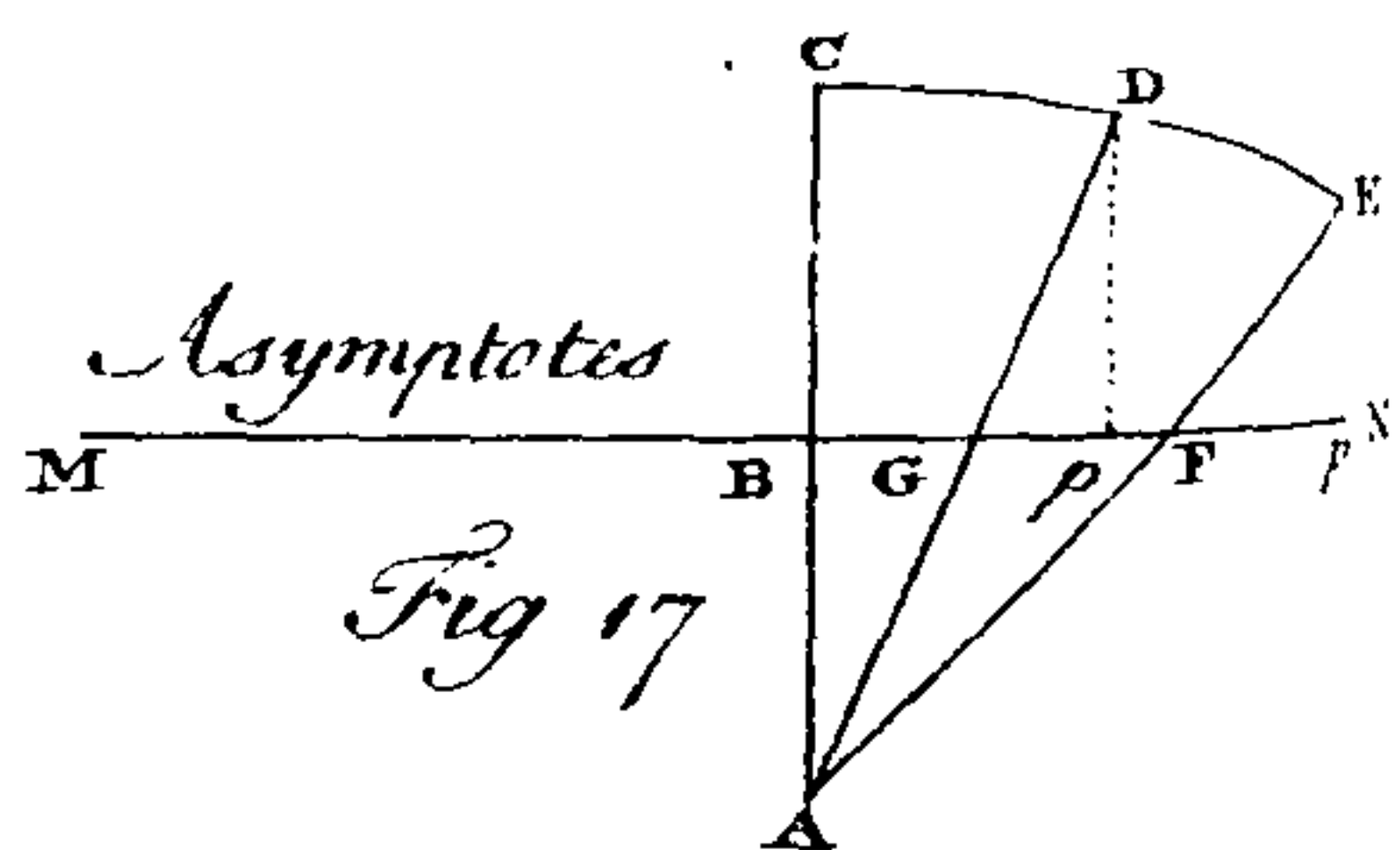


Fig. 15

Asymptotes

Fig 17



or elegant in behaviour or address. Graceful or elegant in
 mein.
 GENTE'ELY, *adv.* according to the rules of polite breed-
 ing. Elegantly, gracefully; handsomely.
 GENTE'ELNESS, *S.* elegance; gracefulness or politeness.
 Qualities becoming a person of rank.
 GEN'TIAN, *S.* (*gentiane*, Fr. *gentiana*, Lat. supposed to
 have taken its name from *Gentius*, a king of Illyrium, who
 is said to have discovered its virtues) in botany, fellwort,
 or bad money. Its empalement is permanent, and cut in-
 to five leaves, the flower is tubulous, cut in five parts and
 flat at the top. It has five awl shaped stamina, terminated
 by single summits, the germen is oblong, cylindrical, fi-
 tuated in the center, has one style terminated by two oval
 stigmas, and becomes an oblong pointed capsule, with one
 cell containing many small seeds fastened to the valves of
 the capsule. It is ranged by Linnæus in the second sect.
 of his fifth class, and by Tournefort in the third sect. of
 his first. The species are twelve. The root, used in me-
 dicine, is brought from Germany.
 GEN'TIANELLA, *S.* a kind of blue colour.
 GENTILESSE, *S.* (Fr.) complaisance; the ceremony and
 address of polite behaviour; civility, "Her complaisance
 "and *gentileffe*." Hud.
 GEN'TILISM, *S.* (*gentilisme*, Fr.) heathenism; the wor-
 ship of the heathens; idolatry.
 GENTILE, *S.* (*gentilis*, Lat.) one who worships idols, or
 false gods. A person of rank. "Ladies and *gentiles*."
 Tuss. Used adjectively, for belonging to idolatry.
 GENTILITIOUS, *adj.* (*gentilitius*, Lat.) belonging to, or
 characteristic of a particular nation. "An unfavoury
 "odour is *gentilitious* unto the Jews." BROWN. Heredi-
 tary; entailed on a family. "A *gentilitious* disposition of
 "body." ARBUTH.
 GENTILITY, *S.* (*gentilité*, Fr.) good extraction; dignity
 of birth. The class of those who are well born. Pagan-
 ism, heathenism, or the practice of idolatry. "Oracles,
 "whereupon all *gentility* is built." HOOKER. The last
 sense is obsolete.
 GEN'TLE, *adj.* (*gentilis*, Lat.) of an ancient and good fa-
 mily; pronounced in conversation *genteel* in this sense.
 "Our noble and *gentle* youth." MILT. Mild; tame; not
 easily provoked, applied to the temper, soothing or paci-
 fying. "This sense first *gentle* music found." DAVIES.
 GEN'TLE, *S.* a person of a good family; a gentleman.
 "Gentles, methinks you frown." SHAK. A kind of worm,
 somewhat like a maggot, used for a bait in fishing.
 To GEN'TLE, *v. a.* to make a gentleman. To raise from
 the vulgar. "Be he never so vile — this day shall *gentle*
 "his condition." SHAK. Not in use.
 GEN'TLEFOLK, *S.* (of *gentle* and *folk*, from *folc*, Sax.)
 persons distinguished, by their birth, from the vulgar
 GEN'TLEMAN, *S.* (of *gentle*, from *gentil*, Fr. and *man*,
 thus we meet with *gentil homme*, Fr. *gentilhuomo*, Ital. *i. e.*
homo gentilis, Lat.) a person of a good family, one raised
 above the vulgar by his character or post. Used as a term
 of deference and complaisance, when speaking of a per-
 son. The servant who waits upon a person out of livery.
 Used as a word to denote great extraction, or wealth, be-
 the rank what it will. "The king is a noble *gentleman*."
 SHAK. A person who to a good birth, and affluent for-
 tune has joined the qualifications of polite address, virtuous
 conduct, and universal affability.
 GEN'TLEMANLIKE, GEN'TLEMANLY, *adv.* becom-
 ing a man of birth, breeding and fortune. Polite, affable
 and generous.
 GEN'TLENESS, *S.* dignity of birth or rank. Softness,
 mildness, sweetness, or freedom from violence, applied to
 disposition. Kindness, benevolence; an obsolete sense.
 "The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee." SHAK.
 GEN'TLESHIP, *S.* the behaviour or carriage of a gentle-
 man. "More *gentleship* in their hat, than their head."
 ASCHAM. Obsolete.
 GEN'TLEWOMAN, *S.* a woman of birth, or one superiour
 to the vulgar, both in wealth and behaviour. A woman
 who waits upon a person of high rank. Used likewise as a
 term of complement, or of irony.
 GEN'TLY, *adv.* softly, or without violence. Slowly, or
 without haste; kindly, or without severity.
 GEN'TRY, *S.* (from *gentle*, whence *gentilery* contracted to
gentry) birth. A rank of persons between the nobility
 and the vulgar. A term of civility, or irony. Civility,
 or complaisance. "Show us so much *gentry* and good
 "will." SHAK. The last sense is obsolete.
 GENUFLEXION, *S.* (Fr. of *genu*, Lat. a knee and *flecto*,
 Lat. to bend) the act of bending the knee. Worship, or
 adoration expressed by bending the knee. "All the rites
 "of adoration, *genuflexion*." STILLINGFL.

GEN'UINE, *adj.* (*genuinus*, Lat.) pure or without any spu-
 rious mixture; natural, true, or real.
 GEN'UINELY, *adv.* without adulteration, or any base mix-
 ture naturally.
 GEN'UINESS, *S.* freedom from any thing counterfeit, or
 from any adulteration. Purity, or the natural state of a
 thing.
 GE'NUS, *S.* (Lat.) in logic, a class of beings, or one com-
 mon nature agreeing to and comprehending under it many
 species, or several other common natures; thus *animal*, is
 a *genus*, because it agrees to, and comprehends under it,
 the several species of men, horses, whales, lions, &c.
 Logicians distinguish it into *sumum* and *subalternum*. The
genus sumum, is that which holds the uppermost place in
 the class of predicaments, and may be divided into several
 species, each of which may be considered as a *genus* with
 respect to those below it: This *genus* therefore can never
 be a species. But the *genus subalternum* may, because when
 considered with respect to the species below it, it is a *genus*,
 but when considered with respect to the *sumum genus*, it is
 then a species: Thus *bird*, when compared with the word
animal is a species, but when with a crow, &c. it is a *ge-
 nus*. In botany, a system or assemblage of several plants
 agreeing in some one or more common characters, in re-
 spect to certain parts, whereby they are distinguished from
 all other plants. The system of Linnæus, wherein all
 plants are classed according to their generative parts, the
 number of stamina in their flowers, &c. is the best as well
 as the most universally followed.
 GEO'CENTRIC, *adj.* (*geocentrique*, from *γη*, Gr. the earth,
 and *κεντρον*, *kentron*, Gr. a center) in astronomy, having the
 same center with the earth. The *geocentric latitude* of a
 planet, is its latitude seen from the earth. The *geocentric
 place* of a planet, is its place in the ecliptic, as seen from
 the earth.
 GEODÆ'SIA, *S.* (*geodesie*, Fr. *γεωδαισια*, *geodaisia*, Gr. of *γη*,
ge, Gr. the earth, and *δαιω*, Gr. to divide) that part of
 practical geometry, which teaches to measure surfaces, and
 to find the contents of all plane figures.
 GEODÆ'TICAL, *adj.* relating to the art of measuring
 land or surfaces.
 GEO'GRAPHER, *S.* (*geographe*, Fr. of *γη*, *ge*, Gr. the earth,
 and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to describe) one who can describe
 the earth according to the position of its several parts, and
 is skilled both in making maps, the use of the globes, and
 the situations and extent of the several countries in the
 world.
 GEOGRA'PHICAL, *adj.* (*geographique*, Fr.) belonging to
 geography.
 GEOGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* in the manner, or according
 to the rules of geography.
 GEO'GRAPHY, *S.* (*geographie*, Fr. of *γη*, *ge*, Gr. the earth,
 and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to describe) in a strict sense, the
 knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the situ-
 ation of the various countries on its surface. In a more
 extensive sense, it takes in a knowledge of the seas also;
 and in its largest sense a knowledge of the various cus-
 toms, habits, and governments of nations; the figures
 magnitude, motion, and the different strata and product,
 of its soil; the various animals of different countries; their
 climates, seasons, heat, weather, together with the art of
 laying their various appearances down in maps, charts, &c.
 GEO'LOGY, *S.* (from *γη*, *ge*, Gr. the earth and *λογος*, *logos*,
 Gr. a discourse) the doctrine or knowledge of the nature
 and state of the earth.
 GEO'MANCY, *S.* (from *γη*, *ge*, Gr. the earth and *μαντεια*,
manteia, Gr. soothsaying or foretelling) the art of foretell-
 ing future events; by casting little pebbles on the ground;
 by means of clefts or clinks made in the earth, or by means
 of a number of dots made at random, and considering the
 various lines and figures which they present.
 GEO'MANCER, (of *γη*, *ge*, Gr. the earth and *μαντις*, *man-
 tis*, Gr. a foreteller) one who pretends to tell future events
 by means of *geomancy*.
 GEO'MANTIC, *adj.* belonging to geomancy, or formed by
 a geomancer. "Two *geomantic* figures." DRYD.
 GEO'METER, *S.* (*geometre*, Fr. *γη*, *ge*, Gr. the earth and
μετρεω, *metreo*, Gr. to measure) one skilled in the principles
 of geometry.
 GEOMETRAL, *adj.* (Fr.) pertaining or relating to geo-
 metry.
 GEOMETRIC GEOMETRICAL, *adj.* (*geometrique*, Fr.
γεωμετρικος, *geometrikos*, Gr.) belonging to, prescribed, laid
 down by, or disposed according to, the principles of geo-
 metry.
 GEOMETRICALLY, *adv.* according to the rules of geo-
 metry.

GEOMETRICIAN, S. see GEOMETRIST.

To GEO'METRIZE, *v. n.* (*γεωμετρέω*, *geometréo*, Gr.) to perform or act according to the principles of geometry.

"Confined herself to *geometrise*." BOYLE.

GEOMETRY, S. (*geometrie*, Fr. of *γῆ*, *ge*, Gr. earth, and *μετρία*, *metria*; Gr. measure) in its primary sense the art of measuring the earth or any distances thereon: at present used for the science of quantity, extension or magnitude considered in themselves, and without any regard to matter. It is divided into speculative and practical; speculative geometry is that which considers the properties of continued quantity abstractedly, and is again divided into elementary, which is employed in considering right lines, plain surfaces, and solids generated therefrom; and sublime or lighter geometry, which is employed in the consideration of curve lines, conic sections and bodies formed therefrom. Practical geometry is that which applies the theorems of speculative geometry to practice. This science, very probably, had its rise in Egypt, where the inundations of the Nile rendered it necessary to distinguish lands by considering their figures; to be able to measure their respective quantities; to know how to plot them, and lay them out again in their just dimensions and situations, &c.

GEOPONICAL, *adj.* (of *γῆ*, *ge*, Gr. the earth, and *πονός*, *ponos*, Gr. labour, *geoponique*, Fr.) relating to husbandry, or the cultivation of the earth. "Authours *geoponical* or such as have treated *de re rustica*." BROWN. Not in use.

GEORGE, S. (pronounced *Jorge*, *Georgius*, Lat.) the figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter as an ensign of their order. Used with *brown*, a small penny loaf of household bread; a word commonly used in the colleges at Oxford, &c. but obsolete in London.

GEOR'GIC, S. (*georgique*, Fr. of *γῆ*, *ge*, Gr. the earth, and *εργον*, *ergon*, Gr. work) some part of the science of husbandry but into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry; the best Greek poem of this kind is that of Hesiod's, but Virgil has excelled him by far in Latin, and Philips, our countryman, seems to dispute the palm with him in his CYDER.

GER'FALCON, S. a bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle. BAILEY.

GER'MAN, S. (*germain*, Fr. *germanus*, Lat.) a brother. One approaching to a brother in nearness of blood; generally applied to the children of brothers and sisters, who are called cousins *german*.

GER'MAN, *adj.* (*germanus*, Lat.) related. "Those that are *german* to him, though fifty times removed." SHAK.

GERMAN'DER, S. (*germandree*, Fr.) in botany, a plant, called in Latin, *Teucrium*, from K. Teucer, who was the first that brought it into use.

GE'RME, S. (Fr. *germen*, Lat.) a sprout, or shoot. That part which grows and spreads. "Made out of the *germe* or treadle of the egg." BROWN. In botany, that part of a flower or plant which contains the seed.

GER'MEN, S. (*germen*, Lat.) a young sprout or shoot. A shooting or sprouting seed. "All *germens* spilt at once." SHAK. See GERME.

To GER'MINATE, *v. n.* (*germinatus*, Lat. of *germino*, Lat.) to sprout, bud, shoot, or grow.

GERMINA'TION, S. (Fr.) the act of shooting or sprouting. Growth.

GE'RUND, S. (*gerundium*, Lat. *gerondif*, Fr.) in the Latin grammar, a verbal noun ending in *di*, *do* or *dum*, and governing cases like a verb. In English, we have no gerunds.

GE'ST, S. (*gestum*) a show or deed; obsolete. A roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed for the progresses of our kings, many of which are now extant in the herald's office, from *giste*, or *gite*, Fr. "A month behind the *gest* prefix'd for's parting." SHAK. HANMER.

GESTA'TION, S. (*gestatio*, Lat.) the act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, *v. n.* (*gesticulatus*, of *gesticulator*, Lat. *gesticuler*, Fr.) to make odd gestures; to play antic tricks.

GESTICULA'TION, S. (Fr. *gesticulatio*, Lat.) the throwing the arms or limbs about so as to form odd and antic postures. An odd posture.

GE'STURE, S. (*geste*, Fr. *gestus*, Lat.) the postures or attitudes expressive of a person's sentiments. Any movement or motion of the body.

To GE'STURE, *v. n.* to accompany ones delivery with

action, attitude, or motion of the body. "It is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as becometh." HOOKER.

To GET, *v. a.* (preter. *iget*, anciently *gat*, part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*, thus *get*, Ill. makes *gat* in the preter, *geten*, *gettan*, Sax. *bigittan*, Goth. preter. *bigat*, *geitune*, Epir. *goteoute*, *goteouate*, Russ. *gotowate*, Dalm. *gotower*, Pol. *getnel*, Arm.) to procure, or acquire. To obtain by force or seizure. To attain by success; to win. To possess. To beget. To acquire; to gain. To earn by labour and pains. Used with *heart*, to learn. "Get by heart the more common and useful words." WATTS. To procure or cause a thing to be. To prevail on or persuade. "The king could not *get* him to engage." SPEER. Used with *out*, to discover a person's secrets. To wheedle, or coax a person out of his property. "After having got out of you every thing you can spare." GUARD. No. 167. To move from or to a place, when followed by *out* or *to*. To rise, or quit one's bed, used with *up*. To remove or separate by force, art, or pains, used with *off*. To put on dress, used with *on*. To sell, or dispose of by some artifice or expedient, used with *off*, or followed by *rid*. Neuterly, to depart from a place, or arrive at any state or posture by degrees, with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. To fall; to come by accident, used with *among*. "Two or three men are got among them." TATLER. To force or find a passage, used with *in*. To move, or remove to a certain place, used with adverbs of place, or motion. To ascend, used with *up*. To have recourse to, used with *into*. "Lying is so cheap a cover for any miscarriage — a child can scarce be kept from *getting into* it." LOCKE. To become by any act what one was not before. "Bathes and gets drunk." DRYDEN. Used with *off*, to escape from any danger. Used with *over*, to surmount, or conquer; to extricate one's self from any obstacle or impediment which hinders from action, or involves the mind in perplexity. Used with *up*, to rise from a seat, or a bed.

GET'TER, S. one that procures or obtains. One who begets.

GET'TING, S. the act of obtaining. In commerce, gain or profit.

GEW'GAW, S. (*gewagharw*, Brit. to be empty. *Gegaf*, Sax. trifles.) a showy, empty trifle; a bauble, or splendid play-thing.

GEW'GAW, *adj.* splendidly trifling; though showy and gaudy, yet of no value." See the poor *gewgaw* happiness of Feliciano." LAW.

GHA'ST'FUL, *adj.* (of *gast*, Sax. a ghost or spectre, and *ful*, Sax.) dreary; dismal, or melancholy, applied to the mind or to place. Appearing dismal, melancholy, or like a ghost; applied to the person.

GHA'ST'LINESS, S. horror appearing on the countenance. Dismal paleness, like a ghost.

GHA'ST'LY, *adj.* (of *gast*, Sax. a ghost, and *ly*, of *lite*, Sax. implying manner, or resemblance) like a ghost, with horror and dread painted on the countenance. Dreadful; horrible; shocking. "Mangled with *ghastly* wounds." MILTON.

GHA'ST'NESS, S. (from *gast*, Sax. a ghost, and *ness*, of *neffe*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) see GHA'STLINESS. "Do you perceive the *ghastness* of the eye." SHAK.

GHERKIN, S. (*gurcke*, Teut. a cucumber) a pickled cucumber. SKINNER.

To GHE'SS, *v. n.* (see GUESS. Though this manner of spelling has been by critics reckoned the most proper, yet *gues* has universally prevailed) to conjecture. To imagine; to form an idea of something absent and extremely uncertain.

GHO'ST, S. (*gast*, Sax. a soul, spectre, or spirit. *Gheft*, Belg. *geyst*, Teut.) the soul of man. A spirit or spectre, seen after the death of a person. When joined with *Holy*, it implies the third person of the Holy Trinity, otherwise termed the *Spirit*, as this word likewise signifies. "And he *geseah godes Gast*." Matt. iii. 16. "Fullath on *balgum Gaste*." ver. 11. "The *balgum Gaster*." Matt. xxviii. 18. Saxon transl. To this agrees the Gothic version. "*Ab-min weihama*." To give up the ghost, is to expire; to die; or to yield our soul into the hands of him that gave it.

To GHO'ST, *v. a.* to appear to a person after death. To haunt. "Julius Cæsar — who, at Philippi, the good Brutus *ghosted*." SHAK.

GHO'STLINESS, S. spiritualness; the quality of relating to the spirit or to the soul.

GHO'ST'LY, *adj.* spiritual, or relating to the soul; opposed to carnal or secular.

GIALINA, S. (Ital.) earth of a bright gold colour, very fine, found in the kingdom of Naples, and in great request among painters.

GIANT, S. (*geant*, Fr. *gigas*, Sax. Lat. and Gr. of *γῆ*, *ge*, Gr. the earth, and *γενᾶω*, to beget; being usually called the sons of the earth) a person of uncommon height of stature; it is noted that the ideas of pride, brutality and wickedness are associated with this word, both in our own language and that of scripture.

GIANTESS, S. (of *giant*, and *esse*, a feminine termination from the Saxons) a woman of more than natural height; a woman-taller than the rest of her sex naturally are.

GIANTLIKE, **GIANTLY**, *adj.* (of *giant* and *like*, from *lice*, Sax. implying manner or resemblance) resembling a giant in tallness. Figuratively, any thing of enormous bulk, or exceeding great.

GIANTSHIP, S. the character of a giant. One that has the qualities of a giant.

GIBBE, S. (of uncertain etymology; we have, however, *gebde*, Sax. bent) any worn-out animal. "A bat; a gibbe." SHAK. and HANMER. Obsolete.

To **GIBBER**, *v. n.* (from *jabber*, according to Johnson; *gabberen*, Belg. *gabb*, Run. sport.) to speak in an inarticulate or unintelligible manner.

GIBBERISH, S. (derived by Skinner from *gaber*, Fr. to cheat, imagined by others to be corrupted from *jabber*. Johnson, as it was formerly written *gebrish*, supposes it to be derived from or allude to the chemical cant of *Gheber* and his followers. Those who do not approve of these conjectures, may remember, that *gabb*, Run. implies sport, and may have given rise to this word) cant; the private language of rogues, gypsies, &c. Words derived from no language, and having no meaning.

GIBBET, S. (Fr. *guibeta*, Ital.) a gallows; or a cross post whereon malefactors are executed, or hung in chains. Any perpendicular beams crossed at the top.

To **GIBBET**, *v. a.* to hang, or expose on a gibbet. To hang upon a beam, which crosses another, standing upright.

GIBBIER, S. (Fr.) game or wild fowl. "The fowl and 'gibbier' are tax free." ADDIS. Not in use.

GIBBOSITY, S. (*gibbosité*, Fr.) the quality of rising in a bump, or a protuberance, above the rest of a surface. A prominence. Convexity. "The gibbosity of the inter-jacent water." RAY.

GIBBOUS, S. (*gibbeux*, Fr. *gibbus*, Lat.) swelling or rising above the other parts of a surface. Convex; rising in knobs. Crookbacked.

GIBBOUSNESS, S. convexity; prominence. See **GIBBOSITY**.

GIBCAT, S. (See **GIBBE**) a old worn-out cat. "I am as 'melancholy as a gib-cat.'" SHAK.

To **GIBE**, *v. n.* (*gaber*, old Fr. *gabberen*, Belg. to sneer; *gabb*, Run. sport) to sneer in a contemptuous manner. Actively, to deride; to mock; to treat with scorn; to taunt.

GIBE, S. a taunt; sneer; or expression of ridicule joined with contempt.

GIBER, S. a sneerer; one who ridicules or sneers another.

GIBGLY, *adv.* in a contemptuous, ridiculing, or sneering manner.

GIBLET, S. (*giblot*, Sax. cut into pieces for sacrifice. Minshew derives it from *goblets* of *gob*, old Fr. an offal, and Junius from *gibier*, Fr. game) the offal parts of a fowl; particularly those of a duck or goose, which are cut off before they are roasted, consisting of the head or neck, part of the wings, gizzard, heart, liver, and legs.

GIDDILY, *adv.* with the appearance of external things, turning round though at rest: With a swimming in the head. Figuratively, without steadiness, or forethought. Rashly.

GIDDY, *adj.* (*gidi*, Sax. *giddian*, Sax. to sport or trifle) having a swimming in the head, whereby external things, though at rest, seem to turn round. Figuratively, a swift whirling motion, which may cause giddiness. Changeable, inconstant, unsteady; that which causes giddiness either by its circular motion, or its excessive height. Heedless, rash, or wanting caution. Tottering. Intoxicated, or elated too much with success or praise.

GIDDY-BRAINED, *adj.* careless; thoughtless; rash; or undertaking a thing without weighing its consequences.

GIDDY-HEADED, *adj.* without thought, caution, steadiness, or constancy.

GIDDY-PACED, *adj.* moving like one that has a swimming in the head. Figuratively, rash; heedless: Thoughtless. "Of these more brisk and giddy-paced times." SHAK.

GIER-EAGLE, S. (of *gyer*, Teut. or *ghier*, Belg. a vulture) a particular kind of eagle resembling a vulture in its rapacity. It is sometimes spelt *jer-eagle*.

GIFT, S. (Sax. *giot*, M. *gafa*, Run.) something bestowed on another without price or exchange. The act of giving. When applied to the deity, an offering, or oblation. In a bad sense a bribe, or present made use of to corrupt a judge, &c. Any power, or peculiar talent and faculty, so called because given, or implanted in our nature, not acquired by art. "He who has the gift of ridicule." *Spect.* N^o. 291.

GIFTED, *adj.* given, or bestowed, not acquired by labour. "With my heaven gifted strength." MILT. *Samson*. Endowed with extraordinary powers. Possessed with a vain imagination of being inspired, used ironically. "Two of 'their gifted brotherhood.'" DRYD.

GIG, S. (*kugel*, Teut. *kogbel*, Belg. a ball) a small top made of horn, which is kept spinning by whipping it with a leather thong, or a dry'd eel-skin. A small fiddle: From *gigia*, M. *giga*, Ital. *geige*, Teut. *gige*, Dan.

GIGANTIC, S. (*gigantis* genitive of *gigas*, Lat.) resembling a giant: Of an enormous size. Figuratively, exceedingly wicked.

To **GIGGLE**, *v. n.* (the *g* is pronounced hard, from *gicbel*, Teut. or as Skinner supposes, from the sound) to be inclined to laugh. To laugh at trifles.

GIGGLER, S. (the *g* is pronounced hard) one who bursts into laughter at the least trifle. One very much inclined to laughter.

GIGLET, S. (*geagl*, Sax. *geyl*, Belg. *gillet*, Scot.) a wanton, lascivious girl. "To be the pillage of a giglet 'wench.'" SHAK.

GIGOT, S. (Fr. *gigotto*, Ital.) the hip joint.

To **GILD**, *v. a.* (preter *gilded*, or *gilt*, of *gyldan*, Sax. *gille*, preter *gillie*, M.) to wash over with liquid, or cover with leaf, gold. Figuratively, to cover with any thing of a yellow colour; to adorn with sunshine, or lustre. To brighten. Used with *over*, to recommend a thing, or hide its defects by some additional ornament; alluding to the method of apothecaries who cover their pills with gold leaf, in order to render them more pleasing to the eye.

GILDER, S. one who covers the surface of any body with gold. A coin valued from one Shilling and sixpence to two shillings, from *ghield*, Dan. *gelt*, Teut. Money.

GILDING, S. gold laid or stuck on any surface, by way of ornament. The act of covering with gold.

GILL, S. (*gil*, M. a cleft, or chink, *agulla*, Span. *gula*, Lat.) the apertures on each side of the head of fish, which they breath through, instead of their mouths, as is observed by *Galen de usu Partum*, l. 6. c. 9. and by *Plin.* l. 9. c. 8. the former of whom gives us a short but admirable description of their construction. The red flap which hangs down from the beak of a fowl, or fleshy excrescence under the chin of a man. A liquid measure containing the fourth part of a pint; from *gilla*, low Lat. A woman or female companion, from *Gillian*, the old English way of writing Julian, or *Juliana*. "Each Jack with his Gill." BEN. JONSON. In botany, the plant called ground-ivy. Like-wise ale wherein ground-ivy has been steeped.

GILLY-FLOWER, S. (corrupted from *July-flower*, so called from the month it blows in) in botany, the *Dianthus*, under which genus are included, pinks, carnations and the sweet-william; but the term is vulgarly applied to that species called the *clove July-flower*.

GILT, S. (from *gild*) gold laid on any surface. Figuratively, golden show; or splendour. "When thou wast in 'thy gilt and thy perfume.'" SHAK.

GILT, *part.* of *gild*.

GILT-HEAD, S. the name of a sea fish.

GILT-TAIL, S. a worm so called from its yellow tail.

GIM, *adj.* (*gim*, Sax. a jewel or precious stone) neat; spruce, well dressed: an old word, which seems now reviving.

GIMCRACK, or **GIMCRANK**, S. (of *gim*, spruce or neat, and *kranch*, Teut. an engine, or machine, supposed by Skinner, to be derived from *gin*, a contraction of *engine*, &c.) a slight piece of mechanism, more curious than useful.

GIMLET, S. (the *g* is pronounced hard, of *giblet*, Fr. signifying the same. *Gimbelete*, Fr. a dry sweetmeat long and round; as the English word is still pronounced like it, it seems derived from the latter rather than the former word) a borer with a kind of worm or screw at the end.

GIMMAL, S. (supposed by Skinner and Ainsworth to be derived from *gimellus*, Lat. and to be applied only to something consisting of two parts corresponding to and resembling each other; but by Johnson to be gradually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*) a curious piece of machinery or clock-work. "By some odd gimmal, or device, their arms are set, like clocks, still to strike on." SHAK. Obsolete.

GIMMER, *S.* (see **GIMMAL**) a movement; a part of a machine. Machinery. "The *gimmers* of the world hold together, not so much by geometry, as natural magic." **MORE**.

GIMP, *S.* (see **GIM**. *Gimp*, in old English is neat, spruce) a kind of filk-twist, or open lace.

GIN, *S.* (contracted from *engine*) a trap or snare. A pump worked by wheels. A distilled liquor drawn from juniper-berries, &c. contracted from *Geneva*.

GINGER, *S.* (*gengero*, *zenzero*, *gengifir*, *Sax.* *gengebro*, or *zenzero*, *Ital.* *gingembre*, *Fr.* *zinziber*, *Lat.*) an aromatic root, of a yellow colour, a very hot and pungent taste, used in cookery, as a spice, by apothecaries as a medicine, and brought from Calcut in the East-Indies. In botany, it is styled by Linnaeus, the *amomum*. Its flowers are collected in a scaly spike, having each a double spathe or sheath; the outer sheath loosely covering the scale, and the inner encompassing the tube and parts of generation. The flower is of one leaf, tubulous below, but divided into three parts at the brim. In its bosom is situated an oblong thick nectarium. From the tube arise two slender stamina, crowned with thick, short summits: The germen is round, situated under the receptacle of the flower, supports a single stile as long as the tube, crowned with a hairy stigma, and afterwards becomes an oval three cornered seed vessel, opening in three parts, and containing seeds. Though placed by Linnaeus in his first class; yet, it more properly belongs to his second, as the flowers have two stamina, one of which is joined to the upper segment of the flower; but soon losing its summit appears to be only a segment. The species are three.

GINGERBREAD, *S.* a kind of bread made of flour sweetened with treacle, and mixed with ginger, and aromatic seeds.

GINGERLY, *adv.* (*gingre*, *Sax.* younger; because weaker than those who are more advanced in years) in a soft, tender, cautious, and slow manner, for fear of breaking or hurting on account of the weakness of its form, or the neatness of its make. "What is't that you — took up so *gingerly*." **SHAK.**

GINGERNESS, *S.* caution, tenderness, or slowness in handling, for fear of hurting or soiling. Niceness.

GINGIVAL, *adj.* (*gingiva*, *Lat.* the gums) belonging to the gums. "The occlude appulse, especially the *gingival*." **HOLDER**.

GINGLE, *v. n.* (formed from the sound) to have a sharp noise, applied to that made by several pieces of money shook together. Actively, to shake any pieces of money, or metal together, so as to make them sound. Figuratively, to make a disagreeable sound by words ending the same syllables, applied to stile.

GINGLE, *S.* the sound made by several pieces of money, or metal shook together. Figuratively, the sound made by several words or periods ending with the same letters or syllables.

GINGLYMOID, *adj.* (of *γινγλυμος*, *gigglumos*, *Gr.* and *ιδος*, *idos*, *Gr.* a shape, or form) resembling, or approaching to a *ginglymus*.

GINNET, *S.* (*γιννος*, *ginnos*, *Gr.*) a nag; a mule, or degenerated breed. From hence some derive, but erroneously, a Spanish *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

GINGLYMUS, *S.* (*Lat.* *γινγλυμος*, *gigglumos*, *Gr.* a hinge) in anatomy, a kind of articulation, or joint, whose motion resembles that of a hinge.

GINSENG, *S.* (*Chin.* the figure of a man, so called from the shape of its root) a root, lately brought from China, into Europe, of a brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within, so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent; its taste is acrid, spicy, and somewhat bitter, its smell agreeable, aromatic, but not very strong. It is valued so highly by the Chinese, that they sell it for three times its weight in silver: Europeans esteem it a good medicine in vertiges, convulsions, and nervous complaints, and recommend it as one of the best restoratives known. Its dose is from ten to twenty grains in powder, and from one drachm to two to a pint, in infusion.

TO GIP, *v. a.* to take out the guts of herrings. **BAILEY**.

GIPSY, *S.* (corrupted from Egyptian, for when they first appeared in Europe, they declared, and perhaps truly, according to Johnson, they were driven from Egypt by the Turks; who adds, they are now mingled with all nations) a vagabond, of a natural particular dark complexion, who pretends to tell future events, by palmistry or physiognomy. Figuratively, used to imply a person of a dark complexion; or a woman of great craftiness and cunning.

GIRASOLE, *S.* (*girafol*, *Fr.*) in botany, the herb turnsole. In jewelery, the opal stone.

TO GIRD, *v. a.* (preter, *girded*, or *girt*; part. pass. *girt*, of *gird*, or *gyrdan*, *Sax.* *gorden*, *Belg.* *gurten*, *Teut.* *gyrter*, *Dan.*) to bind round. To fasten by binding round. Figuratively, to invest, or cloath. To reproach; an unusual sense. "He will not spare to *gird* the gods." **SHAK.** To inclose, incircle. "The Nyscian isle — *girt* with the river Triton." *Par. R.* Neuterly, used with *at*, to reproach, to cast a reproach, or break a scornful jest on a person. "Men of all sorts take a private *gird* at me." **SHAK.** This sense is obsolete.

GIRD, *S.* a twitch, or pang, alluding to pain or sensation, caused by a girdle drawn tight on a sudden. "Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges, which the atheist feels." **TILLOTS.**

GIRDER, *S.* in architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor, its end is fastened into the summers or breast-summers, and supporting the joists which are framed into it.

GIRDLE, *S.* (*girdl*, *gyrdl*, *Sax.* *gerdel*, *Belg.* *gurtel*, *Teut.*) any thing or bandage drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled. Figuratively, an inclosure or circumference. "Within the *girdle* of these walls." **SHAK.** The equator, a great circle surrounding the world like a girdle. "Under the *girdle* of the world." **BAC.**

TO GIRDLE, *v. a.* to encompass and surround as with a girdle. "The gentle babes *girdling* one another — within their innocent alabaster arms." **SHAK.** To inclose, shut in, or environ. "O thou wall — that *girdlest* in those wolves." **SHAK.**

GIRDLBELT, *S.* a belt worn round the waist.

GIRDLER, *S.* one who makes belts or girdles.

GIRE, *S.* (*gyrus*, *Lat.*) a circle made by a thing in motion. Wants authority.

GIRL, *S.* (as this word is pronounced by Londoners *gurl*, it seems to point out its origin to be that of *gagl*, *Isl.* a worthless woman; the Saxon has *gæglberrnesse*, for wantonness, the characteristic foible of a girl, and *girlan*, or *gyrlan*, clothed or dressed; which alludes to another foible, not less remarkable in young women. Dr. Hickeys derives it from *karlima*, *Isl.* a woman, but as most of the derivations of this word are only conjectures, we have offered the former ones as such, and doubt not but we shall be indulged the same liberty as our predecessors) a young female, or woman; applied to one who is playful, giddy, and thoughtless, not arrived to years of discretion, or not acting with that reserve, which a person of discretion ought.

GIRLISH, *adj.* like a girl, or one who is not arrived to years of discretion. Wanton, playful, or giddy.

GIRLISHLY, *adj.* in a wanton, playful, giddy, or thoughtless manner, applied to females.

TO GIRN, *v. a.* (corrupted of *grin*) still used in Scotland; implying, to behave in a surly, crabbed, or capricious manner.

GIRROCK, *S.* a kind of fish.

GIRT, participle passive of **GIRD**.

TO GIRT, *v. a.* (from *gird*. "An improper word." **JOHNSON**) to gird; to surround or encircle. "The radiant line that *girts* the globe." **TICKEL.**

GIRT, *S.* (from *girt*, the verb, or *gird*, *gurt*, *Belg.*) a band which goes under or round a horse's belly, and fastens the saddle, or a burthen on its back. In surgery, a circular bandage with a bolster in the middle. "The most common bandage is by that of the *girt*." **WISEM.**

GIRTH, *S.* (from *good*) the band by which the saddle is fastened upon a horse. The circumference or measure of a person's waist, so called because found by means of a girt or band put round it.

TO GIRTH, *v. a.* to put on, or bind with a girth.

TO GISE, *v. a.* (*gisel*, *Sax.* an hostage, *gift*, *Sax.* a guest) to let out land, or graze ground, not with one's own stock, but that of another person. A Saxon word.

GISLE, *S.* used in the composition of names, which signifies a pledge, pawn, or hostage, thus *gislebert*, of *gisel*, *Sax.* an hostage, and *bert*, *Sax.* bright or illustrious, signifies an illustrious hostage. *Fredgisle*, of *fred*, *Sax.* peace, and *gisle*, *Sax.* a pledge, signifies a pledge of peace.

GITH, *S.* (*githern*, *Sax.*) an herb called Guinea pepper.

TO GIVE, *v. a.* (preter, *gave*, participle passive, *given*, from *gisfan*, *Sax.* *gheven*, *Belg.* *geben*, *Teut.*) to present or confer on another without receiving any thing in exchange. To transmit, communicate, or impart from one self to another by hand, speech, or writing. To assign to put into a person's possession; to consign. Used with *for*, to exchange one thing for another. Used with *on*, to listen, or attend to what a person says. "What

"he gave no ear." BAC. To expose without restraint. "Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair." DRYD. To grant; to permit as a favour. "'Tis given me once again to behold my friend." ROWE. Followed by *way*, to yield without resistance, or denial. To enable, used chiefly in poetry. "Give the flowers to blow." Applied to speaking, to utter or pronounce. "The first that gives this sentence." SHAK. To show, alluding to the product of an arithmetical calculation, which is expressed by this word. "This instance gives the impossibility of an eternal existence in any thing essentially alterable." HALE. "Divided by the number—gives 424 men." ARBUTHN. To offer. "To give no offence." BURNET. Used with *out*, to open a passage for, or make a thing come out. "Ripping their rinds gives out their smell." BACON. Used with *to*, to addict, apply, or habituate. "Given to pleasure." BACON. Followed by *for*, to abandon, resign or yield up. "Virgine given for lost." MILT. When *for* is understood it implies to suppose, to conclude, or give over. "All gave you lost." GARTH. Used with *away*, to make over, or transfer to another. Sometimes used to express a prodigal transferring of property, without receiving an equivalent. Used with *back*, to restore, or return, to make a thing public; to tell to another. Used with *hand*, to yield or consent to, including a tacit acknowledgment of preeminence. Used with *over*, to quit, leave, or cease from an action or practice; but when followed by *to* or *unto*, to be strongly addicted, attached or habituated to. "Had given themselves over unto all manner of vice." GREW. Joined to *out*, to proclaim; publish; or utter. To spread a false report or rumour. Used with *up*, to resign, quit, yield, abandon, or deliver. Neuterly, to rush forwards, to attack or make an assault, used with *on* or *upon*, in imitation of *donner*, Fr. to charge an enemy, which Johnson says is not to be adopted. "The enemy gives on with fury." DRYD. To grow moist; to melt; to thaw; and figuratively to relent. Used with *in*, to retreat; to give way; to go back. "The Scots battalion was forced to give in." HAYW. Used with *into*, to comply with; to assent to; to yield to; to adopt or embrace. Used with *off*, to cease, or forbear an action. Used with *over*, to cease from an act; to leave off. Used with *out*, to publish or proclaim; to cease from a contest, to yield. Used with *way*, or *place*; to yield without resistance, to fall back or make room.

GIVER, S. one that lets another have a thing without receiving any thing in return.

GIZZARD, S. (*gesser*, Fr. *gigeria*, Lat. it is pronounced *gizzern* in Lincolnshire, and written so by Dr. More) a strong muscular stomach in birds, wherein their meat by means of stones which they swallow, is ground in pieces, as if on a mill. This contrivance of the Divine architect in animals that have no teeth to comminute their food before they swallow, deserves our admiration and praise. Figuratively used for the stomach in human creatures, whence to *grumble in the gizzard*, is applied to those who are dissatisfied, discontented, or cannot digest something they are required to comply with.

GLACIATION, S. (*glacies*, Lat. ice, *glacer*, Fr.) the act of turning into ice. Ice. "Hail, which is also a glaciation." BROWN.

GLACIS, S. (Fr.) in fortification, a sloping bank, usually applied to that which reacheth from the parapet of the covered way to the counterscarp or level on the side of the field. See Plate III. facing FORTIFICATION.

GLAD', adj. (*glade*, *glæd*, Sax. *glad*, Dan. *gladur*, Run. *glæde*, preter. of *gled*, Isl. to rejoice) cheerful; gay; rejoicing at some good which has happened either to ourselves or others. Used generally with *of*, and sometimes with *at* or *with*, before the cause of joy, expressing or occasioning gladness. "Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers." POPE. Figuratively, used for any thing which appears, fertile, bright, or showy. "The solitary place shall be glad for them." *Ijai*. xxxv.

To GLAD', v. a. (*glæd*, Isl. preter, *glæde*, *gladian*, Sax. *glæder*, Dan.) to make a person joyful; to excite a sensation of pleasure; to cheer.

To GLAD'DEN, v. a. to cheer; to affect with a sensation of pleasure or delight.

GLAD'DER, S. one who raises delight and pleasure. "Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron." DRYD.

GLADE, S. (*glod*, Dan. *glædur*, plural of *glood*, Isl. *gleed*, old Eng. a hot coal, whence *glowan*, Sax. to be hot or shine) a lawn or opening in a wood. A passage through a wood made by lopping off the branches of trees.

GLADEN, GLADDER, S. (*gladius*, Lat.) swordgrafs. In botany, a general name of plants with a broad blade.

Nº. XXXVII.

GLADIA'TOR, S. (Lat. *gladiator*, Fr.) a person who used to fight with a naked sword in the publick shews at Rome. Figuratively, a prize fighter; a sword player.

GLADLY, adv. in a joyful or cheerful manner. In such a manner as would communicate pleasure or delight.

GLAD'NESS, S. a sensation of joy or delight, arising at the prospect of success, or from the actual possession of good.

GLAD'SOME, adj. delighted, pleased; causing joy; having the appearance of gaiety.

GLAD'SOMELY, adv. with some sensation of delight or pleasure.

GLAD'SOMENESS, S. gaiety. A slight sensation of joy or delight.

GLAI'RE, S. (*glare*, Sax. amber. *glar*, Dan. *glafs*. *glair*, Fr. *glarea*, Lat.) the white of an egg. A kind of halbert.

To GLAI'RE, v. a. (*glairer*, Fr.) to varnish, or smear with the white of an egg; used by book-binders.

GLAN'CE, S. (*glants*, Belg. *glantz*, Teut.) a sudden shoot or beam of light or splendour. A stroke or dart of light. Figuratively, a snatch of sight; a quick view; perhaps from *glænce*, Sax. pride; this being a proper expression of it.

To GLAN'CE, v. a. (*glantzen*, Teut. *glantsen*, Belg. *glantzer*, Dan.) to shoot a sudden ray of light or splendour. To fly off, or to strike, in a sloping manner. Figuratively, used with *at*, to hint at, or censure a person's faults by some oblique hints. Actively, to move quickly. Used with *eye*, to take a quick, slight, or transient view. To view obliquely. "Glancing an eye of pity on his losses." SHAK.

GLANC'INGLY, adv. in an oblique manner: transiently.

GLAND', S. (Fr. *glans*, *glandis*, Lat.) in anatomy, a soft spongy substance, which serves to separate a particular humour from the blood. A conglobate, and a conglomerate gland, are the two species into which they are divided, and may be found under the articles, CONGLOBATE and CONGLOMERATE.

GLAN'DERS, S. in farriery, a running of corrupt matter from the nose, differing in colour, according to the degree of malignity.

GLANDIFEROUS, adj. (of *glans*, Lat. an acorn, and *fero*, Lat. to bear) bearing acorns, mast, or fruit like acorns.

GLAN'DULE, S. (Fr. *glandula*, Lat.) in anatomy, a small gland; sometimes applied in the plural, to signify what are vulgarly called the almonds of the ear.

GLANDULO'SITY, S. a collection of glands.

GLAN'DULOUS, adj. (*glanduleux*, Fr. *glandulosus*, Lat.) pertaining, situated in, or having the nature of, the glands.

To GLARE', v. n. (*glæren*, Belg. *glar*, Isl. *glafs*) to shine so bright as to dazzle the eyes. Figuratively, to look sharp, or with piercing eyes. Also to shine with ostentation, or with a lustre too much laboured, applied to writings. Actively, to shoot such a splendour as the eye cannot bear; to flash. "Every eye — glar'd lightening." MILT.

GLARE', S. an overpowering, or dazzling lustre. A fierce piercing look. "A lion now he stalks with fiery glare." *Par. Lost*.

GLARE'OUS, adj. (*glaireux*, Fr. *glareosus*, Lat. see GLAIRE) consisting of viscous and transparent matter like the white of an egg.

GLAR'ING, part. (of *glare*) flagrant; enormous; applied to any very great crime.

GLASS', S. (*glas*, Sax. *glas*, Belg. Teut. and Isl. from *glas*, Brit. green. *klann*, Erl. which primarily signifies clear, and may be given to this substance on account of its transparency) an artificial substance made by fusing or melting fixed salts, flint, and sand together, with a vehement fire; transparent to the sight, ductile when hot, but not malleable. A glass vessel of any kind; particularly a cup, with a foot, to drink out of; hence figuratively, it is used for that quantity of liquor, which such a vessel contains. A glass to view ones face in. A perspective, or glass to view distant or near objects with. A glass made use of for measuring time, by means of sand which runs through a small aperture, and called an hour-glass. Used adjectively, for any thing made of glass.

To GLASS', v. a. to see as in a glass. To cover with, or case in glass; to glaze.

GLASS'-GAZING, adj. finical; or often contemplating himself in a looking-glass. "A — glass-gazing, super-serviceable, finical rogue." SHAK.

GLASS'-HOUSE, S. a house where glass is made and manufactured.

GLASS'-MAN, S. one who sells glass.

GLASS-METAL, S. glass in fusion.

GLASSWORT, S. (from *glas*, Sax. *glas* and *wort*, Sax. a plant) in botany, the *salicornia*, its empalement is permanent, and composed of five obtuse leaves; the flower has no petals, but five short stamina inserted in the divisions of the petals; the germen is globular, with a short pointed style, crowned by recurved stigmas, and becomes a globular capsule, with one cell, wrapped up in the empalement, and containing one large seed. The plants grow in marshy places on the sea coasts, and, being burnt, their ashes are used both in making soap and glass, whence the plant derives its name. From the ashes is extracted sal-kali, the process of which Miller describes in his *Gardner's Dictionary*, under the word *SALSOLA*. The country people call these herbs *help*. Linnæus places it in the sixth sect. of his fifth class, and Tournefort in the second sect. of his sixth. The species are five.

GLASSY, *adj.* partaking of the nature of glass; resembling glass in smoothness, lustre or bitterness.

GLASTENBURY, S. (*glastnburig*, Sax. from *burig*, Sax. a town, and *glastn*, glass, which latter name it derives from its situation in *Glastn-ey*, Sax. called *Inis Witem*, Brit. or glassy Island) a town in Somersetshire, almost encompassed with rivers, famous for a monastery, deriving its origin from Joseph of Arimathea, supposed to have been here; the walnut-tree, which never budded before the feast of St. Barnabas; the hawthorn-tree blooming on Christmas day; the burial place of king Arthur, which was discovered by means of the songs of the ancient bards in the reign of Hen. II. the pyramids near the church, one of which is said to have been twenty-six feet high; and the mineral spring, said to have been discovered by means of a dream, which happened to a poor man, whose condition stood in need of its salutary streams. It is distant 109 computed, and 121 measured miles from London.

GLASTENBURY-THORN, S. in botany, a variety of the common hawthorn, from which it differs in flowering twice a year; because, in mild seasons, it often flowers in November and December, and again at the usual time with the common sort; the stories told of its budding, blossoming, and fading on Christmas day, are censured by Miller as ridiculous, and having no foundation. Pity it is that Camden should have given us grounds to think he was of another opinion.

GLAUcoma, S. (Lat. of *γλαυκωμα*, *glaukoma*, Gr. of *γλαυκος*, *glaukos*, Gr. blueish or sea-green) in medicine, a disorder of the eye, wherein the crystalline humour is turned of a blueish or sea-green colour, and the sight diminished, but not destroyed.

GLAVE, S. (*glaiue*, Fr. *glais*, Brit. a hook, *glaiue*, Erf. a broad sword) a broad sword, or falchion. "With aged clubs and glaves." *Hudib.* Not in use.

To GLAVER, *v. n.* (*gleaw*, Sax. cunning, *gluvan*, Sax. to flatter. Still used in Scotland) to flatter or wheedle. "A glaving council." L'ESTRANGE. A low word; not in use, except in the North.

To GLAZE, *v. a.* (accidentally varied from *glass*) to furnish windows with glass. To cover with a substance resembling glass, like that with which potters cover their earthen ware, porcelain, &c. from *glaise*, Fr. potter's clay. To cover or overlay with something shining. "Sorrow's eye glaz'd with blinding tears." SHAK.

GLAZIER, S. one whose trade is to make glass windows. According to William of Malmesbury, they were first introduced into this island by Benedict bishop of Durham.

GLEAD, S. a buzzard, hawk, or kite, so called in Scotland.

GLEAM, S. (pronounced *gleem*, *leoma*, Sax. light, or a ray of light of *leoman*, Sax. to be light, or to shine) a sudden and transient shoot or ray of splendour; lustre; brightness.

To GLEAM, *v. n.* to shine with sudden and transient flashes. To shine.

GLEAMY, *adj.* flashing; darting sudden and transient flashes of light.

To GLEAN, *v. a.* (pronounced *green*) to collect what is scattered by those who carry in a harvest. To gather any thing thinly scattered. To collect from different places in a book, or from different authours.

GLEAN, S. a collection made by slow degrees and laborious application. "The gleans of yellow thyme distend his thighs." DRYD.

GLEANER, S. one who gathers after the reapers. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously. Figuratively, one who collects from different places in the same book, or from a variety of authours.

GLEANNING, S. the act of picking up corn scattered by

the husbandmen; the act of gathering any thing slowly and laboriously. The act of collecting from different authours, or from different places in the same book.

GLEBE, S. (*gleba*, Lat.) a clod; turf; foil; land. In natural history, a clod, or piece of stone or earth, frequently containing some metal or mineral. In law, church land, or land possessed as part of an ecclesiastical benefice.

GLEBOUS, *adj.* abounding in clods.

GLEBY, *adj.* abounding in clods. Figuratively, fertile, or fruitful. "Diffus'd o'er virtue's gleby land." PRIOR.

GLEDE, S. (*glida*, Sax.) a kite. "Ye shall not eat the glade." *Deutr.*

GLEE, S. (*glie*, Sax.) joy or mirth. "Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewell my glee." GAY.

GLEED, S. (*glood*, plural, *glædur*, Isl.) a hot glowing coal. Obsolete.

GLEEFUL, *adj.* full of joy; gay; cheerful. "Every thing doth make a gleeful boast." SHAK. Obsolete.

GLEEK, S. (*giig*, Sax. music, *gligman*, Sax.) a musician. "No money; but the gleeck; I'll give you the minstrel." SHAK.

To GLEEK, *v. a.* (*gligman*, Sax. a buffoon, *glig-gemer*, Sax. a jest) to sneer; to mimic. "To droll upon. "Gleecking or galling at this gentleman." SHAK. Obsolete in England, but still retained in Scotland, and signifies to spend time idly, with some mimicry and drollery.

To GLEEN, *v. n.* (perhaps either derived from, or a corruption of, *gleam*) to shine with heat, or polish. "Hard gleening armour." PRIOR.

GLEET, S. (written *glitt*, by Skinner, and derived from *gliden*, Belg. or *glidan*, Sax. to run slowly, or glide) the flowing or dripping of a humour from any wound. Usually applied to a flux of thin humour from the urethra.

To GLEET, *v. n.* to drop slowly, or ooze with a thin humour. Figuratively, to run slowly. "Gleet down the rocky caverns." CHEYNE.

GLEETY, *adj.* resembling a gleet. Thin and fanious, applied to humours.

GLEW, S. (*gew*, Brit. strong, *glud*, Brit. tenacious, or sticky, of *glynu*, Brit. to stick, *gluten*, Lat.) a viscid, tenacious matter, used as a cement to join divers things together. The common glew is made of the skins or hides of beasts; fish glew is made of the mucilaginous parts of a large fish, found chiefly in the Russian seas, and is what we call *ising-glass*.

GLIB, *adj.* (*glis*, Isl. smooth, *glid*, Sax. slippery) smooth; slippery; without any inequalities in the surface; formed so as to be easily moved. Smooth; voluble, applied to speech. "Hear, on the clergy how glib his tongue ran." SWIFT.

GLIB, S. a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes, worn by the ancient Irish.

GLIBLY, *adv.* (from *glib*, the adjective) smoothly; without any obstacle. "Slide glibly into detraction." *Gow. of the Tongue*.

GLIBNESS, S. smoothness; slipperiness. Such smoothness of surface that any thing will slip off, if there be the least inclination. Volubility, or easiness of motion, applied to the tongue.

To GLIDE, *v. n.* (*glidan*, Sax. *gliden*, Belg.) to flow, or pass gently, smoothly, or without any tumult. To move smoothly and slowly along.

GLIDE, S. a lapse. A sliding motion. The act of passing smoothly.

GLIKE, S. (see GLEEK) a sneer, or scoff. "The ballard's braves, and Charles's glikes." SHAK.

To GLIMMER, *v. n.* (*glimmer*, Dan. to shine, *glimen*, Belg. to glow) to shine faintly. To afford a faint light.

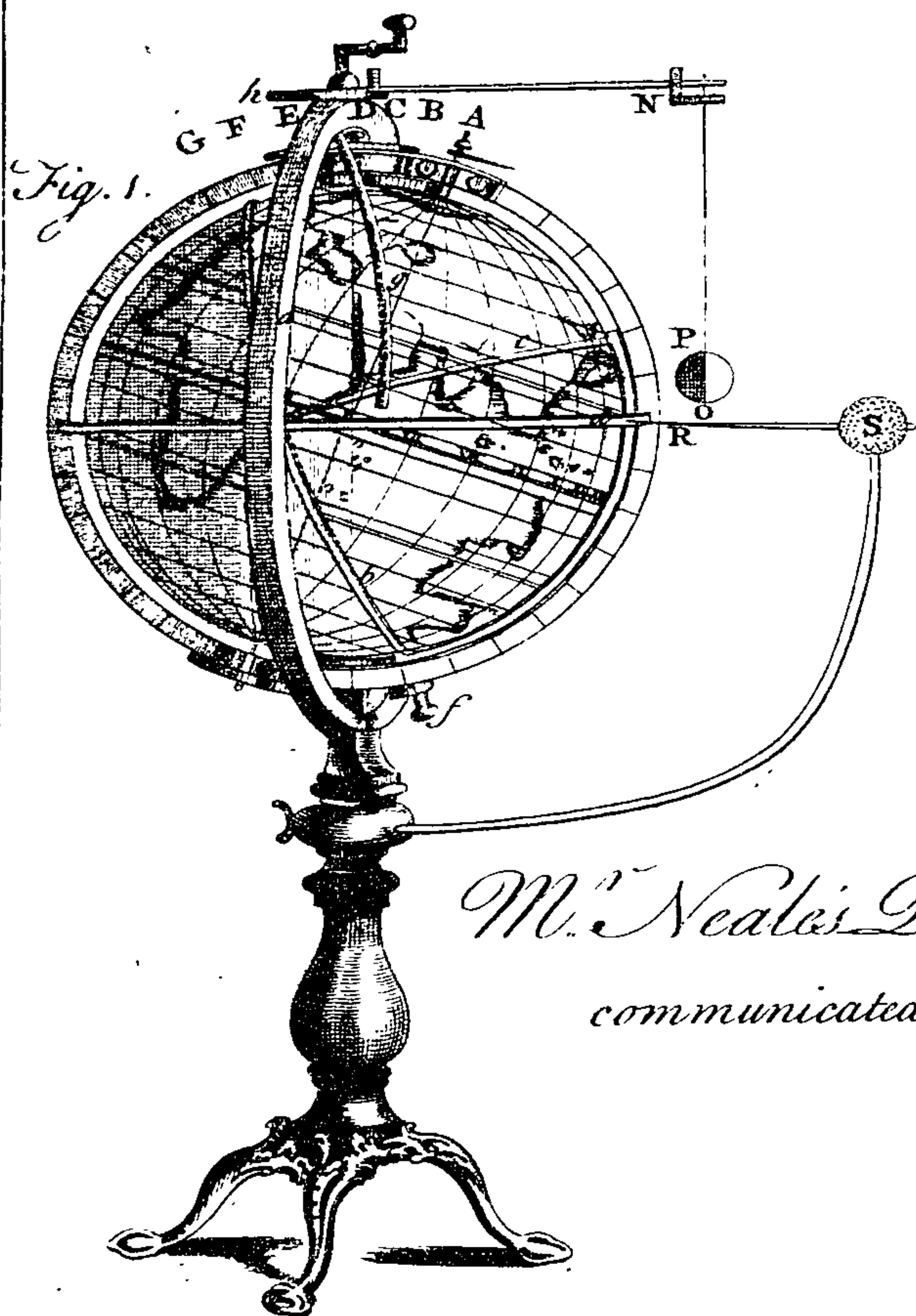
GLIMMER, S. a faint splendour, or dim light. A fossil lodged in sparry and stony bodies, so called from its shining.

GLIMMERING, S. an imperfect view. "Got a glimmering who they were." WOTTON. A faint resemblance. A trace. "There was a perceivable glimmering of the Jewish rites in it." SWIFT.

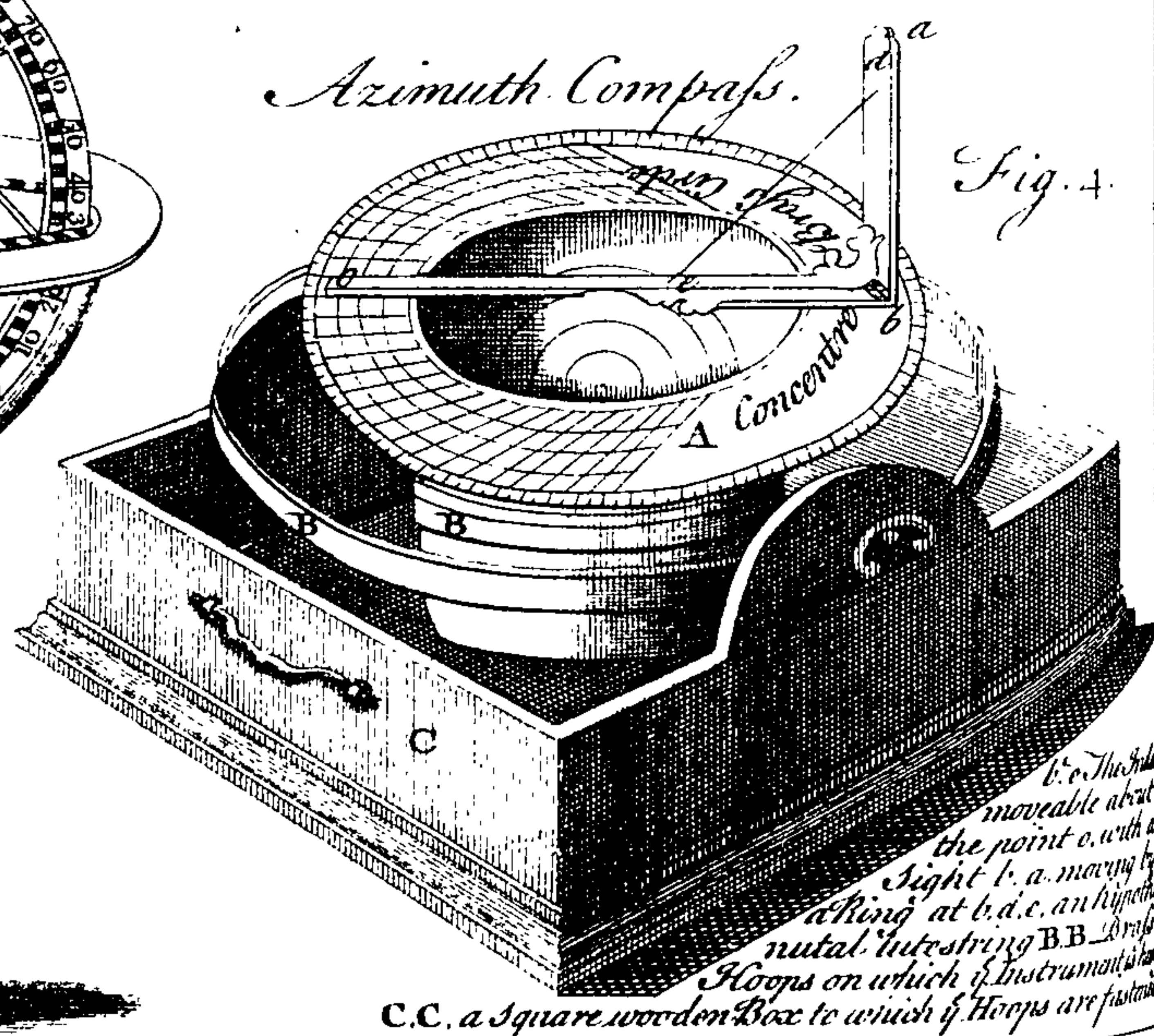
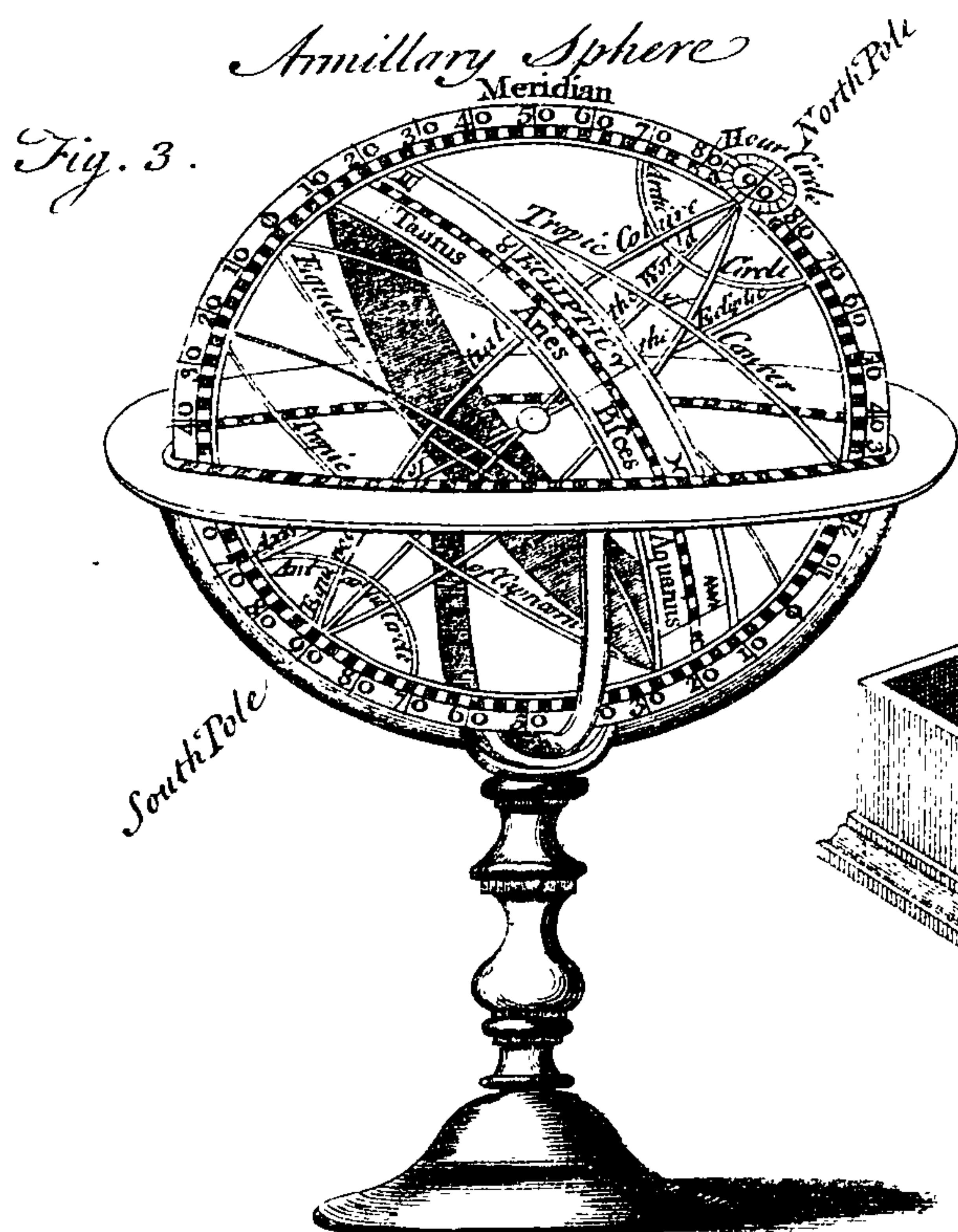
GLIMPSE, S. (*glimmer*, Dan. to shine, *glimmen*, Belg. to glow) a weak faint light. A sudden, or quick flashing light. "Light as the lightning glimpse they ran." *Par. Lost*. A transient lustre. A short and transitory view.

"Now by glimpse discern Ithuriel." *Par. Lost*. A short fleeting enjoyment. "That I should know glimpse of delight." PRIOR. A faint resemblance, or likeness. "No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of." SHAK.

To GLISTEN, *v. n.* (*glisfena*, Sax. glittering; *glitenn*, *glitnian*, Sax. to glitter. *glitnarg*, Sax. a glittering; *glitnan*,



M.^r Neale's Patent Globes.
communicated by the Patentee.



b.c. The instrument is moveable about the point c. with a sight l. a moving by which at b.d.e. an hypotenuse nutal line string B.B. is drawn
C.C. a Square wooden Box to which 4 Hoops are fastened

glitan, Teut. *gliften*, Belg. *gliftr*, Dan.) to shine with lustre or splendour.

GLISTER, S. see CLYSTER, which is the most proper spelling.

To GLIT'TER, *v. n.* (*glitenan*, *glittinian*, Sax. *glitzen*, Teut.) to shine with lustre or polish: To gleam. To appear pompous and splendid. "The most glittering temptations to discord." *Dec. of Piety*.

GLIT'TER, S. lustre; splendour; a shining or showy brightness.

GLIT'TERAND, *part.* (Sax.) shining; sparkling. A participle used by Chaucer and the old poets; but now obsolete: In Scotland indeed this participial ending is still in use.

GLIT'TERINGLY, *adv.* with a shining or sparkling lustre.

To GLOAR', *v. a.* (*glören*, Belg.) to squint; to look askew. In Scotland, to stare. "What a gloarand quean?"

To GLOAT', *v. n.* (perhaps a corruption of *gloar*) to look sideways at a person. To cast a stolen glance at a person. "Her deluding eyes to gloat for you." ROWE.

GLOBATED, *adj.* formed in the shape of a globe.

GLOBARD, S. (from *glow*) a glow-worm.

GLOBE', S. (Fr. *globe*, Lat.) a round body having every part of its surface equally distant from the center. The earth. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth, seas, &c. are depicted in their proper forms, magnitudes, size, and situations. To give an historical account of globe-making from the time of Archimedes to the present, though it would afford a variety of curious particulars, yet must be declined on account of our present brevity. But not to mention the improvements lately made in our own country by Mr. Neale the inventor of the *patent globes*, of which we have given an elegant description, would be thought an oversight. In the Plate facing AZIMUTH, fig. 1. *a* is a great circle fixed to the pedestal on which the terrestrial globe is hung, so as to turn round on the poles of the ecliptic in $365\frac{1}{4}$ rotations on its axis, and is always the solar horizon: *b* is a moveable circle, which, when set to the latitude of a given place, will cause the semicircle *c* to point out the zenith. *d* is the great circle to the annual index, which moves in $365\frac{1}{4}$ rotations of the globe, but a contrary way. *e* is the equinoctial, which is moveable to any degree of longitude. *f* is a screw by which the annual motion may be separated from the diurnal. *g* is a semicircle, which moves 90 deg. each way from the moon, and thereby becomes the lunar horizon for the N. hemisphere. N is a joint by which the moon hangs, reaching parallel to the ecliptic as at O. P is a cap which covers one half of the moon's body, to distinguish its phases, as it passes round between the earth and sun. *b* is an inclined plane which gives a backward motion to the wheel work, and shews the retrograde motion of the nodes. S is a ball representing the sun, which remains fixt, through its center runs a piece of steel called a pointer, which represents a direct ray from the sun, and by means of some wheel-work at the S. pole shows all the countries to which the sun is at any time vertical. As the construction of these globes is the only one which can give us a true description of the earth's annual motion, let us refer to the patentee's own lectures on their use. If the sun be in the N. tropic, this pointer will shew, as the globe is turned about, that a vertical ray represents a spiral line round the earth, from the tropic of Cancer to that of Capricorn, and then back again from Capricorn to Cancer, each line every day falling at the distance of seven minutes from that of the preceding day; and from hence a person may have a just idea of the cause of the variations of the seasons, from observing that the north pole recedes more and more from the sun, by the earth's advancing in its annual circuit. On the 10th of June, the pointer falls exactly on the tropic of Cancer, when, it will be observed, that all the countries on the N. of the equator have their days at the greatest length, and that this length increases in proportion to their distances from the equator. Hence we have an idea of the cause why the inhabitants within the arctic circle have no night, whilst the reverse happens to those in the antarctic. As the globe is turned round, we observe the pointer approaching the equator; and are not less delighted in seeing, as many degrees in the arctic circle roll below the horizon, as the pointer has receded from the aforementioned tropic, till it arrives at the equinoctial line; hence it will appear self-evident, why the days and nights are equal all the world over, by remarking that the S. pole, which, before, did not appear above the horizon, now shews itself even with it, while, at the same time the N. which before was elevated so

much above it, is now level with it, and the horizon, which, before cut the parallels of latitude or declination unequally, now bisects the same, and causes an equal distribution of light, throughout the globe. To stop our career; I cannot but observe the simplicity with which these several phenomena are illustrated, only by turning the winch at the top of the great circle *a*, and that a whole annual revolution is performed without rectifying the globe once; while on the common sort, which must be altered or rectified for every day, the sun's path appears to be in a right line, or in concentric circles, which is contrary to nature; and as we can arrive at no idea of the cause of the alteration of seasons or eclipses; the theory of the moon's motion or doctrine of the variation of the needle, &c. from them, though illustrated in a beautiful manner by those of Mr. Neale, we may be excused for wishing his merits more universally known, and recommending the patent globes, as preferable to all others. The celestial globe, contains the fixed stars at proportionable distances, together with the circles of the sphere.

That the reader may form a just conception of the nature of constructing the artificial globes, as well celestial, as terrestrial, we shall give them a description of those made from the two copper-plate prints facing GLOBE. Plate IV. Fig. 1. and 2. from which balls of two inches diameter are made. The process is as follows:

If the surface of the ball is one fourth of an inch in thickness, let a mould be turned in wood as nearly spherical, as may be of one inch and half diameter, for a two inch globe: Let the ball be well greased, then lay several layers of brown-paper, glewed to each other, over it, till it comes to one half of the difference between the size of the mould, and the intended size of the ball. When thoroughly dry cut it asunder, just on the equator, forming two hemispheres, as through C and D: After this, a piece of wood of the same length of the inside diameter, of the said hemispheres, is put in for the axis of the globe, each end being nailed to the centre of the hemispheres, which are immediately sowed fast together at the equator where they had before been cut to let the mould out. The whole then becomes a compleat ball again; after this a piece of round iron is driven into each end of the wood, as at E and F, which form the north and south polar axis of the globe, this done the brown-paper surface is plaistered over with a white mixture of whiting, water, and glew melted and incorporated together, which, when dry, is of a hard contexture. This when raised to a proper height above the paper, and pared in a steel semicircle of the size intended will reduce the whole ball to a compleat smooth surface, and at the same time form a perfect sphere, on which the papers taken from the plates aforesaid are laid; but as the several gores thereon do not extend beyond the polar circles, for the greater conveniency of laying them on the ball, the arctic, and antarctic circles are laid on entire as at G and H, and meet as caps at each end, to which all the rest unite.

The same process, with respect to the celestial, will produce the same effect, as may be seen by inspecting the plate Fig. 2.

GLOBE'-AMARANTH, S. in botany, the everlasting flower.

GLOBE'-DAISY, S. a kind of flower.

GLOBE'-FISH, S. a kind of round or orbicular fish.

GLOBE'-RANUNCULUS, S. a flower with single circumscribed leaves, like the *ranunculus*, having a cup or empalement with five small leaves of the same colour with the flower.

GLOBO'SE, *adj.* (*globosus*, Lat.) round or spherical.

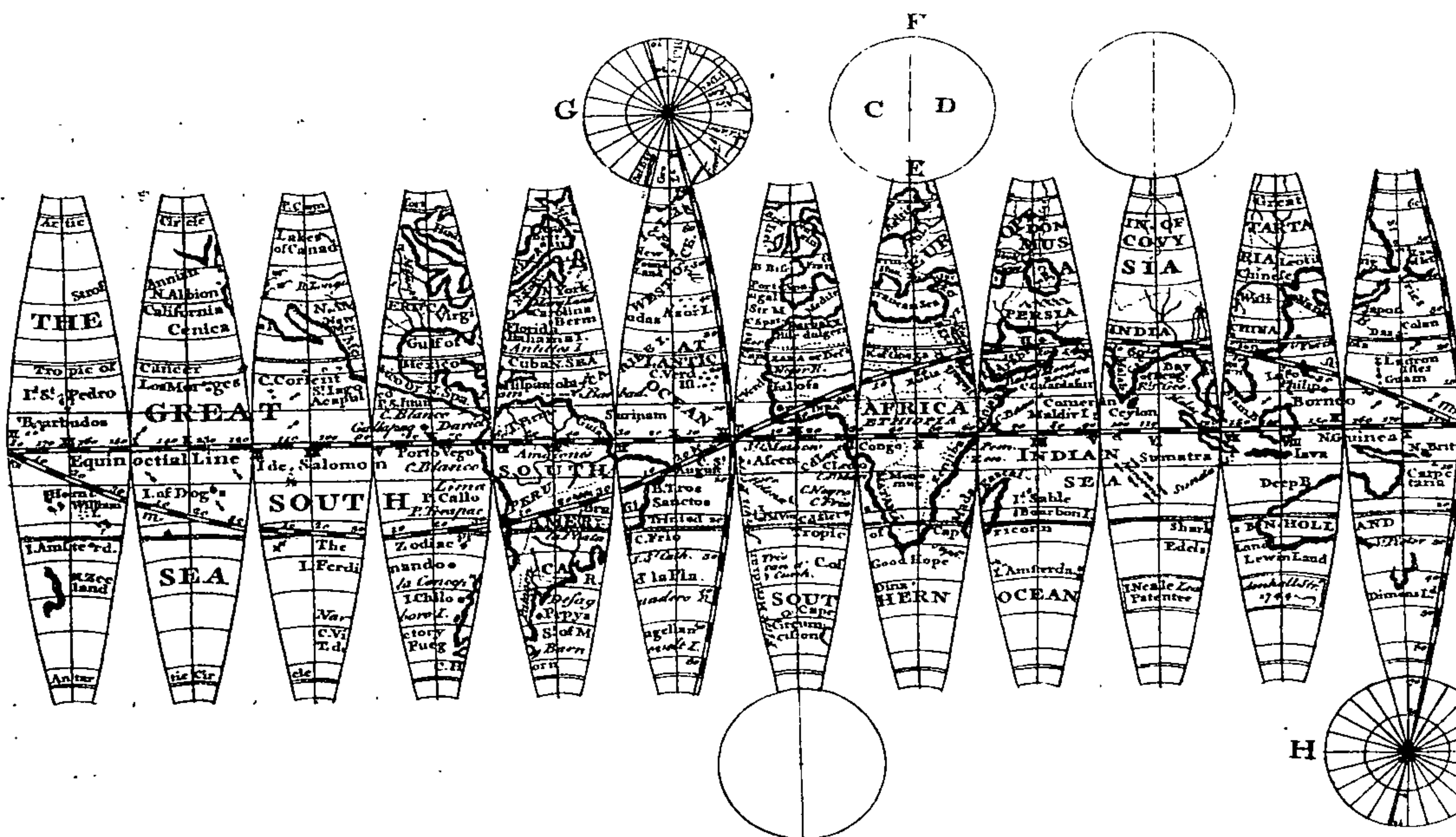
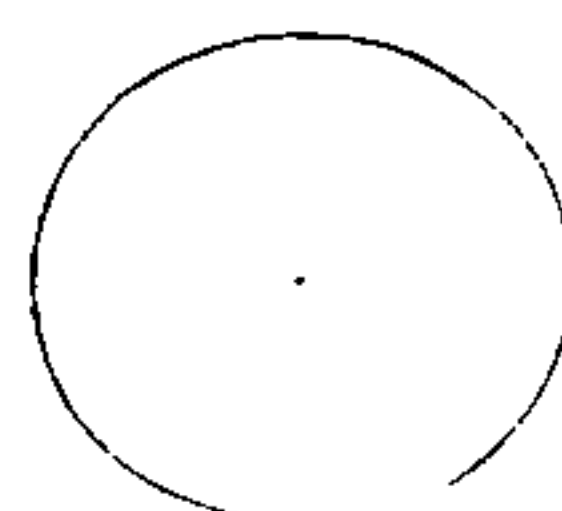
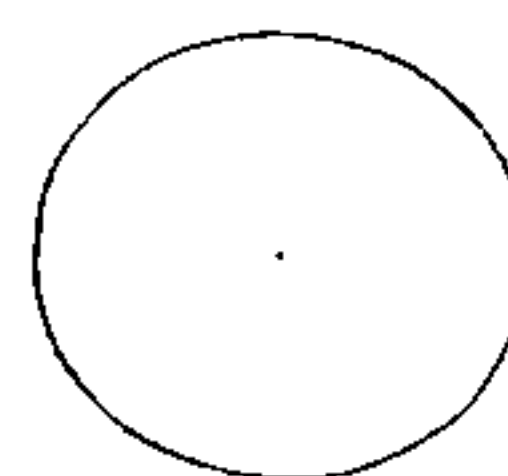
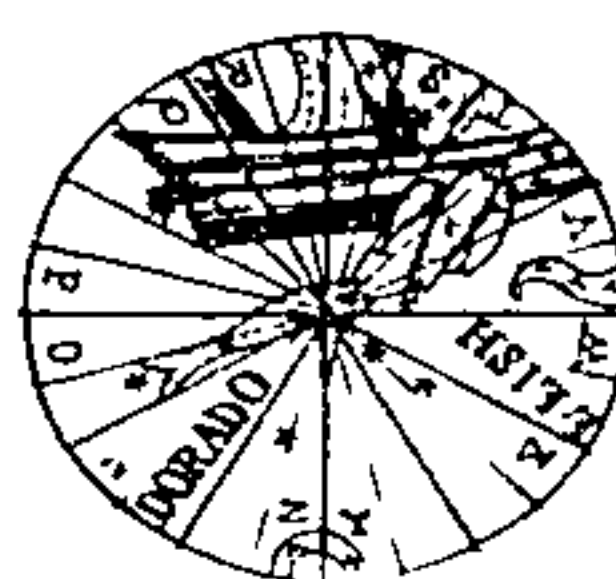
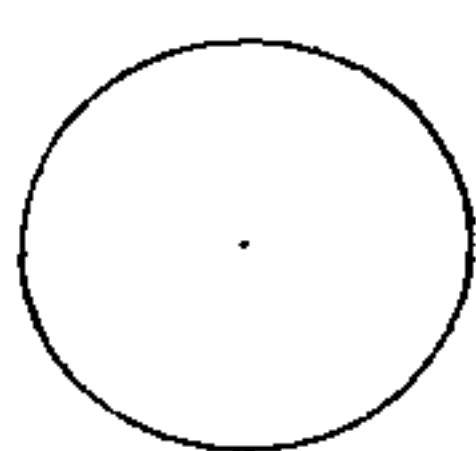
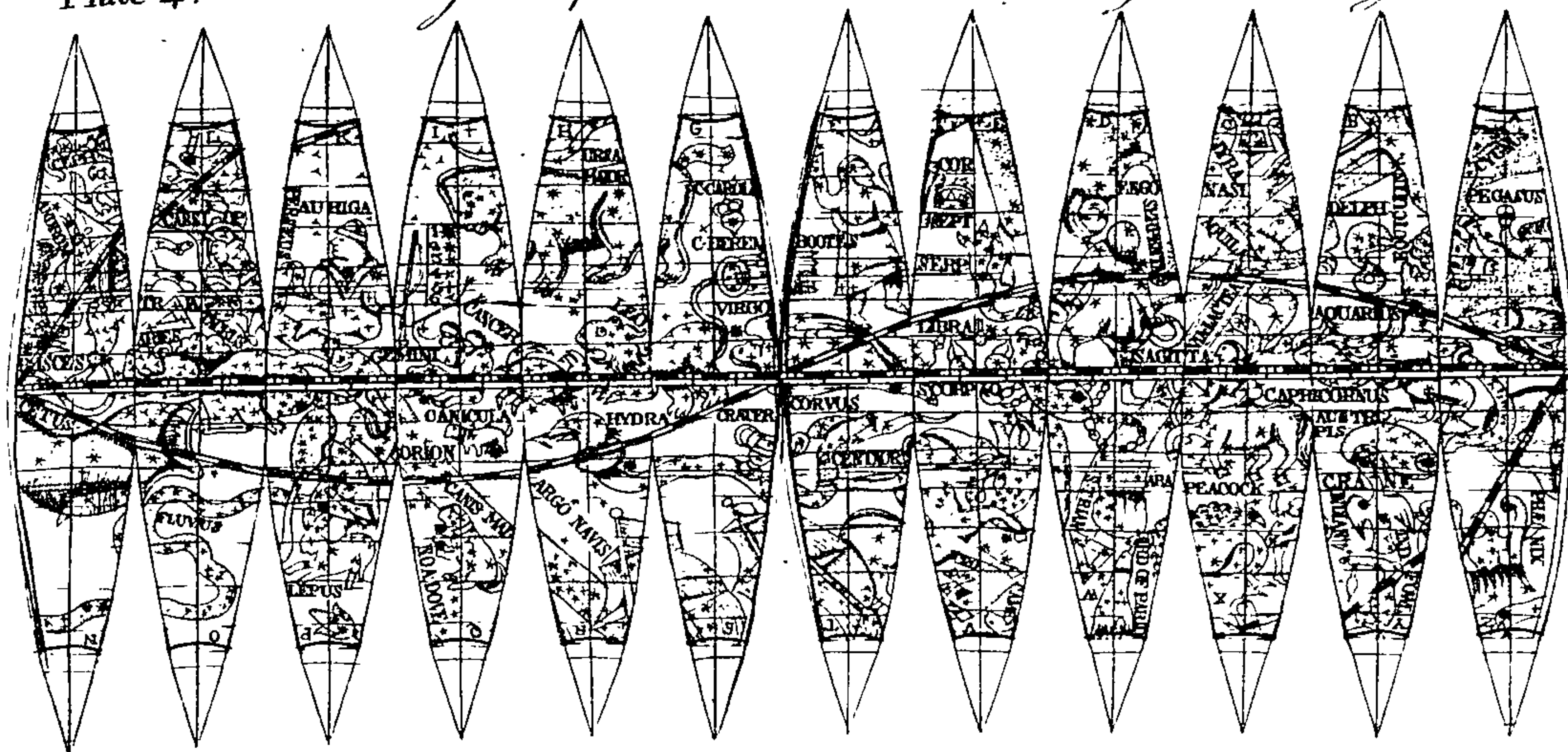
GLOBO'SITY, S. roundness.

GLO'BOUS, *adj.* (*globosus*, Lat. when accented on the first syllable, it should be written *globous*, but when on the second *globosè*; though Milton accents the last word on the first syllable) round. "Than all this *gl'bosè* earth in plain "out spread." *Par. Lost*. "Large *globous* irons fly, of "dreadful hiss." PHILIPS.

GLO'BULAR, *adj.* (*globulus*, Lat. *globul*, Brit.) round; in the form of a small globe, or sphere.

GLOBULARIA, S. (Lat. *globulaire*, Fr.) in botany, the blue daisy. Its flower is composed of many florets, included in one common scaly empalement, each floret having an empalement of one leaf, tubulous, cut into five segments at the top. The florets have one petal, tubulous at the base, but cut into four parts at the brim, the upper and least segment being reflexed. They have four stamina the length of the petal: The germen is situated in the bottom of the tube,

- tube, supporting a single style, crowned by an obtuse stigma; and becomes an oval seed, fitting in the common empalement. It is ranged in the first sect. of Linnæus's 4th class, and in the fifth sect. of Tournefort's 12th. The species are six.
- GLOBULE**, *S.* (Fr. *globule*, Brit. *globulus*, Lat.) a small particle of matter of a round or spherical form; applied to red particles of the blood, &c.
- GLOBULOUS**, *adj.* in the form of a small sphere; round.
- TO GLOMERATE**, *v. a.* (*glomeratus* of *glomerio*, Lat.) to gather several parts or bodies into a round body or sphere.
- GLOMERA'TION**, *S.* (*glomeratio*, Lat.) the act of forming several parts or bodies into a round ball or sphere. A body formed into a ball.
- GLO'MEROUS**, *adj.* (*glomerosus*, Lat.) gathered into a ball or sphere. Wants authority.
- GLOOM**, *S.* (*glommung*, Sax. twilight) an imperfect, faint, or obscure light.
- TO GLOOM**, *v. n.* to shine obscurely. To be darkish, like the twilight. To be cloudy. Figuratively, to be melancholy, dull, or sullen.
- GLOOMINESS**, *S.* want of light. Duskiness. Darkishness, like that of twilight. Dismalness. Figuratively, want of cheerfulness. Sullenness. Cloudiness of aspect. Sadness or melancholy.
- GLOOMY**, *adv.* dimly; without perfect light. Figuratively, sullenly; with a cloudy aspect. "How gloomily he look'd." *DRYD.*
- GLOOMY**, *adj.* obscure; imperfectly lightened; having a faint light. Dismal for want of light. Dark or blackish, applied to the complexion. Sullen; melancholy; sad, applied to the mind and look.
- GLO'RIED**, *adj.* illustrious; honoured; dignified; esteemed an object worthy of being boasted in. "Your once gloried friend." *MILT.*
- GLORIFICA'TION**, *S.* (Fr.) the act of giving glory, attributing honour and rendering praise. The act of exalting a person to the highest degree of dignity. A state of the highest dignity.
- TO GLO'RIFY**, *v. a.* (*glorifier*, Fr. *glorifico*, Lat.) to procure honour or praise to a person or thing. To pay honour or praise in worship. To extol; honour, or praise. To exalt to a state of splendour, dignity, or glory.
- GLO'RIOUS**, *adj.* (*gloriosus*, Lat. *glorieux*, Fr.) in its primary sense, haughty; proud; ostentatious; or boasting in any advantage. "They that are glorious must needs be factious." *BAC.* Figuratively, adorned with glory. Exalted to a state of splendour and dignity. Noble; illustrious; excellent.
- GLO'RIOUSLY**, *adv.* in such a manner as to deserve or confer both glory, dignity and praise. Illustriously; nobly.
- GLORY**, *S.* (*gloire*, Fr. *gloria*, Lat. used by the ancient poets as a word of one syllable and pronounced *glōre*) praise or honour attributed in adoration or worship. In scripture, a state of ineffable splendour and felicity prepared for the righteous in heaven. Honour; praise; fame; renown. "Glory is like a circle in the water." *SHAK.* A state of splendour, dignity, and magnificence. "Solomon in all his glory." *Mat. vi. 29.* Lustre, or brightness. In painting, a circle of rays surrounding the head of a person. Used with, or without *vain*; pride; boasting, or arrogance. "By the vain glory of men they entered into the world." *Wisd. xix. 14.*
- TO GLÓ'RY**, *v. n.* to boast in; to be proud of. Used with *in*. "Let them look they glory not in mischief." *SHAK.*
- TO GLOSE**, *v. a.* (*glesan*, Sax. hence *glesing*, Sax. a gloss. see *GLOSZ*) to flatter; to wheedle.
- GLOSS**, *S.* (Fr. *glesing*, Sax. *γλωσσα*, *glossa*, Gr.) a comment, or explanation of the sense of an author. Figuratively, a false interpretation, or specious explanation of the words of an author, in order to serve a particular purpose. A superficial lustre, or brightness appearing on the surface of silk, or any smooth or polished body. From *glysing*, *glyfung*, Sax.
- TO GLOSS**, *v. n.* (*glosser*, Fr. see the noun) to comment, or make remarks on the sense of an author. To make a sly remark, or give a broad hint. Actively, to explain by a comment or note. To palliate, or make a thing appear right by some specious reason or interpretation. "You have the art to gloss the foulest cause." *PHILIPS.* To make the surface of a thing shine. To embellish with superficial shew; used with *over*. "Gloss'd over only with a faint-like show." *DRYD.*
- GLOSSARY**, *S.* (*glossaire*, Fr. *glossarium*, Lat.) a dictionary explaining obscure and obsolete words.
- GLOSSA'TOR**, *S.* (*glossateur*, Fr.) a writer of glosses, annotations, or comments.
- GLOS'SER**, *S.* (*glossarius*, low Lat.) one who explains the writings of an author. A polisher.
- GLOS'SINESS**, *S.* (*glyfung*, Sax.) the shining lustre appearing on the surface of silk, or any polished bodies.
- GLOS'SY**, *adj.* having a shining and smoothly polished surface.
- GLOVE**, *S.* (*glof*, Sax. from *glowan*, Sax. to glow or be warm; from the usual effect which gloves have on the hands. Skinner derives it from a mixture of languages, viz. from *glob*, old English, a hand, and *ob*, Teut. *over*, and Johnson from *gllaffeur*, Dan. to divide) a covering worn upon the hands, either for luxury, or to keep them from the inclemency of the weather.
- TO GLOVE**, *v. a.* (pronounced *glew*) to clothe, or cover with a glove. "Must glove this hand." *SHAK.*
- GLOVER**, *S.* one who makes or sells gloves.
- TO GLOU'T**, *v. n.* (of uncertain etymology) to pout; to look sullen, or discover dislike and discontent in the countenance. "Glouting with sullen spight." *GARTH.* A low word; still in use in Scotland, though obsolete in the southern part of this island.
- TO GLO'W**, *v. n.* (*glowan*, Sax. *gloeyen*, Belg. *gluen*, Teut. *glo*, Brit. *glood*, Isl. a burning coal) to be heated so as to shine without flame. To burn with vehement heat. To present or exhibit a strong bright colour. "With smile that glow'd—celestial rosy red." *MILTON.* To feel a heat in any part of the body. "Did not his temples glow." *ADDIS.* To feel a warmth of passion, or heat arising from the eagerness or ardour of the mind. "The inward glowings of a heart in love." *ADDIS.* Figuratively, to rage or burn, applied to the manner in which any passion operates. Actively, to make hot so as to shine, or appear heated. "To glow the delicate cheeks." *SHAK.*
- GLO'W**, *S.* a shining heat. Vehemence or ardour, applied to the passions. Brightness, or ruddiness, applied to colour.
- GLO'W-WORM**, *S.* (from *glowan*, Sax. to shine like a burning coal, and *wyrm*, Sax. a worm) a small creeping insect or worm, which appears luminous, or like a flame, in the dark.
- TO GLO'ZE**, *v. n.* (*glesan*, Sax.) to make use of soothing and flattering words in order to persuade, coax or wheedle a person. To comment or interpret. "Which salique land the French unjustly gloze—to be the realm of France." *SHAK.*
- GLO'ZE**, *S.* flattery; soothing words. Insinuations. "Now to plain dealing; lay these glozes by." *SHAK.*
- GLU'E**, *S.* (*gluo*, Brit. strong, *glud*, Brit. tenacious, of *glynec*, Brit. to join by sticking, *glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat.) a viscous substance used to join bodies together. See *GLEW*.
- TO GLU'E**, *v. a.* (*gluér*, Fr. *glynu*, Brit. to join by sticking together, see the noun) to join together by a viscous substance or cement. To hold together. Figuratively, to join or make a thing join; to unite as it were with glue. "Sink us down to sense and glue us to those inferiour things." *TILLOTS.* Used with *to*.
- GLU'EBOILER**, *S.* one who makes glue.
- GLU'ER**, *S.* one who cements or unites with glue.
- GLUM**, *adj.* (a word formed, by corruption, from *gloom*) sullen; affectedly, and obstinately grave. "Some when they hear a story look glum." *GUARDIAN.*
- TO GLUT**, *v. a.* (*glwth*, Brit. *engloutir*, Fr. *glutir*, Lat. of *γλῶζω*, *gluzo*, Gr. to swallow) to swallow with little chewing; to devour. To cloy, or fill too full. To sate; or disgust. "Enough to glut the earsers." *BAC.* To feast or delight to satiety. "With death's carcass glut the grave." *MILT.* To bring in large quantities; to overfill, or load. "Glutting the market." *ARBUTH.* To saturate, or supply with as much as it can dissolve, &c. "The menstruum being already glutted." *BOYLE.*
- GLUT**, *S.* that which is gorged or swallowed in a ravenous manner. "Disgorging foul their devilish glut." *Par. Lost.* Joined to *eat*, plenty, or a quantity which occasions loathing and satiety. More than enough. Any thing which fills or stops up a passage by its too great, or excessive quantity. "By some glut, stop or other means, arrested in their passage." *WOODW.*
- GLU'TINOUS**, *adj.* (*glutineux*, Fr. of *gluten*, Lat. glue) resembling glue; viscous; uniting by its viscosity: Tenacious.
- GLU'TINOUSNESS**, *S.* the quality of being viscid, or of sticking to those bodies which it touches. The quality of joining or cementing bodies by viscosity.
- GLUT'TON**, *S.* (*glwth*, Brit. *glout*, Arm. *glouton*, Fr. *glutino*, Lat. to swallow) one who indulges himself too much in eating; one who eats to excess. Figuratively, one eager of any thing to excess. In natural history, the name



name of a bird in the West-Indies, so called from its immoderate eating.

To **GLUTTONIZE**, *v. n.* to eat to excess. To be luxurious.

GLUTTONOUS, *adj.* given to excess in eating.

GLUTTONOUSLY, *adv.* after the manner of a glutton, or one who eats to excess.

GLUTTONY, *S.* (*gluttonie*, Fr. See **GLUTTON**) excess in eating.

GLUY, *adj.* sticking; viscous; tenacious; not easily separated from what it touches. "Very *gluy* or viscous." ADDIS.

GLYN', *S.* (*glen*, *glenne*, Sax. *gleann*, *glyn*, plur. Erse. *glenn*, Scot.) a valley, or hollow between two mountains. "Those narrow corners and *glynns* under the mountain's foot." SPENS.

To **GNA'R**, or **GNA'RL**, *v. n.* (*gnyrran*, Sax. *knarren*, Belg. and Teut.) to growl, murmur, snarl, or grind the teeth. "Gnarling forrow." SHAK.

To **GNA'SH**, *v. a.* (*knaschan*, Belg. *naschen*, Teut.) to strike, or clash together, applied to the teeth. To grind or strike the teeth together with a repeated, quick, or convulsive motion, either on account of rage, or from a sensation of excessive cold or agony.

GNA'T, *S.* (*gnat*, Sax. *schneck*, Teut.) a small winged insect, or fly, of which there are, according to Derham, at least 40 distinct species. The first thing remarkable in the generation of this insect is its vast spawn, being above an inch and half a quarter diameter, made to float on the water, and tied to some stick or other fixed thing by means of a small stem or stalk. This spawn is the receptacle for their eggs; which when hatched by the sun or warmth of the season into small maggots, descend to the bottom, and by means of some of the gelatine matter of the spawn, stick to stones, &c. where they make themselves little cases or cells, which they creep into and out of, till arrived to a more mature *nympha* state, and can swim about to seek for what food they have occasion; at this time they become red worms about an inch long. Thus far this insect is an instance of the divine providence; but if we proceed we shall find more illustrious traces of the divine oeconomy. In its vermicular state it is a red maggot, as we have just mentioned, and hath a mouth and other parts accommodated to food: In its aurelia state it has no such parts, because it subsists without food; but in its mature, gnat state, its mouth is furnished with a curious well made spear to wound and suck out the blood of other animals. Any thing remarkably, or proverbially small. "Ye blind guides, who strain at a gnat." Matt. xxiii. 14.

To **GNA'W**, *v. a.* (*gnagan*, *gnafan*, Sax. *knawwen*, Belg. *nagen*, Teut.) to bite and tear off by means of the teeth. To eat or chew by degrees. To bite in agony and rage. "They gnawed their tongues for pain." Rev. xvi. 20. To fret, waste, or corrode, applied to the action of corrosive liquors. Neuterly, to bite, or tear in pieces with the teeth.

GNA'WER, *S.* one who bites or tears in pieces with the teeth.

GNO'MON, *S.* (Gr. *γνῶμων*) the hand, index, or pin of a dial.

GNOMO'NICS, *S.* (*γνῶμονική*, *gnomonike*, Gr.) dialling. Or a science which teaches to find the just proportions of shadows for the construction of all sorts of sun dials.

To **GO**, *v. n.* (preter, *I went*, *I have gone*, participle *gone*, from *gan* or *gangan*, Sax. of *gaggan*, Goth. the first *g* being pronounced like an *n*, *ganga*, Isl. *gaen*, Belg. *geben*, Teut. The Saxon *gan* being changed to *gone*, and from thence to *go*, might have given rise to this word, according to Johnson) to move step by step. To walk. To move slowly, opposed to running. "Run to him, thou hast staid so long that *going* will not serve the turn." SHAK. Used with *forth*, in scripture, to walk in solemn procession. To proceed from one to another. "The *jest goes round*." DRYD. To depart, or move to a place. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end. To pass in company with another; to be reckoned of the same sort, used with *along with*. Used with *over*, to peruse, or read through; to proceed in any operation of the mind. To take or keep to any particular road, used with *along* or *about*. To march towards, in order to attack, used with *against*. To pursue, used with *after*. To quit or change an opinion; to act contrary to a promise, or break a contract, used with *from*. To begin, or apply one's self, used with *work*. To have recourse to, or to prosecute; joined with *law*. To intend, or be near, undertaking a thing. "I was going to say."

LOCKE. Joined to *let*, to give a person his liberty; to free from confinement or custody. Used with *near*, to tend towards an act. Used with *for*, to pass, to be received for. "She goes *for* a woman." SIDNEY. To toll, applied to a bell. "The bell *goeth* for him." BAC. To move or to be in a state of motion, applied to machines, &c. "Clocks will *go*." OTWAY. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles; to observe as a rule; used with *by*, *on*, or *upon*. To be pregnant, or to bear in the womb, generally followed by *with*. To spend, applied to money. Used with *beyond*, to exceed in any quality. Used with *before*, to precede, or be prior in time or place. Used with *further*, to extend in meaning, applied to words; to purchase more conveniences, applied to money; to have a greater effect, applied to the operations of some cause. To contribute, conduce, or concur. To fall out or succeed; to be in any state, sometimes used with an adverb of condition. Used with *about*, to attempt, or endeavour. Used with *against*, to be offensive, applied to taste. Used with *aside*, to err, or quit a rule of conduct. Used with *between*, to interpose, to mediate, or endeavour to reconcile. Used with *by*, to pass unnoticed; but when joined with *the worst*, to meet with as a consequence. "In argument with men a woman ever goes *by* the worst." MILT. Used with *down*; to be swallowed; to be received with some difficulty, applied to opinions. Used with *in and out*, in scripture, to be at liberty. "He shall *go in and out*." JOHN X. 9. To die, used with *off*; to depart from a post, to run away or disappear, in order to escape some punishment. Used with *on* to proceed: Used with *over*, to revolt, or change ones party; to pass upon a river or bridge. To be sent on an expedition abroad, used with *out*. "Other men fitter to *go out*." SHAK. To be extinguished, applied to flame, or fire. Used with *through*, to perform thoroughly, and commonly followed by *with*. "To *go through with* such an undertaking;" without *with*, to endure, suffer, or undergo. "To *go through* this operation." ARBUTH. To *go against the hair*, or *against the grain*, is a proverbial expression to express some thing extremely repugnant, disagreeable, or disgusting.

GOBY', *S.* a delusion; artifice, or stratagem.

GO'CART, *S.* a machine going upon casters, in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk.

GO'AD, *S.* (*goad*, Sax.) a stick or pole armed with a sharp point at the end, with which oxen, &c. are driven forward.

To **GO'AD**, *v. a.* to prick or drive with a goad. Figuratively, to incite, stimulate, or drive forward.

GO'AL, *S.* (the *g* is pronounced hard from *gauls*, Fr. a long pole set up to determine the bounds of a race) a post set up to which race horses are to run. A starting post. Figuratively, the design, final purpose or end of any measures, or undertaking. Sometimes written improperly for *goal*, which was spelt in old English *jaole*.

GO'AR, *S.* (pronounced *gore* from *gorer*, Brit.) an edging sowed on cloth to strengthen it. The warm blood of any creature, from *gôr*, Brit.

GO'AT, *S.* (*gat*, *gat*, Sax. *gateins*, Goth. *geit*, Isl. *gheite*, Belg. *geisz*, Teut. *gat*, Scot.) an horned animal, with coarse shag hair, which divides the hoof, is of a middle nature between a deer and sheep, remarkable for lasciviousness, and a rank smell when old. Figuratively, a rank, or lustful person.

GO'AT-BEARD or **GO'ATSBEARD**, *S.* the name of a plant.

GO'AT-CHAFER, *S.* an insect somewhat resembling a beetle.

GO'AT-HERD, *S.* (from *get*, Sax. a goat and *hyrd*, Sax. a keeper, of *hyrdan*, Sax. to keep) one who keeps goats.

GO'AT-MARJORAM, *S.* a plant called likewise *goat's weed*.

GO'AT-MILKER, *S.* a kind of an owl, so called from its sucking goats. BAILEY.

GO'ATS-RUE, *S.* a plant used in medicine, as an alexipharmic and sudorific.

GO'ATS-THORN, *S.* the name of a plant.

GO'ATISH, *adj.* resembling a goat, either in rankness of smell, or in lust.

GOB', *S.* (*gobe*, Fr.) a small quantity, generally applied to something viscous or flabby.

GO'BLET, *S.* (*gobe*, Fr. and *et*, a diminutive termination) a mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

To **GO'BLET**, *v. a.* to swallow at once. A low word.

To **GO'BLE**, *v. a.* (*geber*, old Fr. to swallow) to swallow hastily, or in a ravenous manner attended with noise.

GO'BBLER, *S.* one that devours in a ravenous manner, or hastily and without chewing.

GO'BETWEEN, S. a mediator; or one who carries on a design, by being sent backwards and forwards with messages by the two parties.

GOBLET, S. (*gobelet*, Fr.) a bowl or cup, that holds a large draught.

GOBLIN, S. (though imagined by some that *elf*, and *goblin* are corruptions of *Guelphs* and *Gibelin*, yet *elf* appears to have been prior to either; since *eilff wylbon*, Brit. are phantoms of the night, and the Germans have long given the name *goboldi* to spectres, or spirits, whence *gobbelin* seems to be derived) an evil or walking spirit; an *elf*, or fairy. "Go charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints." SHAK.

GOD', S. (*God*, Sax. *Gud*, Isl. and Dan. *Gotb*, *gods*, Goth. *Goed*, Belg. *Gott*, Teut. of *God*, Sax. the adj. implying good; the amiable and generous idea which our ancestors had of the divine being, may be seen from the denominating him from his attribute of goodness; and the lesson this remark teaches us, is that which only can render our species amiable, and keep up its dignity) the self-existent infinitely perfect, and infinitely good being, who created and preserves all things that have existence. The object of adoration and worship. Any person or thing which is too much the object of a person's thoughts and labours.

To GOD', *v. a.* to deify, or worship as a god. Figuratively, to confer the greatest honours that can be imagined. "Lov'd me above the measure of a father; nay, godded me." SHAK.

GOD'-CHILD, S. an infant or person for whom one is a sponsor in baptism.

GOD'-DAUGHTER, S. a female for whom a person is sponsor in baptism.

GOD'DESS, S. (from *god* and *esse*, a feminine termination borrowed from the Saxon) a female deity, or divinity.

GOD'DESS-LIKE, *adj.* (from *goddeß* and *lice*, Sax. implying resemblance) resembling a goddess.

GOD'FATHER, S. (*godfæder*, Sax.) a man that is sponsor for a person at baptism.

GOD'HEAD, S. (from *God* and *head* of *had*, or *hade*, Sax. condition) the state, condition, or nature of a god. Figuratively, a deity. "Nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown." DRYD.

GOD'LESS, *adj.* without sense of a deity. Atheistic; irreligious; impious.

GOD'LIKE, *adj.* divine; resembling God. Superlatively excellent.

GOD'LING, S. (of *God* and *ling*, a diminutive termination borrowed from the Sax.) a divinity of small stature or dignity. "The puny *godlings* of inferiour race." DRYD.

GOD'LINESS, S. duty or piety towards God. A general observation of all the duties flowing from our relations to, or prescribed by, God.

GOD'LY, *adj.* having a proper sense of our duty and obligations to God. Figuratively, pious, righteous, or religious.

GOD'LY, *adv.* in a pious and righteous manner.

GOD'MOTHER, S. a woman that is sponsor for a person in baptism.

GOD'SHIP, S. (from *God* and *ship* of *scyp*, Sax. office) the office, rank, or character of a god. Figuratively, a deity or divinity. "O'er hills and dales their *godships* came." PRIOR.

GOD'SON, S. (*godfuna*, Sax.) one whom a person has been sponsor to in baptism.

GOD'WARD, *adj.* (from *God* and *weard*, Sax.) towards, or with respect to God. "Such trust have we through Christ *godward*." 2 Cor.

GOD'YELD, or GOD'YIELD, *adv.* (corrupted from *God* and *shield* to protect) a term of thanks, wherein a person wishes another the protection and providence of the deity. "You should bid *godyeld* us for our pains." SHAK.

GO'ER, S. one that moves from one place to another. One that runs. One that has a good pace, applied to a horse. One that is regular in its motions, applied to a watch or clock.

To GO'GLE, *v. n.* (*scel-ge* or *egede*, Sax.) to look askint.

GOG'GLE-EYED, *adj.* (*scel-ge*, Sax.) squint eyed; not looking straight; or looking with the balls of the eye turned contrary ways.

GO'ING, S. the act of walking, or moving from one place to another. Pregnancy, applied to women. Departure, used with *from*, either expressed, or understood.

GO'LA, S. in architecture, the same as CYMATIUM. "The *gola*, or cymatium of the corona." SPER.

GOLD', S. (Sax. and Teut. *golud*, Brit. riches, *guld*, Dan. *gul*, Isl. either from *geel*, Belg. to shine, or from *gelten*, Teut. to be of value) the heaviest, most dense, most firm-

ple, most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies; neither injured by air or fire, soluble only by sea salt, and most easily amalgamated with silver; its colour is of a shining and radiating yellow, which differs according to its purity or the parts it comes from. Figuratively, money, or any thing very valuable, or very desirous. "A heart of gold."

GO'LD BEATER, S. one who hammers gold into thin leaves, which are used by gilders. It is amazing to consider the fineness to which gold may be beaten; an ounce may be thus hammered into 1600 leaves, each 3 inches square, in which state it occupies more than 159,892 times its former space; twenty-five leaves of the smallest books weigh only five or six grains, and the same number of the largest only nine or ten grains. *Goldbeater's skin* is the intestinum rectum of an ox or bullock, well scoured and prepared, which is laid by goldbeaters between the leaves of the metal while they beat it.

GO'LD-BOUND, *adj.* encompassed or bound with gold.

GO'LDEN, *adj.* made or consisting of gold. Gilt. Figuratively, shining; bright: Splendid. Yellow, or of the colour of gold. Happy; resembling the first age or state of innocence. *Golden number*, in chronology, is that which shews what year of the moon's cycle any particular year is. *Golden rule*, in arithmetic, called likewise the Rule of three, is that by which a fourth number is sought, which is proportional to any three numbers given; the excellence and extent of this rule in most arithmetical operations, is the reason of its obtaining this title.

GO'LDENLY, *adv.* in a pompous or splendid manner. "Report speaks *goldenly* of his profit." SHAK.

GO'LDEN-ROD, S. in botany, called the *verge doree* in French, and *solidago* in Latin. It has a compound flower, consisting of hermaphrodite florets, and half florets inclosed in an imbricated empalement with narrow scales. The hermaphrodite flowers, composing the disk, are funnel-shaped, cut in five points at the brim, have very short hair-like stamina, with cylindrical summits, and a crowned germen, which turns to a single seed crowned with down. The female half florets are tongue-shaped, indented in three parts, have a crowned germen, with a slender style, crowned with two revolving stigmas, which are succeeded by single seeds like the hermaphrodite florets. Linnæus places it in the second sect of his 19th class, and Tournefort in the first sect of his 14th. There are thirty three species.

GO'LD FINCH, S. (*goldfinc*, Sax.) a singing bird, having a reddish circle bordered with a golden colour on each side of its head. The Staffordshire people term it a *prind taylor*.

GO'LD FINDER, S. one who finds gold; a name ludicrously given to a person that empties privies or jakes.

GO'LD HAMMER, S. (*gold-ammer*, Teut. from *gold* and *hamme*, Belg. a thrush) a bird so called, according to Skinner, from the colour of the feathers on its thighs.

GO'LDING, S. (*gulden*, Teut.) a kind of apple.

GO'LDNEY, S. a sort of fish; called likewise *gilt-head*.

GOLDPLEASURE, or GOLD of PLEASURE, S. in botany, the myagrum. The empalement is composed of four oblong leaves which fall off. The flower has four roundish, obtuse petals in the form of a cross; it has six stamina; the germen, which is situated in the centre, supporting a slender style, crowned by an obtuse stigma, becomes a turbinated heart-shaped little pod, having two valves with a rigid style at top, inclosing roundish seeds. Linnæus places it in the first sect. of his 15th class, and Tournefort in the first sect. of his 5th.

GO'LD SIZE, S. a glue of a golden colour, with which painters form their letters, and gilders lay those parts of their works, which are to be covered with gold.

GO'LD SMITH, S. (Sax. *goldschmid*, Fr. *goldymid*, Dan.) a person who makes and sells golden wares; as they were formerly, till banking became a separate business, the persons with whom merchants and traders lodged their cash; we find the word used, not only in banker's houses, but likewise in books, to denote a banker. "The *goldsmith* or scrivener, who takes all your fortune." SWIFT.

GO'LDY-LOCKS, S. in botany, a plant so called from the colour of its flower.

GO'ME, S. (Fr.) the black, or oily grease of a cart wheel. BAILEY.

GOMPHOSIS, S. (Gr. of *γομφος*, *gomphos*, Gr. a nail) in anatomy, a kind of articulation of the bones wherein one is fixed immoveably into another like a peg or nail in a piece of wood; such is that of the teeth in their sockets.

GO'NDOLA, S. (Ital. *gondole*, Fr.) a flat boat, very long and very narrow, being upwards of 30 feet long and 4 broad, terminating at each end in a very sharp point, rising perpendicularly the full height of a man, rowed by pushing forwards, and used upon the canals at Venice.

GONDOLIER, S. (pronounced *gondoleer*) one who rows a gondola.

GO'NE, *preter.* (of *go*, pronounced *gon*) used with *in*, or *with*, advanced or proceeded in. Figuratively, lost or undone. "He must know 'tis none of your daughter—we are *gone* else." SHAK. Used with *by*, past applied to motion or change of place. Lost; departed; consumed; at an end. "The hope of their gains was *gone*." *Acts* xxi. 10. Dead. "A dog looses all signs of life; but carried in—to air, &c. recovers, if not quite *gone*." ADDIS.

GON'FALON, **GON'FANON**, S. (*gonfanon*, Fr. *gunfana*, Isl. of *gunn*, Isl. a battle, and *fani*, Isl. a flag, according to Lye) an ensign, or standard. "Ten thousand, 'thousand ensigns far advanc'd—standards and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear." *Par. Lost*. According to Chambers, it is a kind of round tent, borne as a canopy, at the head of the processions of the principal churches at Rome in case of rain; its verge or banner serving for shelter when there are not many attendants.

GONORRHOEA, S. (from *γονος*, Gr. feed, and *ρεω*, *reo*, Gr. to flow) in medicine, an involuntary dripping of feed or other humour, occasioned by some venereal hurt.

GOO'D, *adj.* (comparative *better*, superlative *best*; from *good* the feminine, of *goodur*, Isl. comparative *betre*, superlative *best*, or *besta*, *god*, Sax. *goh*, Goth. *goed*, Belg. *gut*, Teut.) having such perfections as are requisite, fit and proper for the end. Wholesome. "Not *good* to eat." *Prior*: Pleasant or agreeable to the taste. "Eat thou honey because it is *good*." *Prov.* xxiv. 13. Complete; full; great. "A *good* third of its people." *Addis*. "I have got a *good* deal." Sound; consistent with reason, used with *for*, and applied to arguments. Loyal; valid; claimed or held rightly. After *make*, confirmed, valid, established, proved. "Make *good* your accusation." *South*. Used with *as* before and after it, no better than. "And him *as good* as dead." *Hub.* xi. No worse. "As *good* as his word." *L'Estrange*. Used with *at*, skilful, or ready; dexterous. "But you are *good* at a retreat." *Dryd.* Happy, or prosperous. "Good morrow, Portius." *Addis*. Joined to *name*, character; reputation; "Good *name* in man or woman—is the immediate jewel of their souls." *Shak.* Cheerful; gay; not easily displeased, but inclined to acts of benevolence and kindness; joined with any words expressing the temper of the mind. Joined to *breeding*, elegant, decent, delicate, polite, consistent with the character of gentlemen. "Imitated as the greatest patterns of wit and *good breeding*." *Swift*. In commerce, joined with *man*, one who is rich, or able to discharge all his engagements and obligations: Joined to *bill*, one that will be paid. Virtuous, or endowed with all moral qualities or virtues. Followed by *to*, kind, or benevolent. "The men were very *good* to us." *1 Sam.* xxv. 15. Joined with *fellow*, sociable; free; fond of elegant feasts or drink. "Though he did not draw the *good fellows* to him by eating." *Clarend.* Used with *man*, it is applied in an ironical manner to denote a person that is void of those suspicions which would naturally arise from an use of reason or common prudence, or at least one who is only negatively virtuous, or barely free from vice. Joined to *time*, not too fast; joined to *footh*, really; seriously; and joined to *make*, to perform what is promised or expected; to keep, maintain, or support. "In spite of their dragoons placed to *make good* their retreat." *Clarend.*

GOO'D, S. divided into physical and moral: *Physical good*, is that which tends naturally to promote our happiness, benefit, advantage or health; to increase pleasure, diminish pain, or procure and continue the presence of any good, or the absence of any evil. *Moral good*, is that which is chosen agreeable to the laws of reason or God, and has a tendency to promote both our own happiness and that of others. Figuratively, prosperity. "The *good*, not ruin of the state." *Ben Jonson*. Used after *had*, with *as*, it seems a substantive, but has rather an adverbial sense, and is used improperly for *well*. "He *had as good* leave his vessel to the waves." *South*.

GOO'D, *adv.* always joined with *as*, thus *as good* implies no worse.

GOO'D, *interj.* well; right. Sometimes used ironically. "Good! my complexion." *Shak.*

GOO'D-CONDITIONED, *adj.* without any ill qualities; laudable, applied to matter, in surgery. In commerce, without any injury, or damage. Lusty, or plump, applied to persons.

GOO'DLINESS, S. beauty; grace; elegance, applied to external appearance.

GOO'DLY, *adj.* (see *Good*. *godney*, Pol. *hodny*, Boh.) beautiful; graceful, applied to persons; fine, or splendid, applied to things, and particularly to dress. Bulky; swelling. "Goodly and great he sails." *Dryd.* Happy; desirable. "We have many *goodly* days to see." *Shak.*

GOO'DMAN, S. a slight appellation of civility, sometimes used ironically, and sometimes applied in the country dialect in the same sense as gaffer. "Here your *goodman* de-liver." *Shak.*

GOO'DNESS, the fitness of a thing to produce any particular end. Perfection. Kindness, or benevolence, applied to actions.

GOO'D-NOW, *interj.* in good time; or prithee. "Good—now sit down and tell me." *Shak.* Sometimes used as a slight exclamation to express wonder. "Good now, good now, how your devotions jump with mine!" *Dryd.*

GOO'DS, S. (it has no singular in this sense) the moveables or furniture of a house. Wares sold in trade; commodities or freight in a ship.

GOO'DY, S. (*godig*, Sax. Johnson supposes it corrupted from *good-wife*) a low term of civility used to mean persons of the female sex. "When *goody* Dobson died." *Gay*.

GOO'SE, S. (plural, *geese* of *gos*, Sax. *goose*, *goes*, Belg. *gaafza*, Dan. *garve*, Erf. plural *gewey*) a large water fowl, proverbially noted, and figuratively used, for foolishness. A taylor's smoothing iron.

GOO'SBERRY, S. (supposed to be derived from *goose* and *berry*, because eaten with geese as sauce) in botany, named *grossularia* in Lat. and *grosselier*, Fr. the flower has a permanent empalement of one leaf cut into five parts at the top. It has five small, erect, obtuse petals, rising from the border of the empalement, five awl-shaped stamina inserted into the empalement likewise. The germen is situated below the flower, having a bifid style crowned by an obtuse stigma, and afterwards becomes a globular berry, with a navel, and one cell including roundish compressed seeds in a pulp. Linnaeus places it in the first sect. of his fifth class, and Tournefort in the fifth sect. of his twenty-first. The species are five.

GOO'SE-FOOT, S. a plant called likewise wild orach.

GOO'SE-GRASS, S. an herb named likewise clivers.

GO'RBELLY, S. (according to Skinner and Junius from *gor*, Sax. dung and *belly*. It may, as Johnson conjectures, be derived from *gor*, Brit. beyond or too much; and be a contraction of *gormand*, or *gormand's* belly, that is the belly of a glutton) a large protuberant or big belly. A term of reproach for a fat person.

GO'RBELLED, *adj.* lusty; fat; having a large, protuberant, and swelling belly. "Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves." *Shak.*

GO'RD, S. (*gourd*, Fr. something turning round like a whirlpool) an instrument of gaming; as appears from Shakespeare, Beaumont, and Fletcher, according to Dr. Warburton, the present bishop of Gloucester.

GO'RE, S. (Sax. *gor*, Brit. sanious matter) blood; clotted, or congealed blood. In heraldry, an abatement, consisting of two arches, or curve lines, the one drawn from the sinister base, and the other from the sinister chief.

To **GO'RE**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to stab or pierce either with a weapon, or the horns of an animal, so as to make a wound. Among sempstresses and taylor, to widen any thing, by sewing in a piece of cloth.

GO'RGE, S. (Fr. the *g* pronounced hard) in falconry, the uppermost bag, stomach, or crop of a hawk. Figuratively, the throat, or swallow. That which is gorged or swallowed. In architecture, a sort of concave moulding, wider but not so deep as the scotia, used in frames, chambranes, &c. The *gorge* of a chimney, is the part between the chambrante, and the crowning of the mantle. In fortification, the entrance of a bastion, ravelin or other outwork. A *demi gorge* is that part of a polygon between the centre and flank of the bastion.

To **GO'RGE**, *v. n.* (*gorger*, Fr.) to fill up to the throat. To glut or satiate, followed by *with*. To swallow. "The fish has *gorged* the hook."

GO'RGED, *adj.* in heraldry, used when a crown or coronet is borne round the neck of some bird or fowl; or when the neck of a bird is of a different metal or colour from the

the rest. In farriery, swelled. "The legs of a horse are *"gorged."*

GO'RGERIN, S. in architecture, the little frieze in the Doric capital, between the astragal, at the top of the shaft of the column, and the annulets.

GO'RGEOUS, S. (*gorgias*, old Fr.) fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; pompous; generally applied to drefs.

GO'RGEOUSLY, *adv.* in a splendid, pompous, showy, or magnificent manner.

GO'RGEOUSNESS, S. splendour; lustre; magnificence; finery.

GO'RGET, S. the piece of armour which is worn round, and defends the throat.

GO'RGON, S. (*γόργων*, *gorgo*, Gr.) a monster with snaky hairs, that is reported to have turned all that saw it into stones.

GO'RMAND, S. (*gourmet*, Brit. great, immense, or vast, *gourmand*, Fr.) a person who eats greedily, and to excess.

To GO'RMANDIZE, *v. n.* to eat with greediness and to excess.

GO'RMANDIZER, S. one who eats greedily and to excess.

GO'RSE, S. (*gorst*, Sax.) furz, a thick prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers.

GO'RY, *adj.* covered with clotted, or congealed blood. Bloody; murderous. "A gory emulation 'twixt us twain." SHAK.

GO'SHAWK, S. (*goshafoc*, Sax. of *gos*, Sax. a goose and *hafoc*, Sax. a hawk) a hawk of a large size.

GO'SLING, S. (of *gos*, Sax. a goose, and *ling*, a diminutive termination among the Saxons) a young goose not full grown. In botany, a cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL, S. (*godspel* of *God*, Sax. God or good, as "Nys *"nan man god lutan God ana."* Luke xviii. 19. *Spel*, Sax. signifies a homily. "In Englisc on sumum *spelle."* Ælfric. *Abb. in Tract. de Vet. Test.* p. 19. Sometimes it implies a history or narrative; the Saxon interpreter files Bede's Ecclesiastical history; *Spel*. *Spellian* is to discourse or converse with another. "Man ne mot *spellian."* i. e. one man should not speak to, or converse with another. *Can. Ælfri.* §. 35 in *Spelm.* Concil p. 582. Thus *spillo*, Goth. denotes not only to converse, discourse, or inform, *Matt.* v. 16. but likewise is used for *εὐαγγελίζομαι*, *ewaggelizomai*, Gr. "I bring you tidings." Luke ii. 10. and *Gaspillon* is translated *διαγγέλλει*, *diaggelle*, Gr. i. e. preach, Luke ix. 60. When compounded with *theuth*, Goth. good, it is always used for evangelizing, or preaching the *gospel*, *theuspillon*, Goth. *gotspel*, old Fr. It appears from hence that *gospel* implies rather good news, than the history of God, as some imagine, as may be evident from considering that *gudspial*, Isl. *effengel*, Brit. and *evange*, Scot. bear the same signification, not to mention that it is confirmed by all translations of the New Testament; whether in Syriac, Persian, Æthiopic, Coptic, Russian, Bohemian, Teutonic, Dan. &c. &c.) the title of books containing the history of the transactions of our blessed Lord and Saviour from his birth to his ascension. Figuratively, applied to signify, divinity; the Christian dispensation, and an infallible standard of truth. "As true as the *gospel."*

To GO'SPEL, *v. n.* (*godspellian*, Sax.) to preach the gospel. To instruct as a priest. "Are you so *gospelled* — to pray "for this good man." SHAK. Not in use.

GO'SPELLER, S. (*god-spellere*, Sax. an evangelist or preacher. Johnson supposes that this word had no higher origin than the times of Wickliff, and that it was affixed as a term of reproach on his followers, by the Papists, from their professing to follow and preach only the gospel. But a little knowledge of the Saxon might have convinced him that this was a mistake, as the verb *godspellian* occurs often in the Saxon translation of the *gospels*, and there is scarce a Saxon lexicon which does not afford us the word *godspellere* in the idea of an evangelist, or preacher of the gospel. Not but we own, that in the quotation he has presented us with, the word has a reference to the followers of Wickliff only; yet, though applied to them, it had an origin prior to them, and was formerly used in a good sense) "These *gospellers* have had their golden days." ROWE.

GO'SSAMER, or GO'SSAMOR, S. (*gossampine*, Fr. *gossypium*, or *gossape*, Lat.) the down of plants; the long white cobwebs which are perceived in the air in calm sunny weather, found by Maffy to proceed from a spider, dwelling in fields, which emits them from its podex, and leaves them to ascend in, and be wafted by, the air. The ingenious manner in which this hypothesis is supported, may be seen in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1758.

GO'SSIP, S. (from *godfibre*, a sponsor of *god* and *fibre*, Sax.

a relation) one who is a sponsor for a child at baptism, Figuratively, one who runs about tattling like a woman at a lying-in.

To GO'SSIP, *v. n.* to chat; to prate; to spend time in frivolous and insignificant discourse.

GO'SSIPRED, S. (of *god*, Sax. *fibre*, Sax. and *red*, a Sax. term, signifying employ, or office) in law, a compaternity; the relation of a godfather or godmother.

GO'STING, S. (of *gost*, a kind of reed, and *ing*, a Saxon termination) an herb. AINSWORTH.

GO'T, preter, and participle passive of *GET*.

GO'TTEN, particip. passive of *GET*.

GO'UD, S. (contracted from *gotworte*, Sax.) a plant, named woad.

GO'VE, S. a mow. Obsolete.

To GO'VE, *v. n.* (old Eng.) to mow, or put in a gove, goff or mow. Obsolete.

To GO'VERN, *v. a.* (the *o* pronounced like a *u* short, *gubern*; from *gouverner*, Fr. of *gubern*, Lat.) to rule over in the character of a magistrate, parent, or other superior. Figuratively, to direct, influence, manage, or restrain. In grammar, to require. "Amo *governs* an accusative "case." In navigation, to pilot, or to direct a ship's motions. Neuterly, to keep superiority or authority over others. Figuratively, to command over others. To behave with haughtiness and tyranny.

GO'VERNABLE, *adj.* subject and obedient to command, rule, authority, or direction.

GO'VERNANCE, S. the act of exercising authority over others that are bound to obey. Government. The management, control or authority of a guardian. "Under "the surly Gloster's *governance."* SHAK.

GO'VERNANTE, S. (Fr.) a woman who has the care of young ladies of quality. The more usual and proper word is GOVERNESS. JOHNSON.

GO'VERNESS, S. (*gouvernesse*, old Fr.) a female, invested with authority to influence or rule. "The moon, the *go- "verness* of floods." SHAK. A woman who has the care of instructing or regulating the conduct of ladies. The teacher, instructress, or mistress of a lady's boarding-school.

GO'VERNMENT, S. (*gouvernement*, Fr.) the form in which justice is administered in a nation. An establishment, or administration of public affairs. The power or authority exercised by magistrates over their subjects, or by one person over another. Regularity of behaviour; dominion over the passions; command or use of one's limbs or faculties. "Each part deprived of supple *government."* SHAK. In grammar, the particular construction any word in a sentence requires.

GO'VERNOUR, S. (*gouverneur*, Fr.) one who manages, influences, or has the supreme direction of a thing or person. One invested with supreme authority in a state. One who presides over, or rules in, any place by warrant or commission from the supreme magistrate. One, who has the care of young men. A pilot, or one who directs a ship's motions. "Turned about with a very "small helm, whithersoever the *governour* listeth." *Jam.* iii. 4.

GOUGE, S. (Fr.) a chissel having a round edge.

GOUGE'E, S. (Fr.) in surgery, a remedy used in venereal complaints, to keep the passage open for the urine, when any excrescence, &c. threatens its total suppression.

GO'JERES, S. (*gouje*, Fr. a camp trull) the French disease. HANMER. Obsolete.

GO'URD, S. (*gauborde*, Fr.) a plant which creeps along the earth like the cucumber, and produces a yellow fruit of the size and colour of an orange. Used by Chaucer for a bottle, because the fruit formerly was scooped hollow, and the shell used for carrying wine or other liquors; hence any leathern bottle was called by this name. HANMER.

GO'URDINESS, S. in farriery, a swelling in an horse's leg after a journey, so called from its resembling a gourd.

GO'URNET, S. a fish.

GO'UT, S. (*goutte*, Fr.) in medicine, a painful kind of disease principally affecting the joints, seated in their ligaments, the tendons of the muscles subservient to their motions, and the membranes surrounding the bones. When seated in the joints it is called *arthritis*; when in the feet, *podagra*, and when in the hands, *chiragra*. A drop. "Gouts of blood." SHAK. Of *goutte*, Fr. and *gutta*, Lat.

GO'UT, S. (pronounced *goo*, Fr. *gustus*, Lat.) a taste; relish; or flavour. "A *gout* for the like studies." WOODW. Johnson censures this phrase as affected cant.

GO'UTWORT, S. (from *gout* and *wort*, of *gurt*, Sax. a plant or herb) an herb.

COUNTY.

GOUTY, *adj.* afflicted with the gout. Relating to, or having the gout. Figuratively, swelled or shaped like one that has the gout.

GOWN, *S.* (*gown*, Brit. *gonna*, Ital.) a long loose upper garment, worn by men, as an undress: A woman's upper garment. The long loose habit worn by those matriculated at universities, by the ministers of the established church; or the livery and other persons belonging to a corporation. Figuratively, peace, or the dress of peace. "He mars deposed and *gowns* to arms made yield." DRYD.

GOWNED, *adj.* wearing a gown.

GOWNMAN, *S.* one matriculated at an university. A student; or one whose proper habit is a gown, applied to the professors of divinity, physic, law, &c.

To **GRA'BBLE**, *v. n.* (perhaps corrupted from *grapple*) to grope; to search, or feel greedily with the hands. "Their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts." *History of John Bull.*

To **GRA'BBLE**, *v. a.* to lay prostrate on the ground. Wants authority.

GRACE, *S.* (*gras*, Brit. *graafe*, Erse. *gratia*, Lat.) favour, or kindness. In divinity, a favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, or the effect of the divine influence. Pardon. A kindness; a privilege or favour conferred. Elegant behaviour, or the air and appearance wherewith any thing is done. Beauty, either natural, or heightened by art; an embellishment; ornament; flower; or perfection. "By their hands the *grace* of kings must die." SHAK. A physical virtue, or power. "Mickle is the power-ful *grace* that lies in plants." SHAK. The title of a duke, formerly given to a king, implying goodness, or clemency. A short prayer said at meals, expressive of gratitude or thanks to the divine providence for supplying our necessities. One of the heathen deities, supposed to bestow beauty.

To **GRACE**, *v. a.* to adorn, beautify, embellish, dignify, set off, or recommend. To confer an honour on a person; to dignify or raise by an act of favour. "Grac'd by a nod." DRYD. To favour, or honour. "Nor grac'd with kind adieu." DRYD.

GRACED, *adj.* beautiful; graceful. "The properest and best *grac'd* men that ever I saw." SIDNEY. Virtuous; regular; chaste; consistent with dignity and decorum. "More like a tavern or a brothel—than a *grac'd* palace." SHAK.

GRACEFULLY, *adv.* elegantly; with a pleasing dignity or majesty.

GRACEFULNESS, *S.* elegance and dignity of manner. Dignity joined with beauty.

GRACELESS, *adj.* without any virtue, either religious or moral. Without a sense of duty to, or any influence arising from the favour of, God. Wicked or impious.

GRACES, *S.* (seldom used in the plural) joined with *good*, favour or esteem.

GRACIOUS, *adj.* (*gracicus*, Fr. *gratiosus*, low Lat.) merciful; benevolent; kind; favourable, or bestowing favours. Acceptable; received with pleasure. Virtuous, or good. "Their issue not being *gracious*." SHAK. Excellent. Graceful, or becoming.

GRACIOUSLY, *adv.* with kind condescension. In a pleasing, and favourable manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, *S.* kind condescension. A pleasing manner.

GRADATION, *S.* (Fr. of *gradus*, Lat. a step) a regular progress or advance from one degree to another, or step by step. An arrangement of proofs rising out of, and increasing the strength, of those which precede.

GRADATORY, *S.* (*gradus*) steps from the cloisters into a church. AINSWORTH.

GRADIENT, *adj.* (*gradient*, Lat.) walking or moving by steps. "Those *gradient* automata." WILKINS. Not in use.

GRADUAL, *adj.* (*graduel*, Fr.) proceeding or rising by degrees. Advancing step by step, or from one stage to another.

GRADUAL, *S.* (*gradus*) a flight of steps. "Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd." DRYD. In the Roman church, a part of the mass sung between the epistles and gospels: In the Jewish, applied to 15 psalms, supposed to have been sung by the priests standing upon the gradual, or the 15 steps of the temple.

GRADUALITY, *S.* a regular progression, advancing higher by degrees. "The *graduality* of opacity." BROWN.

GRADUALLY, *adv.* by degrees. In regular progression; by steps; advancing from a lower to a higher degree.

To **GRADUATE**, *v. a.* (*graduier*, Fr. of *gradus*, Lat.)

to dignify with a degree, in an university. To mark with degrees, in measuring. "He *graduates* his thermometers."

DERHAM. In chemistry, to raise to a higher place or value in the scale of metals. To heighten or improve. "Dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with salts." BROWN.

GRA'FF, *S.* (from *grafa*, Sax. to dig) a ditch, trench, or moat, formed by digging out the earth. "The *graff* broad and deep." CLAREND.

GRA'FF, or **GRA'FFT**, *S.* (*greffe*, Fr.) in gardening, the shoot of a tree inserted in, and becoming one with another tree, nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit.

To **GRA'FT**, *v. a.* (*greffer*, Fr.) to take a shoot from one tree, and insert it into another, in such a manner, that both may unite closely, and become one tree. To insert into a place, or body, to which it did not originally belong. Figuratively, to join or unite one thing, so as to receive support from another. Used with *on* or *upon*. "Graft my love immortal on thy fame." POPE. Among sem-stresses, &c. to mend, by joining a piece, in a particular manner, to a garment.

GRA'FTER, *S.* one who propagates fruit, by inserting the branch of one tree into that of another.

GRA'IN, *S.* (*grawn*, Brit. *graine*, Fr. *granum*, Lat. *grano*, Ital.) a single seed of corn or other fruit. Figuratively, corn. Any minute particle, or small body. Any thing proverbially small. Joined with *allowance*; some small indulgence, which implies a remission of rigour or severity. "He whose very best actions must be seen with some *grains of allowance*." ADDIS. A weight used in physic, twenty of which make one scruple; in troy weight, twenty-four make a penny weight; it derived this name from its being supposed of equal weight with a *grain* of corn. The direction in which the fibres of wood, leather, &c. grow. In dying, a method of communicating colours, so as to make them more lasting than in the common way, this is done by dying the commodities before they are wrought in the loom, &c. Figuratively, a colour. "Sky-tinctur'd *grain*." PAR. LOFT. An indissoluble, or inseparable manner, alluding to the *grain* of wood, or dying in *grain*. "Glewed together, not united in *grain*." HAYW. The form of the surface, with regard to smoothness, roughness, or the size of the constituent fibres, or particles of a body. "Bringing its roughness to a very fine *grain*." NEWT. *Opt.* Temper; disposition; humour, or inclination. "Though much against the *grain*, forc'd to retire." DRYD.

GRA'INED, *adj.* rough; appearing less smooth, or weather beaten. "Then now this *grained* face of mine be hid." SHAK.

GRA'INS, *S.* (it has no singular in this sense) the husks of malt of which beer has been made.

GRA'INY, *adj.* full of corn, or seeds.

GRAMME'RCY, *interj.* (contracted of *grant me mercy*) an obsolete expression of surprize. "Grammercy, lovely Lu-
cious, what's the news?" SHAK.

GRAMINEOUS, *S.* (*gramineus*, Lat.) grassy. In botany, applied to such plants as have a long leaf without a foot-stalk.

GRAMINI'VOROUS, *adj.* (of *gramen*, Lat. grass, and *voro*, Lat. to devour) eating, or living upon grass. "The *graminivorous* kind." SHARP.

GRAMMAR, *S.* (*grammaire*, Fr.) the art which delivers the rules for speaking, or writing any language properly. Figuratively, an expression or construction agreeable to the rules of grammar. A book which delivers rules for speaking or writing a language with propriety. *Grammar-school*, is a place where the learned languages, or classics are taught grammatically.

GRAMMA'RIAN, *S.* (*grammairien*, Fr.) one who is skilful in, or one who teaches the rules of, grammar.

GRAMMA'TICAL, *adj.* (Fr. of *grammaticus*, Lat.) belonging to, or taught by grammar. Consistent with the propriety of any particular language.

GRAMMA'TICALLY, *adv.* according to the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICA'STER, *S.* (Lat.) a person who pretends to, and piques himself on his knowledge of grammar. A mere verbal critic, or low grammarian. A word of reproach and contempt.

GRAM'PLE, *S.* (*grample*, Fr. *granchio*, Ital.) a crab-fish.

GRAM'PUS, *S.* (corrupted from *grande* great and *poisé*, or *poisson*, Fr. a fish) a large fish of the whale kind.

GRANA'DO, *S.* (Ital. so called from its being filled with grains of powder, as a pomegranate is with seeds) a hollow ball or shell, of iron, brass, glass, or potter's earth, filled with gunpowder, and fitted with a fusee to give it fire. There are two sorts, that which is thrown by a mortar,

and called a *bomb*; but that which is thrown by the hand more properly bears this name, and is commonly called a *hand granado*.

GRANARY, *S.* (*granarium*, Lat.) a storehouse for threshed corn.

GRANATE, *S.* (from *gramm*, Lat. a grain) a kind of a marble so called, from its resembling grains in its variations; more properly spelt **GRANITE**. A precious stone of a high red colour, so called from the resemblance it bears to that of a kernel of a pomegranate, it is vulgarly named a garnet. The oriental are the best. If you take two ounces of natural chrysol prepared, five ounces and a half of minium, fifteen grains of manganese of piedmont prepared, pulverize, mix them together, put them into a crucible, cover them with an earthen cover, well luted, and put them in the hottest place of a potter's furnace to stand as long as their pots, you will have a deep granate as resplendent as the oriental, which will take a very good polish; but must be careful not to break the crucible before the matter be perfectly baked and purified.

GRAND, *adj.* (Fr. *grandis*, Lat.) great, illustrious, powerful, applied to place or dignity. Splendid or magnificent, applied to appearance. Noble, sublime, or lofty, applied to sentiments or stile. In composition, it is used to signify ascent or descent, with respect to pedigree, or consanguinity.

GRANDAM, or **GRANDA'ME**, *S.* (from *grand* and *dame*) a term of consanguinity, denoting the father's or mother's mother. Figuratively, an old withered or decrepit woman. "To the *grandame* hag." **DRYD**. In the pedigree of a horse, the mare on which the dam of a horse was got.

GRAND-CHILD, *S.* the son or daughter of a person's son or daughter.

GRAND-DAUGHTER, *S.* the daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDE'E, *S.* (*grand*, Fr. *grandis*, Lat.) a person of rank, dignity, or power. One of the nobility.

GRANDEUR, *S.* (Fr.) splendour, pomp, or magnificence, applied to rank and external appearance. Elevation or sublimity, applied to sentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER, *S.* the father of a person's father or mother.

GRANDITY, *S.* (*grandis*, Lat.) elevation of thought, pomp, or magnificence of language. "Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity." **CAMDEN**.

GRANDSIRE, *S.* a grandfather. In poetry, any ancestor. In the pedigree of a horse, the horse that begot the dam or horse from whence that which is mentioned proceeded.

GRANDSON, *S.* the son of a person's son or daughter.

GRANGE, *S.* (Fr.) a farm. A barn, or threshing floor. A farm house at a distance from neighbours.

GRANITE, *S.* (*granit*, Fr. of *granum*, Lat. because representing small grains or particles) a stone or marble composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together, of great hardness, giving fire when struck with steel; fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcifiable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black spots, called *Moor-stone*, is found both in Ireland and Cornwall. Hard, red granite variegated with black and white, now called oriental, valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and its elegant polish, is common in Egypt, and may also be found in the West of England. A third sort of granite with beautiful variegations of red, white, black, yellow, and very little inferior to the oriental, is found in Minorca. Detached nodules of this sort, are frequent on the shores of Guernsey.

GRANIVOROUS, *adj.* (*granum*, Lat. grain, and *voro*, Lat. to devour) eating or living upon grain. "Granivorous birds." **ARBUTH**.

GRANNAM, *S.* (a corruption of *grandame*) grandmother. A low word, used only in burlesque. "Oft my *grannam* told me." **GAY**.

To **GRANT**, *v. a.* (of *garantir*, Fr. according to Junius and Skinner, from *gratuito*, *gratia*, or *gratificor*, according to Minshew and Johnson) to admit a thing not proved; to allow or concede. To bestow something which cannot be claimed as a right.

GRANT, *S.* the act of giving or bestowing a thing, which cannot be claimed as a right. The thing granted. In law, a gift in writing of such a thing as cannot be aptly passed, or conveyed by word only, made by such persons as cannot give but by deed. A concession, or admission of something in a dispute.

GRANTABLE, *adj.* that which may be given or yielded to another, though he has no claim to it.

GRANTE'E, *S.* in law, the person to whom any grant is made.

GRANTOR, *S.* the person that yields or grants any thing to another.

GRANULARY, *adj.* (from *granule*) small and compact, resembling a small grain or seed.

To **GRANULATE**, *v. n.* (*granuler*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat.) to be formed into small particles or grains. Actively, to break into small masses or grains. To raise in inequalities, representing seeds or grain. "Granulated into a multitude of glandules." **RAY**.

GRANULATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of forming into small masses resembling grains.

GRANULE, *S.* a particle, atom, or globule. A small compact particle resembling a seed or grain of corn.

GRANULOUS, *adj.* full of little grains.

GRAPE, *S.* (*grappe*, Fr. *grappola*, Ital. *krappa*, Belg.) a single berry of the vine, which grows in clusters.

GRAPE-HYACINTH, or **GRAPE-FLOWER**, *S.* in botany, a species of musk.

GRAPESTONE, *S.* the stone or seed of a grape.

GRAPHICAL, *adj.* (from *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to write) appearing as if written. Well formed, described or delineated. "The letters will grow more large and graphical." **BAC**.

GRAPHICALLY, *adv.* well described; described minutely or in a picturesque manner. "The civet cat is graphically described by Castells." **BROWN**.

GRAPNEL, *S.* (*grapin*, Fr.) a small anchor belonging to a little vessel. A grappling iron used in a sea fight to fasten ships together.

To **GRAPPLE**, *v. n.* (*grappan*, *geappian*, Sax. to feel. *grabbelen*, Belg. *krappen*, Teut. to snatch, *grappare*, Ital.) to lay fast hold on a person like wrestlers. To combat, or engage in close fight. Actively, to fasten, unite, or join inseparably. "Grapples you to the heart and love of us." **SHAK**. To seize, or lay fast hold of.

GRAPPLE, *S.* a close combat in which persons seize fast hold on each other. An iron instrument used to fasten one ship to another.

GRASHOPPER, *S.* a small insect, found among the summer grass, named from its hopping, for which it is remarkably formed by nature with brawny thighs, long, slender and strong legs, &c. Though our poets translate the *cicada* of the Latins, and the *cicala* of the Italians by this word, yet it is an impropriety, because not only Latin and Italian authors, but likewise Homer represents them as having a shrill musical note, which can by no means be applied to our grasshopper. In scripture, it is used as a proverbial expression to denote something very small.

GRASIER, *S.* see **GRAZIER**.

To **GRASP**, *v. a.* (*graspere*, Ital.) to hold in the hand with the fingers shut. Figuratively, to seize, or catch at. Neuterly, to catch, or endeavour to seize. To struggle, strive or grapple; perhaps a corruption instead of *grasp*. "As one that *grasps* and tugg'd for life." **SHAK**. To gripe; to encroach; to be insatiable in one's pursuit after riches. "Who *grasps* and *grasps* till he can hold no more." **DRYD**.

GRASP, *S.* the gripe or seizure of the hand. The act of holding a thing in the hand with the fingers shut or doubled over it. Figuratively, possession, or hold. "The whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*." **SHAK**. The power or opportunity of seizing. "Had it within their *grasp*." **CLAREND**.

GRASPER, *S.* one who seizes, grasps, or catches at.

GRASS, *S.* (*gras*, Goth. *lfl*, *gærs*, *græs*, Sax. *gras*, *gari*, Belg. *gras*, Teut. *græs*, Dan. perhaps from *græ*, *lfl*. to grow) the common herbage of the fields, on which cattle feed, of which there are several species. *All flesh is grass*; though by some taken to be expressive of its frail and transient state; may be applied in its literal sense, as appears from **BOERHAAVE'S Academ. Lect.** Vol. I.

To **GRASS**, *v. n.* to produce grass.

GRASSINESS, *S.* the state of abounding in grass.

GRASSPLAT, *S.* a small level piece of ground in a garden, &c. covered with grass.

GRASSPOLY, *S.* a species of **WILLOW-WORT**.

GRASS of PARNASSUS, *S.* a plant, with a greenish flower, so called, because supposed to have grown originally on Mount Parnassus, and to have been eaten by cattle.

GRASSY, *adj.* covered with, or abounding in grass.

GRATE, *S.* (*crates*, Lat.) a partition made with iron bars, or wires crossing each other, placed at the windows or other apertures of prisons, cloisters, or tradesmen's shops. An immoveable receptacle with iron bars, fixed in kitchens, within which fires are made.

G R A

To **GRA'TE**, *v. a.* (*gratter*, Fr.) to rub, or wear off the particles from any thing by rubbing it on a rough body. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious. To offend the ear by a harsh and disagreeable sound. Neuterly, to rub hard, so as to offend or hurt. To offend either by oppression or importunity. To make a disagreeable or harsh sound, by drawing one hard body over another.

GRA'TEFUL, *adj.* (*gratus*, Lat.) having a due sense of benefits conferred, and being ready both to acknowledge and return them. Pleasing; agreeable; delightful to the senses or mind. Delicious.

GRA'TEFULLY, *adv.* in a manner willing to acknowledge, repay, and retain a proper sense of the obligation arising from a favour or benefit received. In a pleasing or agreeable manner.

GRA'TEFULNESS, *S.* gratitude: A sense now obsolete. The quality of being agreeable, acceptable, or affording delight.

GRA'TER, *S.* (*gratoir*, Fr.) a kind of coarse file, or instrument formed of tin punched in holes, with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, *S.* (Fr. *gratificatio*, Lat.) the act of pleasing. The act of complying with and answering the cravings of the sensual appetites. Pleasure. Delight. A reward, or recompence. The last sense is censured by Johnson as low; let others judge whether he has reason for so doing.

To **GRA'TIFY**, *v. a.* (*gratifier*, Fr.) to indulge; to please by compliance. To please or delight; to do a thing in order to please or delight. To requite, repay, or reward. "I'll gratify you for your trouble."

GRA'TINGLY, *adv.* harshly; offensively; in such a manner, as to offend the ears with an harsh and disagreeable sound.

GRATIS, *adv.* (Lat.) for nothing. Without being paid, or receiving any thing in return.

GRATITUDE, *S.* a virtue, consisting in a due sense and outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like.

GRATUITOUS, *adj.* (*gratuitus*, Lat. *gratuit*, Fr.) voluntary, or granted either without asking or merit. Asserted without proof. "This gratuitous declination of atoms." RAY.

GRATUITOUSLY, *adv.* without claim or merit. Without proof. "This obliquity of direction, which they gratuitously tack to matter." CHEYNE.

GRATUITY, *S.* (*gratuite*, Fr.) a free gift; a present; an acknowledgment.

To **GRA'TULATE**, *v. a.* (*gratulatus*, of *gratular*, Lat.) to congratulate. To compliment with expressions of joy on account of success, of some good in possession, or escape from some danger.

GRATULATION, (*gratulation*, Lat.) salutations made by expressing joy. Compliments expressing joy on account of success, the possession of some good, preferment, or escape from danger. An expression of joy. "The earth gave signs of gratulation." Par. Lost.

GRA'TULATORY, *adj.* expressing joy for the success, preferment, or good fortune of another. Congratulatory.

GRAVE, *S.* of *græf*, Sax. a final syllable in the names of places, signifies a grove or cave. But when used in foreign titles, it comes from *greffe*, Dan. *gres*, or *grave*, Belg. *graffe*, or *graff*, Teut. and signifies a count, governor, &c. "The margrave of, &c."

GRAVE, *S.* (*græf*, Sax. *graff*, *grave*, Belg. *graff*, Dan. *grub*, Teut. *grobs*, Goth. *grobe*, Rus. *grob*, Slav. Pol. *carb*, Boh. *greb*, Dalm. *grof*, *gryfia*, *groof*, Isl. from *graban*, Goth. *grafa*, Isl. *graben*, Teut. *graffver*, Dan. *grabac*, Pol. to dig) a hole dug in the ground wherein a dead body is, or is to be, buried.

To **GRAVE**, *v. a.* (preter *graved*, participle pass. *graven*, of *grasan*, Sax. *graven*, Belg. *graben*, Teut. *graver*, Fr. *graver*, Gr.) to cut figures or inscriptions with a sharp pointed tool on any hard substance or metal. To copy pictures or writings with a sharp pointed instrument, on wood, copper, or pewter, in order to be printed on paper. To carve, or form any image or statue by means of a chissel. "What profiteth the graven image that the maker thereof hath graven it." Hab. ii. 11. To inter, entomb, or bury: An obsolete sense. "Ditches grave you all." SHAK. To clean, caulk or scrape the bottom of a ship, from *krauwen*, Belg. to scrape. Neuterly, to write or form letters on a hard substance by means of a sharp pointed instrument.

GRAVE, *adj.* (Fr. *gravis*, Lat.) solemn; serious. Of a modest colour, not showy or tawdry, applied to colour

G R E

or dress. Not sharp or acute, applied to sound. Credible; not flighty, applied to writings or stile. "The gravest of their writers." GREW.

GRAVE-CLOATHS, *S.* the particular dress of the dead. A shroud. "Bound hand and foot with grave-cloaths." John xi. 44.

GRAVEL, *S.* (the *a* pronounced short, *gravier*, Fr. *gravella*, Ital. *graveel*, Belg. *gravel*, Arm.) a kind of earth used for walks in gardens, the finer part of which is yellow, and appears like a large gritted sand, and the coarser is a composition of flints, or small pebble stones. In physic, a disease in the kidneys or bladder, occasioned by a gritty collection of matter therein, whereby the due secretion and excretion of the urine is impeded, from *gravelle*, Fr. when this substance strongly coheres and forms a hard mass, it is then called the stone.

To **GRAVEL**, *v. a.* to pave, or cover with gravel. Figuratively, to puzzle, put to a stand, or embarrass a person with some difficulty he cannot solve. In farriery, to hurt the foot of a horse, by small stones, or gravel, which gets in between the shoe and hoof.

GRAVELESS, *S.* without a grave or tomb.

GRAVELLY, *adj.* (*gravelux*, Fr. a word of three syllables from *gravel*) consisting or abounding in gravel.

GRAVELLY, *adv.* (a word of two syllables from *grave* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a solemn, or serious manner; opposed to levity or mirth. Without gaiety or show, applied to dress or stile.

GRA'VENESS, *S.* seriousness. Solemnity. A behaviour free from levity, or the sudden burst of mirth, and regulated by wisdom and sobriety.

GRA'VE, *S.* (*graveur*, Fr. see GRAVE, the verb) an engraver, or one who copies designs with a sharp pointed tool, or stile on metals or wood, to be printed on paper. The stile, or sharp pointed instrument used by an engraver. In surgery, an instrument wherewith the scales of foul teeth are taken off.

GRAVIDITY, *S.* (*graviditas*, Lat.) the state of being with-child. "The signs of gravidity." ARBUTH.

GRA'VING, *S.* any piece engraved. Carved work. "To grave any manner of graving." 2 Chron. ii. 14.

To **GRA'VITATE**, *v. n.* (from *gravis*, Lat.) to tend to the center.

GRAVITA'TION, *S.* the act of tending to the center.

GRA'VITY, *S.* (*gravité*, Fr. *gravitas*, Lat.) weight; heaviness. The power or virtue by which bodies naturally tend to the center. *Absolute gravity*, is that property which is in all bodies, in proportion to their quantity of matter without any regard to their bulks; or the whole force by which any body tends downwards. *Relative gravity*, is the excess of gravity in one body above that of another of equal bulk, and is always as the quantity of matter under those dimensions. *Gravity*, applied to the nature of actions, denotes their nature, or quality; but when applied to crimes their atrociousness. "To punish the injury, according to the gravity of the fact." HOOKER. Applied to the countenance or behaviour; seriousness, solemnity, majesty, or awfulness.

GRA'VY, *S.* the juice which runs from meat when not over done.

GRA'Y, *adj.* (*græg*, Sax. *grau*, Dan. *grauw*, Belg.) white with a mixture of black. White or hoary with age, applied to the eyes: blue with a mixture of black, resembling the colour of ashes. Applied to the light of the closing or opening day, dark.

GRA'Y, *S.* a badger. AINSWORTH.

GRA'Y-BEARD, *S.* figuratively, an old man; used in contempt. "Afraid to tell gray-beards the truth." SHAK.

GRA'Y-HOUND, *S.* see GREY-HOUND.

GRA'YLING, *S.* (named from its colour) a fish of a fine shape, white flesh, having its teeth in its throat, found in the same rivers with trout, and taken with the same baits and in the same manner.

GRA'YNESS, *S.* the quality of being gray, or being hoary by age.

To **GRAZE**, *v. n.* (*grasian*, Sax.) to eat, or feed on grass. To produce grass. Figuratively, to move or devour. "The fire perpetually grazed." BAC. To brush in passing, to touch lightly; generally applied to a bullet. "Like to the bullet's grazing." SHAK. Actively, to tend, or set cattle to feed on grass. To eat or feed upon. "Lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead." POPE.

GRA'ZIER, *S.* one whose trade is to feed or breed cattle for food.

GREASE, *S.* (pronounced *greece* from *graisse*, Fr.) the soft part of the fat of animals. In farriery, a swelling and gourd-

gourdiness of the heels, occasioned by hard labour, colds, &c.

To GRE'ASE, *v. a.* to smear, anoint, or spot with grease. Figuratively, to bribe or corrupt with presents. "The *greas'd* advocate." DRYD. A low word.

GRE'ASINESS, *S.* oiliness, or fatness.

GRE'ASY, *adj.* oily; fat, spotted, or smeared with grease. Fat, or corpulent; a term of reproach. "This *greasy* knight." SHAK.

GRE'AT, *adj.* (pronounced *grate*, of *great*, Sax. *groot*, Belg.) large in bulk, number or quantity. Having any quality in a high degree. Long or considerable, applied to time, or duration. Chief or principal. "The *great* Seal." SHAK. High in rank, or extensive in power. Illustrious, or eminent. "Great in might." Jer. x. 6. Majestic, or grand in aspect or mein. "She walks serenely *great*." WALLER. Haughty, swelling, or proud. "Discouraged with *great* looks." KNOLLES. Joined to *with*, familiar, intimately acquainted. "Those that are *great with* them." BAC. Teeming, or with child. Used with *matter*; difficult; hard; grievous. "It is no *great matter* to live lovingly with good-natured, and meek persons." TAYLOR. In pedigree, it is added in every step of ascending consanguinity beyond a father or grandfather, and in every step of descending consanguinity beyond a grandson: Thus a *great* grandson is the son of a person's grandson. A *great* grandfather, the father of a person's grandfather, or the grandfather of a person's father; and *great* uncle is the uncle of a person's father.

GRE'AT, *S.* the whole; the gross. Applied to buildings, the money paid down at once for the whole.

GRE'AT-BELLIED, *adj.* pregnant; with child. "Great-bellied women." SHAK.

To GRE'ATEN, *v. n.* to enlarge; to make great; powerful or rich. "After they sought to *greaten* themselves in Italy." RALEIGH. Not in use.

GREAT-HEARTED, *adj.* high-spirited; proud. "The earl as *great-hearted* as he, declared he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred." CLAREND.

GRE'ATLY, *adv.* in a great or high degree. Nobly; in an illustrious manner. "Thou *greatly* didst expire." DRYD. Courageously, bravely. "Greatly turn their backs against the foe." ADDIS. An ironical expression. Very much.

GRE'ATNESS, *S.* largeness, applied to quantity, size, or number. Excess, arising from a comparative view of things. An high degree of any quality. High place or dignity; large extent, or influence, applied to power or empire. A consciousness of superiour birth or rank. "'Tis not of pride or *greatness* he cometh not on board." BAC. Magnanimity, nobleness, or a state wherein a person is above doing or thinking of low and mean things. "Greatness of mind and nobleness." Par. Lost. Grandeur; state; magnificence; largeness, applied to size. "Greatness with Timon—brings all Brobdignag before your thought." POPE.

GRE'AVES, *S.* (plural, not used in the singular. *Grèves*, Fr. *grevas*, Span.) armour for the legs; resembling boots. "Greaves of brass on his legs." 1 Sam. xvii. 6.

GRE'CISM, *S.* (*græcismus*, Lat.) a construction, idiom, or expression peculiar to the Greek language.

GRE'ECE, *S.* (contracted and corrupted from *degrees*) a flight of steps. "Every *greece* of fortune—is smothered by that below." SHAK. "The lord archbishop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration." BAC.

GRE'EDILY, *adv.* (from *greed* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in an eager, hasty, or ravenous manner. Figuratively, with keen appetite or desire.

GRE'EDINESS, *S.* (*redignesse*, Sax.) ravenousness; voracious hunger: Figuratively, eagerness of appetite or desire.

GRE'EDY, *adj.* (*gredig*, Sax. *gretigh*, Belg. from *greten*, Belg. to desire eagerly) ravenous; hungry; incited with a violent desire of food. Figuratively, eager; vehemently desirous; generally taken in a bad sense, for the effects of an insatiably covetous disposition of mind.

GRE'EN, *adj.* (*grene*, Sax. *grænne*, Isl. from *græ* to germinate or grow. *Gron*, Dan. *grun*, Teut. *groen*, Belg. from *groenen*, Belg. to grow) having a colour like that of grass, in compositions of dying, made by painting, and mixing blue, or black and yellow together. Figuratively, flourishing; fresh, undecayed. New, or lately made. "A *green* wound." Having its juice, opposed to dry, and applied to wood. Not well roasted; half raw, applied to meat. "We say the meat is *green*, when half roasted." WATTS. Unripe; immature; young; alluding to fruits being green when in their first state, before they are ripe. "Green geese." MORTIM.

GRE'EN, *S.* the colour of grass, or that which resembles it, in optics it is one of the original, simple, or primary rays of light; but in dying is caused by compounding blue and yellow, &c. As this colour rather refreshes than impairs the sight, the goodness of Providence is manifest in causing it to be reflected from the surface of vegetables, preferably to any other. Figuratively, a plain covered with grass. The leaves of trees and vegetables, opposed to their flowers. In cookery, used in the plural for those plants which are of this colour, and eaten boiled.

To GRE'EN, *v. a.* to make a green colour. "Green'd all the year." THOMS. A low word. JOHNSON.

GRE'ENBROOM, *S.* a shrub which grows wild upon barren heaths, and is used in making besoms.

GRE'ENCLOTH, *S.* a board, or court of justice, held in the counting-house of the king's household, for taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court royal; and for correcting all the servants that offend.

GRE'ENEYED, *adj.* having eyes coloured with green. "Greeney'd jealousy." SHAK.

GRE'ENFINCH, *S.* (*grunfinc*, Teut.) a bird so called from its colour.

GRE'ENFISH, *S.* a kind of fish.

GRE'ENGAGE, *S.* a species of plum, of a green colour.

GRE'ENHOUSE, *S.* a house or place in which exotics or tender plants are kept from the inclemencies of our climate, and furnished with such a degree of heat as is proper to make them grow.

GRE'ENISH, *adj.* somewhat green; tending to green.

GRE'ENLY, *adj.* with a greenish colour. Figuratively, newly; freshly; immaturely. Pale, or wan. "I cannot look *greenly*." SHAK.

GRE'ENNESS, *S.* the quality of being green, or preserving verdure, applied to vegetables. Figuratively, a state of immaturity, or unripeness. Freshness; full of vigour; before it has suffered any decay. Newness.

GRE'ENSICKNESS, *S.* in medicine, a disorder incident to virgins, so called from the paleness with which it is attended.

GRE'ENSWARD, or GRE'ENSWORD, *adj.* (from *green* and *sward*, of *swade*, Belg. hay lying on the ground after it is moved, or *swaerde*, Belg. a skin) the turf on which grass grows. A field.

GRE'ENWOOD, *S.* Dyers weed.

GRE'ENWOOD, *S.* wood considered as it appears when its leaves are out; used sometimes as a single word. "To the *greenwood* shade he took his way." DRYD.

To GRE'ET, *v. a.* (*gretan*, *grettan*, Sax. *groetan*, Belg. of *groete*, Belg. health) to address at a meeting. To salute in kindness or respect. To congratulate. To wish health. To send or pay compliments at a distance. To meet, like those that go to pay their compliments or congratulations. "Our eyes, unhappy, never *greeted* more." POPE. The last sense is not much in use. JOHNSON. Neuterly, to meet, and salute.

GRE'ETER, *S.* he that pays his compliments to another.

GRE'ETING, *S.* salutation, or compliment. A distant compliment paid to a person, wishing his welfare.

GRE'EZE, *S.* see GREECE.

GREGA'RIOUS, *adj.* (*gregarius*, Lat. from *grex*, *gregis*, Lat. a flock) assembling in flocks or herds. "No birds of prey are *gregarious*." RAY.

GRE'NADE, *S.* see GRANADO. This seems the most proper spelling.

GRE'NADIER, *S.* (*grenadier*, Fr.) a tall soldier, armed with a firelock slung, and a pouch full of grenades, from whence the name is derived. Every battalion of foot has generally a company of grenadiers belonging to it.

GRENA'DO. *S.* see GRANADO.

GRE'NT, *S.* a fossil body, consisting of a congeries of crystals, or sparks of spar, of the size of bay salt, and of a brown shining colour.

GRE'W, *preter.* of GROW.

GRE'Y, *adj.* see GRAY, which is the most proper spelling.

GRE'YHOUND, *S.* (formerly written *greyhound*, of *grig-hund*, Sax. or of *grey*, Isl. a dog, and *hunta*, Isl. a hunter) a tall fleet hound that chases in sight.

GRICE, *S.* a little pig, according to Gouldman. A step or greeze. "No, not a *grice*—this is a step to love." SHAK.

To GRI'DE, *v. n.* (*gridare*, Ital.) to cut; to make way but cutting. "The *griding* sword." Par. Lost. A word elegant, but not in use. JOHNSON.

GRIDELIN, *S.* (from *gris de lin*, Fr.) a colour compounded of white and red.

GRIDIRON, *S.* (from *grind*, Ill. a grate and *iron*) a moveable frame or grate of iron bars placed parallel to each other, which is used to dress victuals over a fire.

GRIEF, *S.* (pronounced *greef*, from *griff*, Brit. or *grieve*) sorrow for something which is past. A grievance, oppression or injury, of *grief*, Fr. "For redress of all these *griefs*." SHAK. Pain, or disease.

GRIEVANCE, *S.* that which makes a person uneasy, generally applied to the actions, or conduct of another. A state of uneasiness. The last sense is out of use.

To **GRIEVE**, *v. a.* (pronounced *greeve*, *grever*, Fr. *griever*; Flem. *gravis*, Lat.) to afflict; to hurt. To make a person uneasy by some unkind or offensive action. Neuterly, to be sorrowful on account of the loss of something in which a person delighted.

GRIEVINGLY, *adv.* with sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, *adj.* (*gravis*, Lat. see *GRIEVE*) afflictive, or causing pain; Not easily borne. Causing sorrow. Expressing great uneasiness. "*Grievous* complaints." CLAR. Great, or atrocious, applied to crimes. "It was a *grievous* fault." SHAK. Used adverbially to express a great degree. "He was *grievous* sick." SHAK. *i. e.* dangerously.

GRIEVOUSLY, *adv.* with great offence, discontent, or ill will, used with *take*. "How *grievously* the matter was taken." KNOLLES. Prodigious, or so as to occasion great uneasiness. "*Grievously* vexed." HOOKER.

GRIEVOUSNESS, *S.* sorrow; pain; a state of calamity, oppression or wretchedness. "The *grievousness* of war." *Ijai*. xxi. 15.

GRIFFIN, or **GRIFTON**, *S.* (it should rather be written *gryffon*, or *gryphon*, as it is derived from *γρυψ*, *gryps*, or *gryps*, Gr. *Griffon* is however the most common spelling) a fabled animal, said to be generated between a lion and an eagle, and having the head and paws of the former, and the wings of the latter.

GRIG, *S.* (Skinner derives it from *crecca*, Sax. a creek, because it is generally found in such places; but Johnson, from *kricke*, Bav. a little duck) in its primary sense, applied to any thing below the natural size. A very small species of eels. Figuratively, a merry, active and jocose person; corrupted from *græculus*, Lat. a Greek, travellers having observed that the modern Greeks, notwithstanding the oppressions they are subject to from their present governments, are insensible to their sufferings, and live a life of noisy merriment.

To **GRILL**, *v. n.* (*grille*, Fr. a grate) to broil or dress meat on a gridiron.

To **GRILLY**, *v. a.* (from *grill*) to harass; used formerly in the same sense, as we now say, *to roast a man*, for to tease him. "We're *grilled* all at Temple-Bar." *Hudib*.

GRIM, *adj.* (*grimma*, Sax. *grimmur*, Ill. fierce) having a fierce or awfully fullen countenance. Hideous; frightful; ugly; ill-looking. "*Grim-visag'd* war has smooth'd his wrinkled front." SHAK.

GRIMACE, *S.* (Fr. see *GRIM*) a distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence; vulgarly stiled *making mouths*. An air of affectation. "Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*—allows all freedom." GRAN.

GRIMALKIN, *S.* (of *gris*, Fr. grey, and *malkin*, of *mal* and *kin*, a diminutive termination used by the Welch, &c.) an appellative for an old grey cat. "*Grimalkin* to do—mestic vermin sworn—an everlasting foe." PHILIPS.

GRIME, *S.* (from *grim*) dirt that is ingrained or not easily washed off.

To **GRIME**, *v. a.* to dirt so as it cannot be easily washed off.

GRIMLY, *adv.* in a terrible, hideous, or horrible manner. In a fierce, stern, or fullen manner; applied to the looks.

GRIMNESS, *S.* a look which proceeds from the fierceness or fulleness of a person's disposition.

To **GRIN**, *v. n.* (*grennian*, *grinnian*, Sax. *grinnen*, *grinden*, Belg. *grinnen*, Dan. according to Johnson, it is undoubtedly of the same origin with *grind*, as we now say to grind the teeth, *grincer*, Fr.) to let the teeth together and withdraw the lips, used both as a sign of mirth and anguish.

GRIM, *S.* the act of closing the teeth, and withdrawing the lips from them, so as to expose them to view. The act of showing the teeth, used as an effect of mirth, or anguish.

GRIN, *S.* (Sax.) a trap, or snare. "The *grin* shall take him by the heel." *Job* xviii. 9.

To **GRIND**, *v. a.* (preter and participle pass. *ground*, *grindan*, Sax. preter, *grand*, plur. *groundon*, *Psal.* xxxiv. 19. *gegrunden*, Sax. ground) to reduce any thing to powder by attrition or rubbing. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard. To rub one against another. Figuratively, to harass or oppress by extortion. "Another way the Spaniards have taken to *grind* the Neapolitans." ADDIS. To sharpen an instrument by holding it on a round stone, which is turned about the while. Neuterly, to perform the act of grinding: To move a mill. To fix the teeth close and move them so as to make a noise. To be moved as in the act of grinding, or eating. "Smeary foam acts o'er my *grinding* jaws." ROWE.

GRINDER, *S.* one who grinds or works in a mill. The instrument of grinding. The broad back teeth, made flat and broad at top, somewhat uneven and rugged, that by means of their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, grind and mix the aliment; from *grindiothar*, Sax. called the *molars* by anatomists. In irony, or contempt, the teeth in general are called by this name.

GRINDLESTONE, or **GRINDSTONE**, *S.* the stone on which edged tools are sharpened.

GRINNER, *S.* one who grins, or shuts his teeth and opens his lips so, as to expose them.

GRINNINGLY, *adv.* with a grinning laugh; in a grinning manner.

GRIP, *S.* a small ditch. AINSWORTH.

To **GRIPPE**, *v. a.* (*gripan*, Goth, *gripan*, Sax. *grüpan*, Belg. *greiber*, Dan. *eg grip*, Kun. I seize, of *grip*, a violent grasping. *Greip* or *greipar*, Ill. and Run. the interval between the fingers. *Gripper*, Fr. *gripp*, Scot.) to hold tight or in the hand; to squeeze with the fingers closed over it. To catch eagerly; to seize. To clutch, or close. To pinch, press, or squeeze. Neuterly, to pinch the belly; to give the cholic, or looseness attended with a sharp pain in the bowels.

GRIPPE, *S.* (see the verb) a grasp or seizure of the hand or paw. A squeeze, or pressure. Figuratively, oppression, extortion, or crushing power. Affliction, or pinching distress. In the plural, the belly-ach; the cholic; a disease in children attended with watery and slimy stools, and a pain in the bowels.

GRIPPER, *S.* one who oppresses the poor. An usurer: An extortioner.

GRIPPINGLY, *adv.* attended with a pain in the belly.

GRISAMBER, *S.* a corruption of ambergrise. "*Gris-amber* steam'd." MILT.

GRICE, *S.* (see *GREECE*, which is the most proper spelling) a flight or scale of steps. "Lay a sentence—which as a *grice* or step, may help these lovers." SHAK.

GRISKIN, *S.* (*grifgin*, Ir. roast meat) the back bone of a hog.

GRISLY, *adj.* (*griflic*, Sax.) dreadful; horrid; causing fear or an apprehension of danger.

GRIST, *S.* (Sax. from *grindan*, Sax. to grind, *gerst*, Sax. *gersten*, Teut. barley or corn) corn to be ground. Figuratively, a supply of provision. *To bring grist to the mill*, is a figurative and proverbial expression for producing profit or gain.

GRISTLE, *S.* (Sax. *gristle*, Sax.) in anatomy, a cartilage, or fleshy substance, very elastic, tough, and next in hardness to a bone.

GRISTLY, *adj.* cartilaginous; consisting of gristle; having the nature or properties of a gristle.

GRIT, *S.* (*griot*, Sax. bran or dust, *grut*, *gryst*, Sax. bran, *grust*, Brit. sand or a particle of sand. *Griot*, Ill. stones) bran, or the coarse part of meal. Oats husked and coarsely ground. Sand; a particle of sand; rough hard particles. In natural history, fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder, the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem rudely broken fragments of other masses. They are opaque, in many species, ferment with acids, are indissoluble by water, and retain their figure without cohering in a mass.

GRITTINESS, *S.* sandiness. The quality of abounding in grit, or little rough, hard, and sandy particles.

GRITTY, *adj.* full of little, rough, hard, and sandy particles.

GRIZELIN, *S.* a corruption of **GRIDELIN**.

GRIZZLE, *S.* (*grisaille*, Fr. from *gris*, Fr. grey) a colour made of a mixture of white and black, most commonly applied to that of perukes, or the hair; gray.

GRIZZLED, *adj.* interspersed with black and white hairs; gray.

To **GROAN**, *v. n.* (*granian*, Sax. *groonen*, Belg. *grawn*, Brit. a groan. According to Skinner, formed from the sound) to breathe with a hoarse or dull noise, in pain or agony.

GROAN, *S.* (*grawn* Brit.) a deep sigh, attended with a hoarse noise, made by persons in pain and agony. Figuratively, any hoarse, dead sound. "*Groans* of roaring wind." SHAK.

GRO'AT, *S.* (pronounced *graut*, *groot*, Belg. *grosso*, Ital.) a silver coin, in value four-pence; hence it is used for four-pence, though consisting of copper coin. The silver money in the Saxon times were of no greater value than a penny, which being divided quarterly on the reverse, when they wanted a farthing, they broke it into four pieces, whence the term *broken money*, used at present. This, according to some, was the only money we had, even after the conquest, till Edward I. coined *groffes* or *groats*, *i. e.* great pennies or pieces; which went for four-pence, about 1351. This was the state of our coin till Hen. VIII. in 1504, first coined shillings. *Groats* in the plural, from *groet*, Sax. signifies oats that have the hulls taken off.

GRO'CER, *S.* (it should be written *groffer* from *grofs*, a large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by wholesale, or bought up large quantities, as appears from stat. 37. Edward II. cap. 5. or from *groffus*, Lat. a fig, which their present state seems to confirm) one who buys and sells teas, sugars, plumbs, &c. A *green-grocer*, is one that buys and sells greens.

GRO'CERY, *S.* the wares sold by a grocer, such as tea, sugar, raisins, spice.

GRO'GERAM, **GRO'GRAM**, **GRO'GRAN**, *S.* (*gras*, Fr. large, and *grain*, Fr. grain, *groffogranus*, law Lat.) a sort of stuff, all silk, woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

GRO'IN, *S.* (generally pronounced *grine*. The etymology uncertain) that part of the body which is between the belly and the thigh.

GRO'MWELL, *S.* a plant.

GRO'OM, *S.* (*grom*, Belg. a boy) a boy, waiter or servant. One who tends or looks after horses. A man newly married. "By this the brides are waked, their *grooms* are 'dressed.'" **DRYD.**

GRO'OVE, *S.* (*grobs*, Goth. *grobe*, Russ. *grob*, Slav. Pol. Carn. Boh. *grib*, Dalm. *graof*, *gryfa*, *groof*, Ill. See **GRAVE**) a deep cavern or hollow in a mine. "Work in 'a *groove*, or mine-pit.'" **BOYLE.** A channel or hollow cut in wood.

To **GRO'OVE**, *v. a.* to cut hollow, or in channels.

To **GRO'PE**, *v. n.* (*grapan*, *grapian*, Sax.) to feel ones way out in case of blindness, or darkness. Figuratively, to be in the dark, or to have an imperfect idea of a thing. To feel after a thing where a person cannot see. "A boy was 'groping for eels.'" **L'ESTRANGE.** Actively, to search after, in the dark by feeling. To feel without being able to see. Used with *for*.

GRO'PER, *S.* one who searches after, or endeavours to find a thing in the dark.

GRO'SS, *adj.* (*gras*, Fr. *grosso*, Ital) large, thick, or bulky, applied to size. Shameful, very erroneous, coarse, or palpable; applied to sentiments. Clumsy, or inelegant, applied to shape. Thick, applied to the consistence of any fluid. Stupid, or dull, applied to the understanding. Coarse, or rough, opposed to delicate. Thick, fat, or bulky, applied to the size of the body. Impure; foul, applied to the humours of the body.

GRO'SS, *S.* the main body, or main force of an army. The bulk, the whole consisting of a collection of various parts. The major part or body, applied to number, or a collection of men. The chief part, or main mass. A number consisting of twelve dozen, or one hundred and forty-four, from *grosse*, Fr.

GRO'SSLY, *adv.* in large or coarse particles. "This matter is *grossly* pulverized." Without any subtlety, art, or delicacy. Flagrantly, or palpably. "Grossly misrepresented." **SWIFT.**

GRO'SSNESS, *S.* coarseness, or largeness of parts. Rankness; over great corpulence, or fatness. Want of delicacy, or refinement, applied to sentiments, or expressions.

GRO'T, *S.* (*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.) a cave, or cavern formed and frequented for coolness, or pleasure.

GROTE'SQUE, *adj.* (Fr. *grottesco*, Ital.) distorted in figure; unnatural. Wildly formed without any regard to nature or property.

GRO'TTO, *S.* (*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.) a cavern or cave made for pleasure. Used sometimes, as by the Italians, from whom it is derived, for a dark or horrid cavern.

GRO'VE, *S.* (*gräf*, Sax.) a walk formed by trees, whose branches meet above.

To **GRO'VEL**, *v. n.* (*grufde*, Ill. flat on the face. Johnson imagines it may have been gradually formed from a corruption of *ground feel*, perhaps he means *ground fell*) to lie prostrate, or with one's belly on the ground. To creep along with one's belly on the ground. Figuratively, to have low, mean, or abject thoughts.

GROUND, *S.* (*grund*, Sax. Run. Ill. Dan. and Teut. *grondt*, Belg.) the earth, considered as that which supports

us when walking, as opposed to air or water, or as situated low. Figuratively, land; a country; a farm, estate, or possession. The floor or level of a place. The dregs, lees, or that which settles at the bottom of liquors. In painting, the first layer of colours, or that on which the images are painted and described; applied in this sense to brocaded silks. The first hint, trace, or that which gave rise to an invention. The first principles, applied to knowledge or science. The fundamental cause; the true reason, or original principle of a person's conduct or opinions. The space occupied by an army, as they fight, advance or retreat. The intervening space, or distance between the flyer and pursuer. Hence, to *lose ground*, applied to an army, is to be driven backwards; but applied to opinions, to decline, decay, and have the number of their advocates diminished. To *stand one's ground*, is to make a powerful resistance, applied to an army; to wait the approach of any enemy, without running away, applied to an individual; to bear the test of examination, applied to sentiment. To *get ground*, is to gain advantage over an enemy, applied to an army; to make a progress, applied to an opinion.

To **GROU'ND**, *v. a.* to fix or support upon the ground. Figuratively, to build, found, or settle as upon a cause or first principle, applied to opinions. To settle in the first principles or rudiments of knowledge, applied to instruction.

GROU'ND, *S.* the preter of **GRIND**.

GROU'ND, in composition, implies something next or near the earth.

GROU'ND-ASH, *S.* a tree so called because its shoots grow near the ground on account of its being cut when young, about an inch from the earth.

GROU'NDBAIT, *S.* a bait made of barley, or malt boiled, which is thrown into the river, where you intend to angle, and sinking to the bottom, or ground, draws the fish after it.

GROU'NDEDLY, *adv.* not without sufficient reasons; upon firm principles. "Speaking *groundedly*, and to the 'purpose.'" **GLANV.**

GROU'NDFLOOR, *S.* the lower story of a house, level with the external ground.

GROU'NDIVY, *S.* a plant likewise named alehoof, or tunhoof.

GROU'NDLESS, *adj.* without any foundation, reason, or justice.

GROU'NDLESSLY, *adv.* in an unjust manner. Without reason, cause, or foundation.

GROU'NDLESSNESS, *S.* want of cause, foundation, or support.

GROU'NDLING, *S.* (from *grund*, Sax. the ground, and *ling*, Sax. a diminutive termination) a fish, which keeps at the bottom of the water. Figuratively, a person of mean, groveling, or vulgar thoughts. With due deference to Sir Thomas Hanmer, this word seems by Shakespeare applied to those of the audience, who sit in the lowest part or the pit of a theatre. "To split the ears of 'the *groundlings*.'" **Hamlet.**

GROU'NDLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to have mastered the grounds or first principles of a language. Figuratively, thoroughly; solidly. "A man *groundly* learned." **ASCHAM.** Not in use.

GROU'ND-OAK, *S.* a kind of low oak or underwood.

GROU'ND-PINE, *S.* a plant growing on dry and barren hills, having a singular smell, resembling resin, whence it derives its name.

GROU'ND-PLAT, *S.* the ground on which any building is placed. The ichnography of a building.

GROU'ND-PLATE, *S.* in architecture, the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons.

GROU'ND-RENT, *S.* rent paid for the ground on which house is built.

GROU'ND-ROOM, *S.* a room on the lower story.

GROU'NDELL, *S.* (of *grund*, Sax. the ground, and *feld*, Sax. a seat) the footpost of a door; or the timber or raised pavement of a house next the door; a threshold.

GROU'NDESEL, *S.* (*grundswylig*, Sax.) in botany, the *finccio*, Lat. and *senecion*, Fr. The flower is composed of many hermaphrodite florets, which form the disk, and of female half florets, which make the border or rays; being both included in one common, rough, scaly, and cylindrical employment. The hermaphrodite florets are tubulous, cut into five parts, and reflexed at the brim; have five small hairy stamens, and an oval germen crowned with down, situated under the petal, supporting a slender style, and afterwards becoming an oval seed, crowned with down.

down, and inclosed in the empalement. The female half florets are stretched out like a tongue, and are indented on the top. It is placed in the second sect. of Tournefort's 12th class, and in the second sect. of Linnaeus's 19th. The species are seventeen.

GROUNWORK, *S.* in painting, that colour or part on which all the images are drawn. A foundation of a building. Figuratively, the fundamentals, or first part of an undertaking. The rudiments, or first principles of a science. The true cause, motion, or reason.

GRO'UP *S.* (pronounced *groop*, *groupe*, Fr. *grappo*, Ital.) in painting, and sculpture, an assemblage, or knot, of two or more figures of men, &c. In architecture, applied to any number of columns, exceeding two, standing on the same pedestal. In music, one of the kinds of diminutions of long notes, usually consisting of four crochets, quavers, or semi-quavers, joined together, at the discretion of the composer. Figuratively; a crowd; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.

To **GRO'UP**, *v. a.* in painting, to describe or introduce several figures into one piece.

GROUSE, *S.* a kind of fowl named a heathcock.

GRO'UT, *S.* (*groot*, *grut*, Sax. *groats*, Scot. See **GREAT**) Coarse meal or pollard. A kind of wild apple.

To **GRO'W**, *v. n.* (preter *grew*, part. pass. *grown*, *growan*, Sax. *grooa*, infinitive of *græ*, Isl. *groyen*, or *groenen*, Belg. *groer*, Dan.) to increase in length or extent, applied to the vegetation of plants. To be produced by vegetation. To increase in stature, or bulk. To arrive progressively from infancy to manhood. To shoot in any particular form. To improve, or make a progress. To come, arrive, or advance to any state by degrees. To proceed or arise, as from a cause. Used with *together*, to stick or adhere closely together. To accrue, or become due, applied to the increase of interest due on money lent. "The sum that I do owe to you—is *growing* to me by Antipholus." SHAK. Applied to the sea, by mariners, to swell or roll. "When the sea is never so little *grown*." RALIEGH.

GRO'WER, *S.* that which vegetates, or increases in height or bulk.

To **GRO'WL**, *v. n.* (*grollen*, Teut. of *groll*, Teut. anger) to snarl, or murmur, applied to the noise made by an angry dog. Figuratively, to murmur, or grumble, with discontent or rage.

GRO'WN, *part. pass.* (of **GROW**) advanced in or increased by growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing. Arrived at full growth or stature. "A *grown* woman." LOCKE.

GRO'WTH, *S.* vegetation; vegetable life; increase by vegetation. Product, or the thing produced. Increase in number, bulk, frequency, stature, or improvement.

GRO'WTHEAD, or **GRO'WTNOL**, *S.* (from *groot*, old Eng. great, and *head*, or *noll*, which signifies head) a kind of fish so called from the greatness of its head. Figuratively, an idle, lazy person.

To **GRU'B**, *v. a.* (*graban*, pret. *grob*, Goth. *grabec*, *grabarz*, Pol. see **GRAVE**) to destroy, or extirpate by digging or throwing up the soil. To pull up by the roots. To dirt one's cloaths, or flesh. Neuterly, to appear in a mean, nasty, or dirty manner. In cocking, to cut off the feathers under the wings.

GRU'B, *S.* in natural history, a small worm, that eats holes in bodies. In medicine, a white unctuous pimple, or little tumour, arising on the face, chiefly on the alæ of the nose. Figuratively, a short thick man or dwarf; a word of contempt. "John Romane, a short clownish *grub*." CAREW.

To **GRU'BBLE**, *v. n.* (*grubelen*, Germ. to search carefully for) to grope, or feel in the dark. "Let me rowl and *grubble* thee." DRYD.

GRU'BSTREET, *S.* the name of a street in London, once famous for the residence of meaner and hireling authours. Figuratively used as an adjective to signify mean, low, and dull, applied to compositions. "Ballads write and *Grubstreet* lays." GAY.

To **GRU'DGE**, *v. a.* (Skinner derives it from *gruger*, which he translates erroneously to envy, though according to Johnson it signifies to grind with the teeth, or eat; in this sense, we say of one that resents any thing privately. "He *chews* it." *Gruynach*, Brit. to murmur, or grumble. *Grunigh*, Scot. a discontented, morose countenance) to envy, or view the advantages of another with discontent and uneasiness. To give or take unwillingly. Neuterly, to murmur or repine. To be unwilling, reluctant or envious.

GRU'DGE, *S.* an old quarrel. Figuratively, ill will; anger; resentment. Unwillingness to benefit; envy; odium; or envious resentment. "Those to whom you have

"with *grudge* preferred me." BEN JONSON. Remorse of conscience; some little commotion or forerunner of a disease. The two last senses are given by Ainsworth, but want authority.

GRU'DGING, *S.* the act of envying a person what he has, or of giving with great reluctance. The remains of a distemper, from *grugeons*, the part of corn remaining in the seive after the fine meal has passed through. "Hast thou not still some *grudgings* of thy fever." DRYD.

GRU'EL, *S.* (*gruaw*, *gruelle*, Fr.) a kind of spoon meat or broth made of oatmeal boiled in water. Any kind of mixture or broth made by boiling ingredients in water. "Gruel made of grain, broth, malt drink not much *hopped*, &c." ARBUTH.

GRU'FF, *adv. S.* (*groff*, Belg.) four, furly, or morose, applied to the aspect and behaviour.

GRU'FFLY, *adv.* in a four, morose or furly manner.

GRU'FFNESS, *S.* harshness of voice, or furliness of look.

GRU'M, *adj.* (contracted from *grumble*, or corrupted from *grim*, or from *grem*, Brit.) furly or morose, applied to a person's looks. "Nic looked four and *grum*." *Hist of J. Bull.*

To **GRU'MBLE**, *v. n.* (*grommelen*, *grommen*, Belg. *grem*, Brit. a murmur; supposed by Skinner to be formed from the sound) to murmur with discontent. To growl or snarl. "Grumbling o'er his prey." To make a hoarse or rattling noise, applied to thunder.

GRU'MBLER, *S.* one that murmurs with discontent. A discontented person.

GRU'MBLING, *S.* a murmuring through discontent.

GRU'ME, *S.* (*greumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Lat.) a thick viscid consistence of a fluid, like that of the white of an egg, or like clotted blood.

GRU'MLY, *adv.* in a morose, four, or furly manner.

GRU'MEL, *S.* a plant.

GRU'MOUS, *adj.* thick or clotted.

GRU'MOUSNESS, *S.* the thickness of any curdled or clotted liquor.

GRU'NSEL, (usually spelt *groundfil*, from *grund*, Sax. ground, and *felde*, Sax. a feat) the lower part, floor, or threshold of a building. "On the *grunsel* edge—where he fell flat." *Par. Lost.*

To **GRU'NT**, or **GRU'NTLE**, *v. a.* (*grawn*, Brit. *grountzen*, Teut. a hog. *Grynter*, Dan. *grugner*, Fr. *grugnare*, Ital. *grunio*, Lat.) to make a hoarse discontented noise, applied to a hog.

GRU'NT, *S.* (see the Verb) the noise made by a hog.

GRU'NTER, *S.* one that grunts. A low word for a hog, from *grawn*, Brit. a kind of fish.

To **GRU'TCH**, *v. a.* (corrupted from *grudge*, for the sake of rhyme) to envy, or be uneasy at the advantage of another. "I must not *grutch*." BEN JONSON.

GRU'TCH, *S.* (see the Verb) malice, or ill will. "To whom he bare so fell a *grutch*." *Hudib.*

GRY', *S.* (*γρυ*, *gru*, Gr.) any thing of little value. A measure containing $\frac{1}{16}$ of a line; a line being $\frac{1}{16}$ of a digit, and a digit $\frac{1}{16}$ of a foot.

GUAICUM, *S.* (*guaiac*, Ind.) a medicinal wood, called also *lignum vitæ*, the bark and wood is used in physic as an attenuant; in the Indies it is used in the venereal disease, but is not efficacious in these climates. The resin is improperly called *gum guaiacum*, and is of greater service in either case, than either the wood or bark.

GUARANTE'E, *S.* (pronounced *garantee*, *garant*, Fr.) a power who undertakes to see the conditions of any league, peace, or bargain performed.

To **GUA'RANTY**, *v. a.* (pronounced *garanty*) to undertake to see the articles of any treaty.

To **GUA'RD**, *v. a.* (pronounced *gard*, as well as in its derivatives, *garder*, Fr. from our word *ward*, the *w* borrowed from the Goths, being pronounced like *ew*, and thence easily changed for a *g* by the French) to watch in order to secure from, or prevent a surprize, or sudden danger. To protect or defend. To anticipate, or secure against objections. To adorn, or bind the extremities of a cloth with lints, laces, or other ornamental borders. "In a long motley robe, *guarded* with yellow." SHAK.

GUARD, (pronounced *gard*, of *garde*, Fr. *ward*, Teut.) a man, or body of men employed to watch in order to defend from danger, or prevent a surprize. The duty done by soldiers to prevent a surprize. Used with *on* or *off*, a state of caution or vigilance. A limitation; an anticipation of an objection. "Expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I." ATTERB. A border, ornamental hem or lace at the extremities of a garment: An obsolete term. Part of the hilt of a sword. In fencing, an action or posture proper to defend the body from the

the efforts of an enemy. *Advanced guard*, is a party of horse or foot which marches before a corps to give notice of approaching danger; or a small body of fifteen or twenty horse commanded by a lieutenant, beyond, but within sight of the *main*, and before the *grand guard*. *Grand guard* is, three or four squadrons of horse, commanded by a field officer, and posted before the camp on the right and left wing towards the enemy. *Main guard*, is that from which all the other guards are detached. *Piquet guard*, is a number of horse and foot always in readiness, in case of an alarm, the horses being saddled and their riders booted: The foot are drawn up at the head of the battalion, at the beating of the tattoo, but afterwards return to their tents, remaining ready to march on a signal given. *Guards*, in the plural, is particularly applied to those troops or companies, which are kept up to guard the king. In astronomy, a name sometimes applied to the two stars nearest the pole.

GUA'RDAGE, S. the state of a person who has a guardian. The state of wardship. "Run from *guardage*." SHAK. Not in use.

GUA'RDER, S. one who protects, defends, or watches.

GUA'RDIAN, S. (*gardien*, Fr.) one who has the care of an orphan, or person whose parents are dead. One to whom the care or preservation of any thing is committed; sometimes named warden. *Guardian of the spiritualities*, is one to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed during the vacancy of the see.

GUA'RDIAN, *adj.* performing the office of a kind protector and defender. The doctrine of guardian angels, drawn from the famous text; "Their *angels* stand before the face of my father," has many advocates, and as it is no bad illustration of the divine benevolence and providence, and at the same time enforces the dignity of the human species, it may serve some noble purposes.

GUA'RDLESS, *adj.* without defence. Without any aid, or defender.

GUA'RDSHIP, S. care, protection; or the state of a person under the disposal of guardians. A king's ship employed in guarding the coast.

GUIA'VA, or **GUA'VA**, S. in botany, the *psidium*. The empalement is bell shaped, of one leaf, and divided into five oval points at the top: It has five oval, concave spreading petals, inserted in the empalement, with a great number of stamina, the germen is roundish, situated under the flower, supporting a long awl-shaped style, crowned by a single stigma, and afterwards becomes a roundish fruit like a pomegranate, containing a great many seeds. It is very astringent; and the seeds which pass whole through the body will grow. Linnæus places it in the first sect. of his 12th class. The species are two.

GUBERNA'TION, S. the exercise of authority in protecting, preserving, and directing. Government or superintendency. "This extensive *gubernation*." WATTS.

GU'DGEON, S. (*goujon*, Fr.) a small fish found in brooks and rivers, and easily caught: Whence it is used figuratively for a person easily cheated. "To draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments." SWIFT. Something to be caught or received to a man's own disadvantage; alluding to gudgeons being a common bait for pike.

GUE'RDON, S. (*guerdon*, *gardon*, Fr.) a recompense or reward. "The fair *guerdon* when we hope to find." MILT.

To **GUE'SS**, *v. a.* (*ghissen*, Belg. *kesem*, Heb.) to conjecture; to judge without any fixed or certain principles.

GUE'SS, S. a conjecture; a judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

GUE'SSER, S. a conjecturer. One who judges without certain knowledge.

GUE'SSINGLY, *adv.* forming a true judgment in a casual manner; uncertainly.

GUE'ST, S. (*gwestai*, Brit. *gust*, *gift*, Sax. *gast*, Goth. and Teut. *giesste*, Dan. *gofte*, *gofene*, Russ. *gust*, Slav. *goost*, Dalm. *gazda*, Hung. *gofe*, Pol. *host*, Boh.) one who is entertained in the house of another. A stranger, or one who comes newly to reside in a place.

GUE'ST-CHAMBER, S. a room made use of to receive company in.

To **GUG'GLE**, *v. n.* (*gorgoliare*, Ital. formed from the sound) to sound, or make a noise like water running out of a narrow mouthed bottle or vessel.

GUIDAGE, S. the reward or money given to a guide.

GUIDANCE, S. (from *guide*) direction; government exercised in regulating a person's actions according to rules, in order to prevent him from falling into danger.

To **GUIDE**, *v. a.* (*guider*, Fr.) to direct or show a person

a way. To govern, direct, instruct, regulate, or superintend by council, or exertion of authority.

GUIDE, S. (Fr.) one who directs another in his way. One who directs or regulates the conduct of another by his counsel. A director.

GUIDELESS, *adj.* without a guide, or a person to show one the way to a certain place, or the manner in which a person ought to regulate his behaviour, or conduct himself in order to attain a particular end. One who has written before one on a subject, or discovered and laid down such principles as may conduce to arriving at the truth of any subject.

GUIDER, S. a director, or guide. "Our *guider*, come! to the Roman camp direct us." SHAK.

GUIDON, S. (Fr.) a standard; or standard-bearer. Obsolete.

GUI'LD, S. (sometimes pronounced like *gild*, and sometimes like *gilde*, of *gild*, Sax. *gilde*, Belg. *gulte*, Teut. a fraternity or brotherhood) a society, corporation, fraternity or company united together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence *Guildhall*; a place or hall belonging to a corporation, wherein affairs relating to them in their united capacity are transacted.

GUI'LE, S. (pronounced *gile*, with the *g* hard, *gila*, Perf. *guile*, *gille*, the old Fr. from *coile*, the *w* being often changed into a *g*, thus for *William*, the French read *Guillaume*, and for *Wales*, *Gales*) low cunning or craft whereby a person tricks or cheats another. Deceit.

GUI'LEFUL, *adj.* full of deceit; wily; fraudulent. Treacherous; secretly mischievous; imposing or over-reaching a person in a crafty or fraudulent manner.

GUI'LELESS, *adj.* without any secret or concealed fraud; without any intention to deceive, cheat, or impose upon a person by false appearances and concealed treachery.

GUI'LER, S. one that betrays another into danger by deceitful means. Not in use.

GUI'LT, S. (*gilt*, Sax. originally the fine, or mulct levied as a punishment for a crime, and afterwards used figuratively for the crime itself) the state of a person justly charged with a crime. A consciousness of having done amiss or having done a crime one is accused of. Figuratively, a crime, or offence. "Close pent up *guilts*—rive your concealing continents." SHAK.

GUI'LTILY, *adv.* without innocence; in such a manner as to be conscious of having done a crime laid to one's charge.

GUI'LTINESS, S. the state of being guilty. The consciousness of having done a crime.

GUI'LTLESS, S. free from consciousness of having done a crime. Free from crime. Innocent. Free from sin, or punishment. "The Lord will not hold him *guiltless* that taketh his name in vain." *Exod.* xx. 7.

GUI'LTLESSLY, *adv.* without guilt. Innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS, S. the quality of being conscious of having committed no sin or crime. The quality of being free from crime.

GUI'LTY, S. (*giltig*, Sax. one condemned to pay a fine for a crime, see **GUI'LT**) chargeable with having committed a crime. Wicked, or corrupt. "All the tumult of a *guilty* world." THOMSON.

GUI'NEA, S. (pronounced *ginne*, with the *g* hard, so called from Guinea in Africa, from whence the gold was brought, of which they were at first formed, on which account they likewise bore the impression of an elephant) a gold coin struck and current in England. When it was first struck it was valued at 20 shillings; but gold growing scarce it was advanced to 21 Shillings and 6 pence, but is now sunk to 21 shillings. The pound Troy is cut into 24 parts and a half, each part of which makes a guinea.

GUI'NEA-DROPPER, S. a person who artfully drops a guinea in a person's sight, and by that means entices him to a public house, where he cheats him of all his money in gaming.

GUI'NEA-HEN, S. a small Indian hen.

GUI'NEA-PEPPER, S. in botany, the *poivre d'Inde* or *de Guinée*, Fr. *capsium*, Lat. the empalement is of one leaf divided into 5 parts and erect. It has but one petal, wheel shaped, having a very short tube, spread open above, and divided into 5 parts; 5 stamina terminated by oblong summits; a germen supporting a slender style, and afterwards becoming a soft fruit or capsule, having two or more cells, divided by intermediate partitions, containing many kidney shaped seeds. It is ranged in the first sect. of Linnæus's 5th class, and in the 7th sect. of Tournefort's 2d. The species are 10.

GUI'

GU'NEA-PIG, S. a small animal with a pig's snout, rat's ears, and without a tail.

GU'ISE, S. (Fr. *guise*, Ital. *gewuse*, Teut. the same with *wife*, the *w* which is sounded in the Gothic like *cw* being commonly changed into a *g*; thus for *wesp*, Brit. a wasp, the French read *guespe*) manner. Appearance; looks; behaviour. "By their *guise* wise men they seem." *Par. Lost*. Manner, custom, or practice. "It never was our *guise*—to slight the poor." *POPE*. External appearance; dress or habit. "Under the *guise* of religion." *SWIFT*. The last sense seems to be a contraction of *disguise*.

GUITAR, S. (*ghitarra*, S. *guitarre*, Fr.) in music, a stringed instrument with a neck like a violin, an oval body, about the size of a bas viol, played on in the same manner as the harp, with the fingers.

GULCH, **GULCHIN**, S. (*gulo*, Lat.) a little glutton. Not in use.

GULES, S. (*gueules*, Fr. גולד, *guld*, Heb. Chald. Syr. *gulul*, Arab. red, *gueule*, Fr. *gula*, Lat. the throat or gullet, which in most animals is of a red colour) in heraldry, red. In the arms of noblemen it is called ruby, in those of sovereign princes Mars, and in engraving is signified by drawing perpendicular or straight strokes from the top of the escutcheon to the bottom.

GULF, S. (*golfe*, Fr. *golfo*, Ital.) an arm, or part of the ocean running up into the land. Figuratively, an abyss, or immeasurable depth. "Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulf*." *SHAK*. A whirlpool, or sucking eddy. "As waters to the sucking of a *gulf*." *SHAK*. Any thing insatiable. "Maw and *gulf*—of the ravening salt sea *shark*." *SHAK*.

GULFY, *adj.* full of eddies, gulfs, or whirlpools. "The perils of the *gulfy* main." *POPE*.

To **GULL**, S. (*golufati*, Slav. of *golusia*, Slav. *gila*, or *ghul*, Per. a trick, cheat, or guile, *guiller*, old Fr. to cheat) to trick; to cheat; to deceive or defraud by artifice.

GULL, S. a sea bird. A cheat, or trick. A stupid animal; a person easily cheated or imposed upon.

GULLCATCHER, S. one who cheats. A bite. One who deceives another by artifice. "Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*." *SHAK*. Not in use.

GULLER, S. a cheat, or impostor.

GULLERY, S. artifice used to trick or impose on a person. Wants authority.

GULLET, S. (*goulet*, Fr. *gula*, Lat.) the throat, passage, or pipe through which the food passes, called by anatomists the *oesophagus*.

To **GULLY**, *v. n.* (*gylz*, Isl. to make a sorrowful outcry, or wowl, *ghyllon*, Teut. to make a noise. Johnson supposes it a corruption of *gurge*) to run with a noise, applied to water.

GULLY-HOLE, S. (see **GULLY**) the hole where gutters or kennels empty themselves into the common sewer, so called from the noise they make in their fall.

GULO'SITY, S. (*gulosus*, Lat.) greediness; intemperance in eating; gluttony. "Not erring in *gulosity*." *BROWN*. Not in use.

To **GULP**, *v. n.* (*golpen*, Belg.) to swallow eagerly; to drink down without any intermission, or with one swallow.

GULP, S. as much liquor as can be swallowed at once.

GUM, S. (*gummi*, Lat.) a vegetable juice exuding through the pores of certain plants, and there hardening into a tenacious, or sticking mass, more viscid and less friable than resins, and dissolving in water. In gardening, a disease incident to fruit trees of the stone kind, being a kind of gangrene, arising from a corrupted sap which extravasates and hardens. In anatomy, the fleshy substance of the mouth in which the teeth grow; generally used in the plural, from *goma*, Sax. *gaum*, Teut. *gomur*, Isl. The *red gum*, a disease incident to infants, who do not suck their parents' first milk, and are not well purged, discovering itself in red marks or blotches.

GUMMINESS, S. the state of a thing smeared or abounding with gum.

GUMMO'SITY, the nature of gum; viscosity; gumminess. "Their inmate *gummosity*." *FLOYER*.

GUM'MY, *adj.* consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; overgrown or smeared with gum. Sticky.

GUN, (*gun*, Isl. battle, for though at the time when guns were invented we had no commerce with Iceland, yet as the Icelandic is only a dialect of the Gothic, the word could not be unknown to us, and might very properly be applied to guns when invented; we find this often practiced with respect to modern inventions, and why it

should not with respect to more ancient ones, I know not) a fire arm or weapon which forcibly discharges a ball, shot, or other offensive matter, through a cylindrical barrel by means of gunpowder. *Great guns* are generally called cannon, and known likewise under the term of ordnance. *Small guns* are such as are portable, and include musquets, musquetons, carbines, blunderbusses, fowling pieces, &c. *Gunners*, in the plural, are officers employed in looking after, and managing the ordnance mounted on lines, batteries, or forts. The *master gunner of England*, is an officer appointed to teach and instruct all such as are desirous of learning the art of gunnery, on condition that they take an oath, that they will not serve any foreign prince without leave, nor instruct any others unless they take the same oath, &c.

GU'NNEL, S. corrupted from **GUNWALE**.

GU'NNER, S. a person who manages, and has the charge of the artillery of a ship, &c.

GU'NNERY, S. the science or art of shooting with guns, and mortars, including the knowledge of the force and effects of gunpowder, the dimensions of pieces; the method of elevating, raising a piece so as to hit any given object; of computing its range, &c.

GUNPO'WDER, S. a composition of salt-petre, sulphur, and charcoal mixed together with spirits, and usually granulated, which takes fire easily, and when fired expands with great vehemence and noise, by means of its elastic force. Bartholdus Schwartz, or the black, is by some supposed to have invented it in 1380, but it appears that Roger Bacon, our countryman, knew of it 150 years before Schwartz was born, since he mentions it in express terms in his treatise *de nullitate magicæ*, published at Oxford in 1216. "You may raise thunder and lightning at pleasure, says he, by only taking sulphur, nitre, and charcoal, which, singly, have no effect; but, mixed together and confined into a close place, cause an explosion greater than that of a clap of thunder."

GU'N-SHOT, S. the distance to which a ball can be shot out of a gun.

GU'N-SMITH, S. one who makes and fells guns.

GU'N-STOCK, S. the wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GU'N-STONE, S. the shot of a cannon; so called because at the first use of cannons they were loaded with stones.

GU'NWALE, S. (of *gun* and *walcaldan*, Sax. to direct) a piece of timber reaching on either side of the ship, from the half deck to the fore-castle, wherein they put the stanchions, which support the waste tree; it receives the name of gunwale, whether the ship carries guns or not. Likewise the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are.

GU'RGE, S. (*gurgus*, Lat.) a whirlpool; a gulf. "A black bituminous *gurge*—boils out from under ground." *Par. Lost*.

GU'RGION, S. (Skinner derives it from *escourgcon*, Fr. of *escovre*, Fr.) the coarser part of meal sifted from the bran.

GU'RNARD, **GU'RNET**, S. (*gournau*, Fr. according to Junius; but the word does not appear in any modern author) a kind of sea-fish. "A fowced *gurnet*." *SHAK*.

To **GU'SH**, *v. n.* (*gosselen*, Belg. *ghissen*, Teut.) to flow or rush out in a large body. To flow out in a large quantity, and with violence.

GU'SH, S. a sudden, forcible, and large flowing of water, or other fluid. Any thing poured out with a sudden and forcible eruption.

GU'SSET, S. (*gouffet*, Fr.) any thing sowed on cloath to strengthen it; by semstresses, peculiarly applied to the triangular pieces of cloth at the neck, under the arms, and at the openings of the flaps of a shirt, &c.

GU'ST, S. (*gustus*, Lat. *goust*, *gout*, Fr.) the sense of tasting. The height of sensual enjoyment. Love, or liking. Turn of fancy; peculiar taste or genius. Pleasure, caprice, or whim. "Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*." *POPE*. A sudden violent blast of wind, from *Gust* Isl. "As doth a fail, fill'd with a fretting *gust*." *SHAK*. A sudden burst of passion. "A weak distemper'd soul that swells—
"with sudden *gusts*." *ADDIS*.

GU'STABLE, *adj.* fit to be tasted; to be tasted; the object of taste; pleasant to the taste.

GUSTA'TION, S. (*gustatus*, Lat. of *gusto*, Lat.) the act of tasting. "The nerves of *gustation*." *BROWN*.

GU'STFUL, *adj.* very agreeable or pleasing to the taste. Figuratively, that which communicates pleasure to the mind, or that which is most agreeable to the mind or senses.

G U T

GU'STO, S. (Ital.) the relish, flavour, or taste which a thing causes. The power by which any thing excites a sensation in the palate. Liking or prejudice, applied to the mind.

GU'STY, *adj.* windy, stormy. "The *gusty* wind." THOMSON.

GU'T, S. (*kuteln*, Belg. the intestines) the entrails, or the long pipe reaching with many folds from the stomach to the vent, through which the fibrous part of food passes and is discharged. Figuratively, the stomach or receptacle of food. Gluttony. The inside of any thing, particularly the movements of a clock or watch.

To GU'T, *v. a.* to take out the entrails or guts of an animal. Figuratively, to plunder any thing of what it contains.

GUTTA SE'RENA, S. (Lat. a clear drop) a disease of the eyes, being an entire loss of sight, without any apparent fault or disorder of the part, excepting that the pupil looks somewhat larger and blacker than before.

GU'TTATED, *adj.* (*gutta*, Lat. a drop) besprinkled with drops; bedropped.

GU'TTER, (*gautur*, Run. a stream of water) a passage for water, either on the ground, or on the roofs of buildings.

To GU'TTER, *v. a.* to cut or wear into small channels or hollows.

To GU'TTLE, *v. n.* (from *gut*) to feed luxuriously, or intemperately. Actively, to swallow, or eat in a ravenous manner.

GU'TTLER, S. one fond of eating. A greedy or intemperate eater.

GU'TTS, S. (plural of *gutta*, Lat.) drops of any liquid, a term used by Scotch physicians. See *Medical Essays of Edinburgh*.

GU'TTULOUS, *adj.* (*guttula*, Lat. a little drop) in the form of a small drop. "Figured in its *guttulous* descent." BROWN. Not in use.

GU'TTURAL, *adj.* (*gutturalis*, Lat. from *guttur*, Lat. the throat) pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

GU'TTURALNESS, S. the quality of being founded in, or belonging to, the throat.

G Y V

GU'TWORT, S. an herb.

GU'TTY, or GU'TTE, *adj.* (*gutta*, Lat. a drop) in heraldry, marked or besprinkled with drops. "Gutty of face," *i. e.* marked with black drops.

GUY', S. the rope by which any thing is lifted into a ship. SKINNER.

To GU'ZZLE, *v. n.* (from *gut* or *gust*, whence *guttle*, *guzzle*) to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily. Actively, to swallow with excessive pleasure.

GU'ZZLER, S. an immoderate drinker, sometimes applied to an eater.

GY'BE, S. To GY'BE, *v. n.* see GIBE, or To GIBE.

GYMNA'SIUM, S. (Lat. *γυμνασιον*, *gymnasion*, Gr. of *γυμνος*, *gymnos*, Gr. naked, because they used to strip themselves in order to perform their exercises) a place fitted to perform publick exercises. Figuratively, a school.

GYMNA'STIC, *adj.* (*γυμναστικός*, *gymnastikos*, Gr. *gymnastique*, Fr. see GYMNASIUM) something relating or belonging to bodily exercise, such as wrestling, &c.

GYMNIC, *adj.* (*gymnique*, Fr. *γυμνικός*, *gumnikos*, Gr.) practising such exercises as relate to the body. "Gymnic artists." MILT.

GYNECO'CRASY, S. (*gynecocrasie*, Fr. *γυνή*, *gynaikos*, *gune*, *gunaikos*, Gr. a woman, and *κρατία*, *kratia*, Gr. government) female power; the government of a woman. Wants authority.

GYRA'TION, S. (*gyratus*, of *gyro*, Lat.) the act of turning any thing about in a circle. "Moved round in a circle with *gyrations*." NEWT. *Opt.*

GY'RE, S. (*gyrus*, Lat.) a circle or orbit described by any thing in motion. "He spins in giddy *gyres*." DRYD. Not in use.

GY'VES, S. (*geevyn*, Brit.) fetters or chains consisting of two links for the legs. "I thought *gyves* and the mill had tamed thee." MILT. *Sam.*

To GY'VE, *v. a.* to fetter or shackle. To ensnare. "I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship."



H.

H A B

H A F

H, the eighth letter of the alphabet, and sixth of the consonants; though by the Latins and modern Greeks esteemed only as an aspirate, yet whether it be a letter or no, may easily be determined by considering that it is a motion or effort of the larynx to modify the sound of the vowel that follows it, as in *heaven*, *health*, *hero*, where the *e* is differently modified or sounded from what it is in the words *eating*, *endive*, and *elect*, and as such has the property of a consonant. If it be not a letter, *f* and *z* are none, they being no more than hissing aspirations, and they who exclude *H* from the number of letters as being only a mark of aspiration, may for the same reason exclude the *f* and *z*, and the *b* and *p* likewise, by saying that they are only marks of certain motions of the lips. Its form, which in the capital is the same in the Roman and Saxon alphabets seems to be derived from the Phenician *h*, with the mark in the middle instead of the top. The secretary capital, seems to have been borrowed from the Saxon capital, as our small *h* seems derived from the Gothic. In English, it is scarcely ever mute in the beginning of a word, especially where it preceeds a vowel; when it is followed by a consonant it has no sound, as in *fight*; when it has *c* before it, is sometimes dropped, the *c* being pronounced hard like a *k*, as in *Christ*, which the Saxons wrote *Crist*, and in *eccho*; but this does not hold good always, for it is pronounced somewhat like the Hebrew *sh*, *schin*, in *charity*, *cherub*, &c. Among the ancients it was a numeral letter, signifying 200, and when with a mark over it thus, *H̄* 2000. In abbreviatures it used for *homo*, as *J. H. S.* *Jesus hominum Salvator*, i. e. *JESUS* the Saviour of mankind! *HA'*, interj. an expression of wonder or surprize. When repeated, an expression of laughter, or joy. "He saith "among the trumpets, *ha, ha*." *Job xxxix. 25.*

HAA'K, S. a fish.

HA'BAKKUK, S. (חַבְבֻּקִּי, *chabakuk*, Heb. a wrestler) one of the twelve lesser prophets, whose prophecy is taken into the canon of the Old Testament; the Greeks call him *Abbakoum*.

HA'BEAS CORPUS, S. (Lat. you may have a body) in law, a writ which a man may have out of the King's-Bench, to remove himself thither at his own expence, to answer at the bar there, when indicted or imprisoned for a crime before justices of the peace or a franchise court, after having offered sufficient bail, which is refused, though the case be bailable.

HABERDASHER, S. (according to Minshew, from *habt ibr dafs*, Teut. Have you this? a common question made by a person who comes to buy any thing at a shop; or of *kooper-daefer*, Belg. one who sells trifling things, from *koop*, Belg. to sell, and *daes*, or *dwaes*, Belg. a fool) one who sells small wares, such as pins, needles, &c. When joined to *hat*, it seems improper, and to imply no more than a seller; as *haberdasher of hats*, *haberdasher of small wares*.

HABERDINE, S. an ordinary sort of codfish, common in Scotland.

HABERGEON, S. (*haubergeon*, Fr. *habbergium*, low Lat.) armour to cover the neck and breast. A breast plate. A neck piece. A coat of mail. "Lodg'd in Magnano's "brafs *habergeon*." *Hudib.*

HABILIMENT, S. (*habiliment*, Fr.) dress, cloaths. "Gowns and other *habiliments* of Irish drapery." *SWIFT*. Ornaments. "My riches are the poor *habiliments*." *SHAK.*

To **HABILITATE**, *v. n.* (*habilitar*, Fr.) to qualify, or entitle. "Attainted, and thereby—not *habilitate* to serve "in parliament." *BACON*. Not in use.

HABILITATION, S. qualification. "*Habilitations* to-wards arms." *BACON*. Not in use.

HA'BIT, S. (Fr. *habitus*, Fr.) the state of any thing.

"*Habit* of body." Dress or Cloaths. A power and ability of doing any thing, acquired by frequent repetition of the same action. Custom; inveterate use; or a strong inclination to perform any particular action.

To **HA'BIT**, *v. a.* to dress, or cloath.

HA'BITABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *habitables*, Lat.) that which is or may be dwelt in.

HA'BITABLENESS, S. that quality which renders a place proper for the residence of any animal.

HA'BITANT, S. one that lives or resides in any place. "*Habitants* of earth." *POPE*.

HABITA'TION, the act of dwelling in a place. A dwelling, or place wherein a person resides.

HABITA'TOR, S. (Lat.) an inhabitant. "The northern "*habitators*." *BROWN*. Obsolete.

HABI'TUAL, *adj.* (*habituel*, Fr.) customary; established by frequent practice and repetition.

HABI'TUALLY, *adv.* by custom, by habit, or frequent practice.

To **HABI'TUATE**, *v. a.* (*habituer*, Fr.) to accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition. Used with *to*.

HA'BITUDE, (Fr. *habitus*, Lat.) relation, or respect. The state of a thing, with regard to something else; followed by *of*. "In all the *habitudes* of life." *SWIFT*. Familiarity; converse; intimacy, followed by *with*. "Frequent *habitudes* with the best company." *DRYD.* Custom, habit, or the frequent and uninterrupted practice of the same thing. "Brought by long *habitude* from bad "to worse." *PRIOR*. The power or ability of performing any thing, acquired by frequent practice. "It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts." *DRYD.*

HA'BNAB, *adv.* (for *hap ne hap*, i. e. let it happen or not) at random; without any rule or previous design, promiscuously. "Although set down *habnab* at random." *Hudib.* Not in use among polite writers.

To **HA'CK**, *v. a.* (*haccan*, Sax. *hacken*, Belg. *hacher*, Fr. from *acas*, or *acase*, Sax. an axe, or *hak*, Isl. a hook) to cut or chop into small pieces, by frequent and unskilful blows. Figuratively, to speak or pronounce improperly. "*Hack* our English." *SHAK.* Neuterly, to hackney, receive bribes, or turn prostitute.

HA'CK, S. a contraction of *HACKNEY*, which see.

HA'CKLE, S. (*hæcile*, *hæcla*, Sax.) raw filk, or any filmy or fibrous substance unspun.

To **HA'CKLE**, *v. a.* to dress flax.

HA'CKNEY, S. (*hacnai*, Brit. *hackneye*, Teut. *haquenée*, Fr. *hacanea*, *acchine*, Ital. a pacing horse, or pad) a hired horse, or a horse let out for hire. Figuratively, any thing let for hire. One who writes for hire; applied to women, a person who prostitutes herself for money. Any thing that is trite or common, or used in common.

To **HA'CKNEY**, *v. a.* to use a thing very frequently. To accustom to the road. Neuterly, to be much accustomed to any particular thing. "He is long *hackney'd* in the ways "of men." *SHAK.*

HAC'QUETON, S. (*haquet*, old Fr. a little horse) a piece of ancient armour. "His *haqueton* and his habergeon." *SPENSER*.

HAD, the preter and part. passive of *HAVE*, *hadde*, Belg.

HA'DDOCK, S. in natural history, a non spinous fish, with three prickly soft fins on its back, resembling a cod, but somewhat less, and distinguished from it, by having a black spot on one side near its gills.

HA'FT, S. (*hæft*, Sax. *best*, Belg. of *hastid*, Sax. captured, *haft*, Isl. a fetter; because the blade is, in a manner, imprisoned fast therein. Johnson imagines it derived from *To Have*, implying to hold, because the instrument is held by it; to which Skinner seems to add some force, who derives it from *habban*, Sax. which signifies to have) a handle;

handle; that part of any instrument by which it is held in the hand.

HAG', S. (*hagr*, Brit. and Arm. deformed. *Hagrwyb*, *bagrwydd*, Brit. deformity. *Hægeffe*, Sax. a spirit or goblin, *beckle*, Belg. a witch) a fury, or spirit of a deformed and terrible aspect. A witch, or enchantress; an old ugly woman. "But thou, old *bag*, of threescore years and three." DRYD.

To HAG', v. a. to haunt; to torment; to possess or harass with vain terror; to bewitch. "And *bag* themselves with apparitions." *Huwb.*

HA'GARD, *adj.* (*bagard*, Fr.) wild; unfociable, or untamed. Lean, from *hager*, Teut. Ugly; rugged; deformed, from *hagr*, Brit. "As *bagard* as the rock." SHAK. Wildly disordered. "Down cast *bagard* eyes." SMITH.

HA'GGARD, S. any thing wild or irreclaimable. A species of hawk. A hag. "The baleful *baggard* lay." GARTH. "So *Gartb* has used it for want of understanding it." JOHNSON. As the word *bag* is given to a witch, and is a general term for any ugly and deformed person, which seems to be the reason why it is applied to witches, Garth may be vindicated from any impropriety in the use of the word, especially as he would communicate to us not only the idea of a witch, but likewise an ugly, old and deformed person, which this word does, if derived from *hagrwydd*, Brit. and *hagrwyb*, deformity, as it undoubtedly is in this sense.

HA'GGARDLY, *adv.* (*hagr*, Brit.) deformed; ugly. Like a hag.

HA'GGESE, S. (from *hæg*, or *hack*) a mess of meat, generally pork chopped small and inclosed in a membrane: In Scotland, commonly inclosed in a sheep's maw, and made of the flesh of the same animal cut small with suet and spices.

HA'GGISH, *adj.* like a hag, deformed; horrid.

To HA'GGLE, v. a. (corrupted from *hack*, or *hackle*) to cut, chop, or mingle. Neuterly, to be tedious in a bargain, or long before settling the price, from *hack*, Teut. a woman who sells provisions at a market, or *hacur* an artist, artificer; a condition, or bargain.

HAGIOGRAPH, S. (plural, of *ἅγιος*, *agios*, Gr. *holy*, and *γράφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to write) that part of the bible which the Jews call *כתובים*, *ketuvim*, which contains the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Chronicles, Canticles, Ruth, the Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, and Esther, which were written by immediate inspiration.

HAGIO'GRAPHER, S. (see HAGIOGRAPH) an inspired writer.

HAH! an interjection, expressing a sudden surprize.

HA'IL, S. (pronounced *hale*, *hægel*, *hægle*, *hagol*, Sax. *bagl*, Isl. *haegel*, Teut. *hagel*, Dan.) a white icy spherule, or particle, consisting of drops of rain frozen in their falling.

To HA'IL, v. n. to pour down hail.

HA'IL, S. (*baletan*, Sax. to salute with wishing health; from *hal*, or in health, Sax. *bale* of *hæl*, Sax. health) a term of salutation, wherein we wish health to a person, used by our translators to express *χαίρει*, *chaire* in the Gr. i. e. rejoice. "The angel came unto Mary, and said, *bail*, *χαίρει*, *chaire*, "Gr." Luke i. 28. It is used at present only in poetry.

To HA'IL, v. a. (*baletan*, Sax.) to salute; to call to, applied to the manner in which ships address each other. "Hailed by a Turk." KNOLLES.

HAI'LED, *adj.* beaten or struck with hail.

HAI'LSHOT, S. small shot scattered like hail.

HAI'LSTONE, S. (*bagolstan*, Sax. *haegelseen*, Belg.) a particle, or single ball of hail.

HAI'LY, *adj.* consisting of hail.

HAIR, S. (*haer*, Sax. *haar*, Isl. Dan. and Teut. *haer*, or *hæyr*, Belg. *haire*, Fr. hair-cloth, or a hair-shirt) the small thin threads which grow out of the skin of animals; when viewed through a microscope, they appear to be formed of several others wrapt up in a common tegument; they are tubular, and filled with a pith or fibrous substance, one part of which runs round from the top to the bottom in spiral lines, representing that of a cork-screw; they vegetate, according to Quincy, like the nails, by that part which is nearest to the root thrusting forward the part which is next beyond it. The different colours the hair appears of in different persons, and in the same person, in different parts of life, is owing to the nature of the fluid with which it is supplied. The hair which grows on the head. Figuratively, any thing very small. Course; order, grain, or natural disposition, alluding to the hairs growing in a particular direction. "You go against the hair of your profession." SHAK.

HAIR-BRAINED, *adj.* (it should be written *hare-brained*, because it alludes to the wildness of a hare) wild; irregular; inconstant.

HAIRBEL, S. a flower, called likewise the *hyacinth*.

HAIRCLOTH, S. stuff woven of rough or horse hair.

HAIRINESS, S. the state of being covered, or overgrown with hair.

HAIRLA'CÉ, S. a fillet or band with which women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, *adj.* without hair; bald.

HAIRY, *adj.* overgrown, or covered with hair. Consisting of or resembling hair. "From vines the hairy honours of their head." DRYD.

HA'KE, S. a kind of fish.

HA'KOT, S. (*hacod*, Sax. *beket*, Belg. *becht*, Teut.) a fish of the non-spinous kind, with only one fin on the back, called by some the pike.

HA'LE, in composition, derived from *healle*, Sax. a hall, palace, or court, or *alh*, Goth. a temple or other magnificent building, implies that the thing joined to it belongs to, or is used at court.

HA'LBED, S. (*halbarde*, Fr. *hallebarde*, Belg. from *halle*, a court, and *barde*, an ax, these instruments being usually borne by the yeomen there) a long pole armed at one end with a battle ax, carried by sergeants of foot and dragoons, &c. It was formerly named the Danish axe, because borne first by them; from them it was borrowed by the Scots, from whom it came to the English, and from us to the French. Among farriers, a piece of iron an inch broad, and 3 or 4 inches long, foldered to the toe of a horse's shoe that jets out before, to hinder a lame horse from treading or resting upon his toe.

HA'LCYON, S. (*halcyo*, Lat.) a bird, reported to breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her hatching time.

HA'LCYON, *adj.* peaceful; quiet; calm; undisturbed with any tumult or violence.

HA'LE, *adj.* (*hal*, Sax. Johnson imagining that it was derived immediately from *hæl*, Sax. health, would have it written *bail*; but the Saxon word we have produced, shews that it is unnecessary, not to mention that it would introduce confusion in our language by being spelt like *bail*, the substantive explained above) healthy, sound or hearty; of a good or fresh complexion.

To HA'LE, v. a. (*halen*, Belg. *haler*, Fr. *forbala*, Goth.) to drag by force; to pull violently.

HA'LER, S. he who pulls or drags by force.

HA'LF, S. (plural, *halves*; the *l* is not sounded. *Healf*, *half*, Sax. *half*, *halve*, Belg. *half*, Dan.) one of two parts into which a thing is equally divided. It sometimes has a plural signification, though used in the singular, when applied to a number which is divided. In composition it signifies imperfection.

HA'LF, *adv.* in part, or equally. "Half loth, and half consenting." DRYD.

HA'LFLOOD, S. one who has but one parent the same with another person.

HA'LFLOODED, *adj.* mean; cowardly; base born. "Half-blooded fellow." SHAK.

HA'LF-CAP, S. a cap or hat imperfectly taken off, or faintly moved. "With certain *halfcaps*, and cold moving nods." SHAK.

HA'LF-FACED, *adj.* shewing only part of the face. "A half-faced sun striving to shine." SHAK. Small faced. "This same *half-faced* fellow." SHAK.

HA'LF-MOON, S. the moon in its appearance when at half its increase or decrease. Any thing in the figure or form of a half-moon. "Half-moon and wings." MILT.

HA'LF-PENY, S. (pronounced *hapeny*, plural *halfpenet*, pronounced *hapence*) a copper coin of which two make a penny. It received its name originally from its being the half or one part of a silver penny broken into two equal pieces; which was the only money we had till halfpence and groats were coined.

HA'LF-PIKE, S. a small pike carried by officers.

HA'LF-SCHOLAR, S. a smatterer, or one who is imperfectly learned.

HA'LF-SEAS OVER, a proverbial expression for any one far advanced in any state, and generally applied to one half drunk.

HA'LF-SIGHTED, *adj.* seeing imperfectly; having a weak judgment. "They are but *half-sighted*." RAY.

HA'LF-SPHERE, S. the hemisphere, or one half of the globe. "This *half-sphere*." JOHNSON. Not in use.

HA'LF-SWORD, S. close fight; within the length of half a sword. "At *half-sword* with a dozen of them." SHAK.

HA'LF-

H A M

HA'LF-WIT, S. a blockhead; one who vainly affects to be thought a wit. A silly fellow. "Half-wits are fleas." DRYD.

HA'LF-WITTED, *adj.* of dull or imperfect understanding.

HA'LIMASS, S. (from *halig*, Sax. holy, and *mæsse*, Sax.) the feast of All Souls.

HALITUOUS, *adj.* (*halitus*, Lat.) vaporous; fumous; "A peculiar thin and *halituous* liquor." BOYLE.

HA'LL, S. (*healle*, Sax. *hal'e*, *saal*, Teut. *fale*, Fr.) a court of justice; a manour house so called, because formerly courts were held in it for tenants. The public room of a corporation. The first large room on the ground floor of a house.

HALLELU'JAH, S. (the *j* should be pronounced like an *i* vowel or a *y*. הלליו, Heb. *praise ye the Lord*, from הלל, *ballilu*, Heb. *praise ye*, and יה, *jah*, Heb. God or the LORD) a song of praise or thanksgiving so called from the first word prefixed to Psalms of praise in Hebrew.

HALLOO', *interject.* (supposed by some to be corrupted from *à lui*, Fr. to him; by others, from *allons*, Fr. let us go; by Skinner, from *baller*, to set dogs at one; *bw*, Brit. implies a noise made to set dogs together, *canú bydd*—hw *ddy*—hw) a word of encouragement or incitement when dogs are let loose at their game.

To HA'LLOO, *v. n.* (*baler*, Fr.) to make a cry or noise after a person, alluding to that made after dogs. Actively, to encourage with shouts. To chase or persecute with a noise. "Hallow me like a hare." SHAK. To call out or shout to. "He that first finds—halloo the other." SHAK.

To HA'LLOW, *v. a.* (*balgan*, *balgian*, Sax. of *halig*, Sax. holy) to consecrate, make holy, or dedicate to some religious use. To reverence and esteem as holy. "Hallow—ed be thy name." Matt. vi. 9.

HA'LLUCINATION, S. (*hallucinatio*, Lat.) an error, blunder, or mistake owing to folly, or want of discernment. "Owing to the *hallucination* of the transcriber." *Specht*.

HA'LM, S. (pronounced *hazm*, *hcalm*, Sax.) straw; or the stalks of beans and pease.

HA'LO, S. (αλω, or αλων, *alós*, or *alón*, Gr. a circle) a meteor in the form of a luminous ring appearing round the sun, moon, or stars.

HA'LSENING, *adj.* (*bals*, Teut. and Iceland. *bals*, Scot. the neck) founding harsh, or pronounced in the throat. "This ill *halsening* horny name." CAREW. Not in use.

HA'LSER, S. (now pronounced and written *hawsers*, of *halsé*, Sax. *bals*, Isl. a neck, and *seel*, Sax. a rope) a rope less than a cable. "No *halsers* need to bind these veils here." DRYD.

To HA'LT, *v. n.* (*bealt*, Sax. *balts*, Goth. *baltur*, *boltt*, *ballt*, Isl. lame, *bealtun*, Sax. to be lame) to limp or be lame. To stop in a march, applied to an army. To hesitate, to be dubious which of two opinions to prefer. "How long will ye *balt* between two opinions." Kings xviii. 21. To fail, faint, or be in a weak and distressed condition. "I am ready to *balt*, &c." Psalm xxxviii. 17. To say or do any thing which may give an enemy an advantage over one. "My familiars watched for my *balting*." Jer. xx. 10.

HA'LT, *adj.* (*bealte*, Sax. *balts*, Goth. *baltur*, *boltt*, *ballt*, Isl.) lame or crippled.

HA'LT, S. the act of limping, or the manner in which a person walks who is lame. A stop in a march. "Without any *balt* they march'd." CLAREND.

HA'ALTER, S. (from *balt*) one who limps, or is lame.

HA'ALTER, S. (*haltere*, Sax. of *balt*, Sax. and Isl. the neck) a rope; peculiarly applied to that which is put round a malefactor's neck when he is to be hanged.

To HA'ALTER, *v. a.* to bind with a strong cord. To catch in a noose, alluding to that made in a rope with which malefactors are hanged. "Haltering frogs." ATTERB.

To HALVE, *v. a.* (from *halves*, plural of *balf*) to divide into equal parts.

HA'LVES, S. the plural of *balf*.

HA'M, S. whether at the beginning or end of the names of places is derived from *heame*, Sax. a house, farm, or village.

HA'M, S. (*ham*, Sax. *hamme*, Belg. *hamm*, Teut. *jambe*, Fr.) the lowermost and hindermost part of the thigh adjoining to the knee, in a human creature. In cookery, the thigh of a hog or bear salted and dried.

To HA'MBLE, *v. a.* (from *ham*) to hamstring, or cut the sinews of the thigh.

HA'ME, S. (*bama*, Sax.) the collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HA'M-FASHION, S. (from *ham* and *fashion*) in cookery,

H A N

cut in the shape, or cured after the same manner as a ham.

HA'MLET, S. (*ham*, Sax. a village, and *let* a diminutive termination from the French) a little village.

HA'MMER, S. (Dan. and Teut. *hamer*, Sax. *haemer*, Teut.) an instrument consisting of an iron head and long handle, sometimes of wood, by which any thing is forged, or nails, &c. are driven. Figuratively, any thing destructive. "That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine." HAKEWELL.

To HA'MMER, *v. a.* to beat, forge, or drive with a hammer. Figuratively, to mould, form, or contrive, by intense application of thought. "Wilt thou be *hammering* treachery." SHAK. Neuterly, to employ the mind upon a subject with great intenseness. To be conceived, or projected. "Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head." SHAK.

HA'MMERER, S. one that works with a hammer.

HA'MMER-HARDENING, S. the act of hardening iron and steel, by beating it much with a hammer.

HA'MMOCK, S. (Johnson and Skinner derive it from *hamaca*, Sax. a word I have not yet found, perhaps it may rather be from *bama*, a hook, and *cama*, Span. a bed, because suspended from hooks) a swinging bed suspended by cords fixed to hooks.

HA'MPER, S. (Minshew derives it from *hand-paniers*, i. e. a hand-basket; but Johnson observes that *hanaperium* being a word long in use, might have been contracted to *hanaper*, and from thence changed to *hamper*) a large basket with a wicker cover used for carriage. A *hamper* of wine is as much as a hamper will contain.

To HA'MPER, *v. a.* (from *hamplyn*, Teut. a quarrel, according to Junius; others imagine that *hamper*, or *hanaper* being the treasury into which fines are paid, to *hamper*, which is commonly applied in law, means originally to fine) to entangle, or to embarrass so as to hinder from flight, or the use of one's limbs or faculties. To ensnare; to inveigle; to catch by means of some allurements. To perplex or harass, with a variety of accusations or law suits.

HA'MSTRING, S. (from *ham*, the thigh, and *string*) the tendon or sinew of the ham or thigh.

To HA'MSTRING, *v. a.* (preter and part. pass. *hamstrung*) to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HA'NAPER, S. (*hanaperium*, low Lat.) a treasury; the exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for sealing the charters and patents.

HA'NCES, S. in a ship, the falls of the five rails placed on banisters in the poop and quarter deck, down to the gangway. In architecture, the end of elliptical arches, which are arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch.

HA'ND, S. (*band*, Sax. Belg. and Teut. *handus*, Goth. *bond*, Sax. Isl. or Run. *haand*, Dan. *hant*, Belg. *handt*, Teut.) that part of the arm, from the wrist to the end of the fingers, with which we hold any thing. A measure of four inches, generally used and applied to the height of horses. Figuratively, side, applied either to the right or left. "A party or quarter, 'tis allowed on *all hands*." SWIFT; implies a thing universally granted. Joined with *in*, ready money, payment, possession, or power, applied to the receiver. "A considerable reward *in hand*." TILLOTS. Used with *take*, to make an attempt. "You dare *take in hand*, to lay open." SPENSER. Used with *out*, quick, sudden, or expeditious performance. A term or condition on which any thing is done. "At *no hand* consistent with humility." TILLOTS. The last sense seems now out of use. Power of performing. "A very fine *band* on the violin." *Guard*. N°. 98. Manner of acting or performing, particularly applied to music. "Changed his *band*." DRYD. Used with *have*, and followed by *in*, agency, or a part in any action. "Not thought fit to *have a hand in*." SOUTH. Used with *made*; readiness, or the state of a thing which is prepared without our own labour and study, and fit to be applied to use. "Materials that are *made* to his *band*." LOCKE. Joined to *off* or *on*; care, management, or concern. Joined to *at*; within reach; ready prepared; near. Joined to *in*; projection, contrivance, thought, agitation or preparation. "What revels are *in hand*." SHAK. The index of a clock, or that which performs the office of a hand or finger in pointing to a particular thing. Applied to horsemanship; the pressure of the bridle, whence it is used figuratively for a particular method of government. "He kept a strict *band* on his nobility." BAC. Used with *try*; ability, or power of performing. "To *try his band* at a Spectator." *Spec*. Used with *come*, and followed by

to, catch, reach, or the taking of a thing without any choice. "Uncull'd, as *came to hand*." *Par. Loft*. In writing, a peculiar cut or cast of the letters which distinguishes one person's writing from another; hence it is applied to signify a person's own writing, or signing. "Under my *hand* and seal." In gaming, cards held after every deal. In scripture, it implies punishment. "The *hand* of the Lord was heavy upon them of Ashdod." 1 *Sam.* v. 6. The power or inspiration of the holy spirit. "The *hand* of the Lord was on Elijah." 1 *Kings* xviii. 36. The *right hand*, in scripture, implies power, strength, or the cause of all the effects of omnipotence. When applied to the situation of one person near another, the place of the greatest honour and dignity. In judicial proceedings, it implies the place of an accuser, or the accuser who always stood on the *right hand* of the malefactor. "Let Satan stand at his *right hand*." *Psal.* cix. 6. But to be at the right hand signifies to protect, or defend from danger. "Because he is at my *right hand* I shall not be moved." *Psal.* xvi. 18. Any person who works at any employment. "Requires too many *hands*." *Locke*. *Hand to hand*, applied to combat, implies close fight; *hand in hand*, applied to operations, or persons, such as do not clash, or such as are united; Shakespeare uses it for pat, or fit. "A kind of *hand in hand* comparison." *Cymbeline*. From *hand to hand*, from one to another successively. "Transmitted from *hand to hand*, through all generations." *Tillots*. *Hand over head*, negligently, rashly, without thought or caution. From *hand to mouth*, without making any provision against a necessity. To *bear in hand*; to keep in expectation. "To *bear in hand*, and then stand upon security." *Shak*. To *be hand and glove*, to be very intimate and familiar. To *give one's hand*, in scripture, implies to make peace, or alliance; to swear friendship, or promise security. See *Lament.* v. 6. To *lay hands* on persons, in scripture, signifies to ordain or give authority, to exercise any function: 1 *Tim.* iv. 14. To *lean upon any one's hand*; to be familiar with: 2 *King.* vii. 2, 17. To *kiss one's hand*; to worship. *Job* xxxi. 27. To *lift up one's hand*; to swear. *Gen.* iv. 22. To *pour water on any one's hand*; to serve him, 2 *King.* iii. 11. To *wash one's hands*, implied that a person was innocent, when the murderer was unknown, *Deut.* xxi. 6, 7. or to be innocent of a crime, or the consequences of an action, which a person does by compulsion, *Matt.* xxvii. 14. *Hand*, used in composition, implies a thing that is manageable by the hand, or carried in it.

To *HAND*, *v. a.* to give or reach to another by the hand. Figuratively, to guide; to conduct or lead by the hand. To seize; to lay hands on. To manage with the hand. "I *hand* my oar." *Prior*. To deliver from one to another. To transmit, or deliver down in succession.

HAND-BASKET, *S.* a portable basket.

HAND-BREADTH, *S.* a space equal to the breadth of a hand.

HANDED, *adj.* having the use of either the left or right hand. Hand in hand. With hands joined. "Into their inmost bow'r—*handed* they went." *Par. Loft*.

HANDER, *S.* a transmitter; one who delivers down in regular succession; used with *down*.

HAND-FAST, *S.* hold; confinement, or custody. "If that shepherd be not in *hand-fast*, let him fly." *Shak*. obsolete.

HANDFUL, *S.* as much as the hand can grasp or hold. A hand's breadth, or four inches. "About an *handful* from the bottom." *Bac*. A small number or quantity. "A *handful* of men." *Clarend*. From "*Hand full man-na*." *Run*.

HAND-GALLOP, *S.* a slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle, or holds a horse in, to prevent his increasing his speed.

HANDICRAFT, *S.* (*handicraft*, *Sax.*) work performed by the hand.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, *S.* (*hand-craftig*, *Sax.*) one whose work or business is performed by the hand.

HANDILY, *adv.* in a skilful, dextrous, or ready manner.

HANDINESS, *S.* the quality of doing any thing in a skilful and dextrous manner.

HANDIWORK, *S.* (from *handy*, and *work*) the work of the hands. Product of a person's labour.

HANDKERCHIEF, *S.* (pronounced sometimes without the *k*; and sometimes *handkercher*, from *hand* and *kerchief*) a piece of silk or linnen, used for wiping the face or nose, and for covering the neck.

To *HANDLE*, *v. a.* (*handlian*, *Sax.* *handler*, *Dan.* *handeln*, *Belg.* *handelen*, *Teut.*) to touch, feel, or hold in

the hand. To manage or use. Figuratively, to treat of, or enlarge upon, applied to discourse. To deal in or practice. "They that *handle* the law." *Jer.* ii. 8. To deal with.

HANDLE, *S.* (*handle*, *Sax.* *handel*, *Belg.* *business*) that part of a thing by which it is held in the hand. Figuratively, any thing which may discover a person's weakness, and be made use of by an enemy to his disadvantage.

HANDMAID, *S.* a maid who is in waiting, or within call. A waiting maid. Seldom used.

HANDS OFF, a vulgar phrase, implying, keep your hands off, or forbear.

HANDSAW, *S.* a small saw, used for cutting ovals, &c. in wood.

HANDSEL, *S.* (*hansel*, *Belg.* a first gift) the first act of using any thing. The first parcel which is sold of any commodity.

To *HANDSEL*, *v. a.* to use or do any thing for the first time.

HANDSOME, *adj.* (*handsaem*, *Belg.*) beautiful with dignity; graceful. Elegant, applied to a person's manners or behaviour. Ample, applied to wealth; generous or noble, applied to the quality of action.

To *HANDSOME*, *v. a.* to make in an elegant and neat manner. "For his device in *handsoming* a suit." *Donne*. Not in use.

HANDSOMELY, *adv.* conveniently, or dextrously. In a beautiful, neat, elegant, graceful, or generous manner.

HANDSOMENESS, *S.* beauty, or pleasing majesty, applied to the features. Grace, applied to the behaviour; elegance or neatness, applied to the manner in which any thing is wrought.

HANDVICE, *S.* a small vice which is held in the hand.

HANDWRITING, *S.* that peculiarity in the make of letters, which distinguishes a person's writing from another's.

HANDY, *adv.* (*handigh*, *Belg.*) performed or given with the hand. "To come to *handy* blows." *Hudib*. Ready; dextrous, or skilful, applied to the manner in which any thing is done. Convenient for use, easily managed, applied to size.

To *HANG*, *v. a.* (preter and part. passive, *hanged*, or *hung*, formerly *hong*, from *hangan*, *abongen*, *Sax.* pret. *bob*, or *abob*, from *haban*, *Goth.* pret. of *haub*; *kenger*, *Belg.* *hangen*, *Teut.*) to suspend on high by something fastened to the upper part. To suspend or keep in the air without falling. "Thou *hang'st* the solid earth in fleeting air."

SANDYS. To suspend by the neck in a rope so as to kill a person. To place or display on high, so as to be seen, used with *out*. "Hanging out false colours."

ADDIS. To let fall downwards from any eminence, or below its natural situation, sometimes used with *down*. "White lilies *hang* their heads." *Dryd*. "Hanging down his head." *Eccles* xix. 26. To adorn by hanging any thing upon or over, followed by *with*. "Hung several parts of his house with trophies." *Spez*.

Neuterly, to be supported above. To fall loosely, to be suspended on high with the lower part loose; to dangle. To bend forward, applied to posture. "By *hanging*, is only meant a posture of bending forward to strike."

ADDIS. To float, or descend from. "That gentle tongue—where soft persuasion *hung*." *Prior*. To be supported by something raised above the ground. To lean upon, or support one's self by leaning, used with *upon*, or *about*. "Hung about my neck." *Shak*. "Hanging on Hotspur's neck." *Shak*. Used with *over*, to threaten, to be very near, applied to danger. "While the dread of popery *hung over* us." *Atterb*.

To be loosely joined, to stick, used with *together*. To be burthen some or troublesome; to oppress with weight, used with *upon*. "In my Lucia's absence—life *hangs upon* me." *Addis*. To be compacted; to be united; to be of the same party; to support one another mutually. To be in suspense; to be unable to determine which of two doctrines to adopt, which of two actions to perform, or which of two things to choose. To be in a state of uncertainty, used with *doubt*, or *between*. To be dependent on, used with *on*. "Hangs on princes favours." *Shak*. To be kept or hindered from descending. "A noble stroke—which *hung not*."

Par. Loft. To be fixed or suspended with attention. "The wond'ring senates *hung* on all he spoke." *Pope*. To put to death, or die by means of a halter fixed to the neck. "Sir Balaam *hangs*." *Pope*. To fall partly from and be partly suspended on a certain place; to decline, or bend downwards from its natural posture. "His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hung*." *Pope*.

HANGER, *S.* a small sword, or dagger, which is carried in the hand, and is used for cutting and thrusting. It is called so, because it hangs in the scabbard.

HANGER, *S.* a small sword, or dagger, which is carried in the hand, and is used for cutting and thrusting. It is called so, because it hangs in the scabbard.

HANGER, *S.* a small sword, or dagger, which is carried in the hand, and is used for cutting and thrusting. It is called so, because it hangs in the scabbard.

HANGER, *S.* a small sword, or dagger, which is carried in the hand, and is used for cutting and thrusting. It is called so, because it hangs in the scabbard.

H A R

HANGER, S. that by which any thing is supported in the air or at a distance from the ground. A kind of a short sword with a single edge.

HANGER-ON, S. one who is dependant on another. One who lives at another person's charge.

HANGING, S. drapery, stuffs, or paper hung or fastened upon the walls of a house by way of ornament.

HANGING, *part.* foreboding death by a halter. "You have a hanging look." SHAK. Substantively used, for the act, or punishment of putting to death by a halter. The gallows. "He deserves hanging."

HANGMAN, S. the person who executes or puts criminals to death, by hanging them on a gibbet or the gallows.

HANK, S. (*bank*, *fl.* a chain, or coil of a rope) a skain of thread, &c. Figuratively, a tie, check, or influence. A low word.

To **HANKER**, *v. n.* (*bankeren*, Belg.) to long impatiently for; to have an incessant wish for; used with *after*.

HANT, a contraction for *have not*, or *has not*; used in common discourse. "You *han't* that simper about your mouth." ADDIS.

HAP, S. (*happ*, Run. *happus*, Brit. happy, *anhap*, Brit. misfortune) chance; fortune; or that which comes to pass without design or being foreseen. That which happens by chance or misfortune.

To **HAP**, *v. n.* to fall out; to come to pass without design or foresight.

HAP-HAZARD, S. chance; accident. Without any determinate design, forethought, or foresight. "We live at *hap-hazard*." L'ESTRANGE.

HAPPLY, *adv.* perhaps; peradventure; it may be; by chance, or mere accident. Without design, forethought, or foresight.

HAPLESS, *adj.* (from *happ*, Run. *happus*, Brit. and *lefs* of *leuse*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. *leise*, Cimb. or Run. implying negation, want, or absence) unhappy; unlucky, misfortunate.

To **HAPPEN**, *v. n.* to fall out. To come to pass without being designed or foreseen. To light upon or meet with by chance, or meer accident, exclusive of any design. "I have happened on some other accounts." GRAUNT.

HAPPILY, *adv.* (see **HAP** and **HAPLESS**) in a fortunate, happy, or lucky manner. With address, dexterity, or grace; without labour. "*Happily* to steer from grave to gay." POPE. In a state of happiness. "He lives happily." By chance; by accident; used instead of *happily*. "Who happily may peruse these treatises." DIGBY.

HAPPINESS, S. a state wherein a person has all his wishes satisfied, and is sensible of the highest pleasures. Good luck or fortune. An elegance which appears without study, or a grace not acquired by labour.

HAPPY, *adj.* (from *hap*, as *lucky* from *luck*, *happ*, Run. *happus*, Brit.) in a state where the desires and wishes are satisfied, and the greatest pleasures are enjoyed. Lucky, successful, applied to the event or effects of labour. Ready, or disposed by nature without art or study. "One gentleman is happy at a reply." SWIFT.

HARQUETON, S. (Fr.) a piece of armour. Not in use.

HARA'NGUE, S. (Fr. the original of the French is very much questioned, Menage thinks it a corruption of *bearing*, Eng. Junius imagines it to be *discours au rang*, i. e. to a circle, which *arringo*, Ital. seems to favour, yet Johnson supposes it may notwithstanding be derived in the following manner, from *orare*, Lat. whence *orationare*, *orationer*, *orauer*, *haranguer*; but this seems quite forced and unnatural, when *orans* might easily be, from its pronunciation, written *harans*, or *harang*, by a Frenchman, and very easily give birth to *harangue*) a speech; a discourse or oration delivered in public.

To **HARA'NGUE**, *v. n.* (*haranguer*, Fr.) to make a speech, or pronounce an oration.

HARA'NGUER, S. an orator, a person who pronounces a set speech; a word conveying some idea of contempt.

To **HARASS**, *v. a.* (*harrasser*, Fr. from *harrasse*, a heavy buckler, according to Du Cange) to weary; to fatigue; to tire or make feeble with labour and uneasiness. To lay a country waste by continual inroads. To keep under perpetual alarms by frequent attacks during a march or retreat.

HARASS, S. waste or disturbance. "To prevent the *harass* of their land." MILT.

HARBINGER, S. (*berberger*, Belg. one who goes before to provide lodgings or an harbour for those that follow) a person who prepares the way, or gives notice of the coming of one that follows. A precursor or fore-runner. Figuratively, a sign or omen of something to come.

HARBOUR, S. (*berberge*, *auberge*, Fr. *berbergh*, Belg. *al-*

H A R

bergo, Ital. an inn. *alvergue*, Span. *hereberga*, Sax. of *bert*, an army, and *berga*, Sax. a station) a lodging or place of entertainment and rest. "For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knock." DRYD. A port, or station wherein ships are sheltered from storms. Figuratively, an asylum, or place of shelter and security from danger.

To **HARBOUR**, *v. a.* to entertain, or permit a person to reside. Figuratively, to cherish, favour, or entertain an opinion. To shelter, rest, or secure from danger.

HARBOURAGE, Fr. (*herbergage*, Fr.) shelter, or entertainment. "Crave *harbourage* within your city walls." SHAK. Not in use.

HARBOURER, S. one who entertains another; applied to one who entertains and conceals a person that flies from justice.

HARBOURLESS, *adj.* without harbour, lodging, entertainment, or shelter.

HARD, S. (*heard*, Sax. *hoard*, Dan. *hard*, Belg. *hart*, Teut.) firm, or not easily penetrated. Figuratively, difficult to be understood, applied to the understanding. Not easy to be accomplished, applied to an undertaking. Painful, or dangerous. "Rachael travelled and she had *hard* labour." Gen. xxxv. 16. Rigorous, cruel, or oppressive, applied to the manner of treatment. Sour; rough; reproachful; joined to *words*. Unfavourable or unkind, applied to report. Insensible; untouched, or not to be affected. "Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*." Very vehement, keen, and inclement, applied to season. Unreasonable and unjust. Forced; not easily granted, applied to supposition. Strong or powerful, followed by *for*. "The stag was too *hard* for him." L'ESTRAN. Rough, applied to liquids or taste. Harsh; stiff, applied to painting or sculpture. Dear, or in which a person cannot easily acquire a competency, applied to the times. "If the times had not been *hard*." DRYD. Avaricious; or with little profit, applied to buying and selling.

HARD, *adv.* (*hardo*, Teut.) joined to *by*, close; diligently; incessantly; vehemently; laboriously. Used with *go*, in such a manner as to cause trouble, or vexation. Fast or nimbly, applied to motion. With difficulty. "They draw the wind *hard*." BAC. Tempestuously; boisterously; with force or violence, applied to the wind.

HARDBOUND, *adj.* costive, applied to the habit of body. Unfertile or barren, applied to the invention. "From *hard-bound* brains." POPE.

To **HARDEN**, *v. n.* to grow hard or solid; to grow to such a state as to require force to separate its parts or penetrate its surface. Actively, to make hard, or so as not to be easily penetrated. To make impudent. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate; to make such as not to be moved by compassion, by the arguments of reason, or by the impulses of the divine spirit. To make insensible. To make firm; or endue with constancy; to make resolute by the incessant practice of any particular action.

HARDENER, S. one that renders any thing hard, or not easily penetrated.

HARDFAVOURED, *adj.* having a coarseness, or harshness of feature.

HARD-HANDED, *adj.* coarse, or that has hands hardened or grown callous with labour.

HARD-HEAD, S. the act of striking one's head against that of another person's. "I have been at *hard-head* with your butting citizens." DRYD.

HARD-HEARTED, *adj.* cruel; inexorable; merciless; having a heart insensible to the cries of wretchedness or the prospect of misery.

HARD-HEARTEDNESS, S. (from *hardhearted* and *ness*, of Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of being insensible to the cries of misery, and unmoved at the sight of wretchedness.

HARDIHEAD, **HARDIHOOD**, S. (from *hardy* and *hood* of *bade*, Sax. state or condition) stoutness; bravery; a disposition not easily moved with a prospect of danger. "With dauntless *hardihood*." MILT. Not in use.

HARDIMENT, S. (*hardiment*, Fr.) courage; bravery. See **HARDIHEAD**. "In changing *hardiment*." SHAK.

HARDINESS, S. hardship, or fatigues. Courage, or a disposition of mind insensible to danger. Effrontery; impudence; a disposition insensible to shame.

HARDLABOURED, *adj.* performed with difficulty and abundance of study and labour. "My *hard-laboured* poem." SWIFT.

HARDLY, *adv.* with difficulty and great labour, opposed to easily. Scarcely; opposed to commonly or frequently. "There is *hardly* a gentleman." SWIFT. Used with *think*, in a severe or unfavourable manner. "To think *hardly*

H A R

"*hardly* of our laws." **HOOKE**. Applied to manner of treatment; with rigour, oppression, severity, or harshness. Not in a soft, delicate, or tender manner. "*Hardly* lodged." **DRYD**.

HARD-MOUTHED, *adj.* not easily governed by the rein, applied to horses.

HARDRESS, *S.* applied to matter, a firm cohesion of the parts, so that the whole does not easily change its figure, and cannot be penetrated without difficulty. Difficulty to be understood, applied to writings. Difficulty to be performed or accomplished, applied to action or practice. Scarcity or dearth, joined to *times*. Resistance to, or insensibility to all the motives for virtue, religion, or humanity; cruelty; inhumanity; want of compassion. Keenness or sharpness, applied to weather or frost. Joined with *favour*, coarseness of feature. Stinginess, or want of profit, applied to the making of bargains. In painting and sculpture, stiffness or want of softness.

HARDOCK, *S.* a plant, Johnson supposes it the same with Burdock.

HARDS, *S.* (*beordan*, Sax. *berdc*, Belg.) the refuse, or coarser part of flax.

HARDWARE, *S.* manufactures, or wares made of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, *S.* a maker or seller of wares made of metal.

HARDY, *adj.* (*beard*, Sax. *hardi*, Fr.) bold; brave; strong; daring, or not daunted with danger. Strong; hard, or firm. "His *hardy* fabric." **SOUTH**. Confident, or firm, applied to opinion.

HARE and **HE'RE**, from *here*, Sax. *her*, Ill. *beer*, Belg. imply both an army and a lord in the composition of names; thus *harold*, of *here*, Sax. an army, and *hold*, a commander, signifies the chief person or commander of an army; *berwin*, a victorious army, from *here*, Sax. an army, and *winman*, Sax. to conquer.

HARE, *S.* (*bara*, Sax. *hare*, Dan. *hæse*, Teut. *hase*, Fr. *lazar*, Arab. *arabet*, Heb.) a small four-footed animal, with long ears and a short tail, that moves by leaps, and is remarkable for timidity, vigilance and fruitfulness. The first year it is called a leveret; the second a hare; and the third a great hare. There are three species; but in all of them every part seems admirably adapted for swiftness and vigilance, the only two qualities which can secure it from its enemies. Her ears lead the way in the chase, for with one of them she listens to the cry of the dogs, while the other is stretched like a sail to promote her flight. In astronomy, a constellation. "The *hare* appears, whose active rays supply—a nimble force." **CREECH**.

To **HARE**, *v. a.* (*barier*, Fr.) to frighten; to perplex or throw into confusion by hurrying or terrifying.

HAREBRAINED, *adj.* see **HAIRBRAINED**.

HAREFOOT, *S.* in botany, a herb. In natural history, a bird.

HARE-LIP, *S.* (because resembling the upper lip of a hare) a defect in the upper lip for want of flesh, which makes it appear as if cut, and shows the teeth.

HARESPEAR, *S.* a plant.

HARRIER, *S.* (from *hare*) a hound, used for hunting hares.

To **HARK**, *v. n.* (contracted from *hearken*) to listen, or be attentive to what a person says.

HARK! *interject.* (more properly the imperative of **HARK**, *hark*, Run. a tumult) list; or listen; be attentive to hear; used on a sudden apprehension of danger, &c.

HARL, *S.* (*beorda*, Sax.) the filaments or threads of flax. Any substance consisting of threads or filaments.

HARLEQUIN, *S.* (Fr. the *qu* pronounced like a *k*, supposed by some to have been given by Francis of France, to a busy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy Charles le quint. Menage derives it, as Johnson thinks more probably, from a famous comedian, who frequented Mr. Harlay's house whom his friend called *Harlequino*, i. e. little Harlay) a person dressed in a mottley coloured jacket and trowsers, the hero in pantomime entertainments, who diverts the populace by his activity, artifices to extricate himself from danger, and his seeming power in enchantments and metamorphoses.

HARLOT, *S.* (*berlodes*, Brit. a girl, *arlotta*, Ital. a proud strumpet) a female that is unchaste.

HARLOTRY, *S.* an habitual practice of unchasteness, applied to a woman. Used as a term of contempt for a woman. "A peevish self-willed *harlotry*." **SHAK**.

HARM, *S.* (*bearme*, Sax. a loss, *beerman*, Sax. *bermen*, Teut. to hurt) an action by which another person may receive damage in his goods, or hurt in his person. Mischief; hurt; or injury.

To **HARM**, *v. a.* to damage the goods or fortune of another, or to hurt his person.

H A R

HARMFUL, *adj.* hurtful, injurious; detrimental, mischievous; that which hurts the person, or damages the goods and fortune of another.

HARMFULLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to produce mischief, hurt, or damage.

HARMFULNESS, *S.* the quality which renders a thing or person detrimental to the interest, hurtful to the person, or injurious to the character of another.

HARMLESS, *adj.* without hurt, without intending or causing any mischief, without being damaged. Innocent.

HARMLESSLY, *adv.* innocently, without malice or crime.

HARMLESSNESS, *S.* the quality of a thing or person, which can affect another with no damage or hurt.

HARMONIC, **HARMONICAL**, *adj.* (*harmonique*, *armonikos*, Gr.) proportioned or adapted to each other; musical. In music, *harmonical sounds*, are such as always make a determinate number of vibrations in the time, some other fundamental sound, to which they are compared, makes one: They are produced by the parts of chords which vibrate a certain number of times, while the whole vibrates one. *Harmonical interval*, is the difference of two sounds, agreeable to the ear, whether in consequence or succession. *Harmonical proportion*, applied to three numbers, is that wherein the difference of the first and second is to the difference of the second and third, as the first is to the third: Thus, 2, 3, 6, are harmonical, because 2 : 6 :: 3. are geometrical. *Harmonical series*, is a series of numbers in continual harmonic proportion.

HARMONIOUS, *adj.* adapted to, or having the parts proportioned to each other. In music, having sounds that are concords to each other; musical, or affecting the ear with an agreeable sensation.

HARMONIOUSLY, *adv.* with a just proportion of parts to each other. In such a manner as to delight the ear.

HARMONIOUSNESS, *S.* that quality which renders sounds agreeable and delightful. Proportion of parts.

To **HARMONIZE**, *v. a.* to agree with respect to proportion. To make musical, or convey delight to the ear, applied to sound.

HARMONY, *S.* (*harmonie*, Fr. *armonia*, *armonia*, Gr.) the agreeable result or sensation excited by an union of several musical sounds, heard at the same time, or the mixture of divers sounds which has an agreeable effect on the ear. The sum or effect of two or more concords striking the ear all together. A just adaptation of one part to another. Figuratively, concord, unity of sentiment and disposition.

HARNESS, *S.* (*harnois*, Fr. *arnas*, Span. *arnes*, Ital. *harnisch*, Teut. supposed to be derived from *iern* or *harn*, Run. *hiarn*, Brit. Arm. iron) in its primary sense, armour for a horse. The traces by which horses are fastened to carriages of pleasure or state; that of other horses is called *gear*.

To **HARNESS**, *v. a.* to dress in armour. To fix horses in their traces, or to put traces on a horse.

HARP, *S.* (*carpe*, *beorpe*, Sax. *baorpe*, *harpe*, Belg. *harpe*, Teut. *harpe*, Fr. *harpa*, Ital. and Span. *harpa*, Lith. *arpja*, Scla.) a musical instrument strung with wire, and struck with the finger. In astronomy, the name of a constellation.

To **HARP**, *v. n.* (*harper*, Fr.) to play on the harp. Figuratively, to touch any particular passion; to dwell on a subject, used with *on*.

HARPER, *S.* a player on the harp.

HARPING-IRON, *S.* (*harpago*, Lat.) a bearded dart, with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales or other large fish are caught.

HARPONER, *S.* (*harponcur*, Fr. from *harpoon*) he that darts or throws the harpoon in whale-fishing.

HARPOON, *S.* (*harpon*, Fr.) the same as **HARPING-IRON**.

HARPSICORD, *S.* (from *harpe* and *chorde*, a string) a musical instrument of the string kind, played after the same manner as an organ. It has one or two sets of keys, which being fingered, move a jack by which means the strings are struck, which are scratched on the table of the instrument.

HARPY, *S.* (plural, *harpies*, *harpyia*, Lat. *harpet*, or *harpye*, Fr.) a rapacious monster of the bird kind, said to have had the face of a woman, the claws, wings, &c. of a bird, remarkable for rapaciousness, and on that account used to signify a ravenous, or exceedingly covetous person.

HARQUEBUSS, *S.* a hand-gun, see **ARQUEBUSE**.

HARRIDAN, *S.* (corrupted from *harridele*, a worn out worthless horse) a decayed strumpet. "A battered *harridan*." **SWIFT**.

HARROW, *S.* (*harrouë*, Fr. *harrcke*, Teut. a rake, Lat. to plow) a frame of timbers crossing each other, with

with teeth, and drawn over plowed and sown land to break the clods, and cover the seeds with earth.

To **HARROW**, *v. a.* to draw a harrow over ground. Figuratively, to tear or rip up; used with *up*. "My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips." ROWE. To pillage, strip, or lay waste; from *harry*, Scot. "To *harrow* this people;" to disturb, or put into alarm or commotion of *harer*, Fr. "It *harrows* me with fear." SHAK. To invade, or harass with frequent attacks, from *bergian*, Sax. of *here*, Sax. an army: Now obsolete.

HARROW, *S.* he that drives, or makes use of a harrow. In natural history, a kind of hawk.

To **HARRY**, *v. a.* to disturb; to put into commotion; to alarm, or confuse; to rifle. "I repent me much that I *so harry'd* him." SHAK. In Scotland, it signifies to rob, pillage, or plunder; as, "he *harry'd* a nest;" *i. e.* he took away the young; "he *harry'd* me out of house and home;" *i. e.* he made me fly from my house, after having plundered it.

HARSH, *adj.* (*herwische*, Teut. *horfski*, Boh. *garo*, Brit.) roughly four, applied to taste. Rough or disagreeable to the ear, applied to sound. Crabbed, morose, or peevish, applied to the temper. Rough or rugged, applied to touch. Unpleasing, severe, or rigorous, applied to treatment.

HARSHLY, *adv.* sourly, or like unripe fruit, applied to taste. Immaturely, or before it is ripe, applied to fruit. "Not *harshly* plucked." PAR. LOFT. In a violent manner, opposed to gentleness. In a crabbed, sour, or morose manner, applied to a person's temper. Severely, or rigorously, applied to treatment. In a manner, rough and displeasing to the ear, applied to sound.

HARSHNESS, *S.* sourness, like that of unripe fruit, applied to taste. Roughness to the ear, applied to sound. Ruggedness of surface, applied to the touch. Crabbedness; moroseness; sourness; applied to the temper.

HART, *S.* (*heort*, Sax. *hiort*, Dan. *bert*, Belg.) a male of the deer kind, the female of which is a hind, or roe; the first year it is called a *calf*, or a *hind-calf*, the second a *knobber*; the third a *brock*; the fourth a *stag*; the fifth a *stag*; and the sixth a *hart*.

HARTSHORN, *S.* in medicine, the horn of a hart, called the red deer. Its salt is used as a sudorific, its spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies, and they are both used for bringing people out of fits, by being applied to the nose. The raspings are, by boiling in water, formed into jellies, for the consumptive people, and the bone being calcined and powdered, is used to absorb acidities in the stomach, and used as drink when boiled in water in diarrhoeas.

HART-ROYAL, *S.* in botany, a species of plantain. In hunting, a name given to a hart, which has been hunted by a king or queen, and escaped alive.

HARVEST, *S.* (*harfest*, or *harfeste*, Sax. *harfst*, or *herfst*, Belg. *herbst*, Teut. autumn) the season of reaping and gathering in corn. Corn ripened, reaped and gathered in. Figuratively, the product or reward of a person's labour.

HARVEST-HOME, *S.* the song sung by reapers at the feast made for having in the harvest. The time of gathering in the harvest.

HARVESTER, *S.* one who works at the harvest.

HARVEST-LORD, *S.* the head reaper at the harvest.

HARVEST-MAN, *S.* one who labours at the harvest.

To **HASH**, *v. n.* (*hacher*, Fr.) to mince, or cut into small pieces. To mingle, used with *up*. "Not served in exact order, but *hashed* up in haste." GARTH.

HASLET, **HARSLET**, *S.* (*hasla*, Ill. a bundle, *harst*, Teut. the back-bone of an ox or hog. *Hasterel*, Fr.) the entrails of a hog, consisting of the heart, liver, &c. generally applied to them when inclosed in a membrane and roasted or baked.

HASP, *S.* (pronounced by the vulgar in London, and in other counties, *haspe*; of *haspe*, Sax. *haspen*, Teut. a hinge, *haspen*, Brit.) a clasp going folded over a staple, and fastened with a padlock. A small iron or brass fastening to a door. A kind of hank going into an eye or loop, used for fastening shoes, necklaces, &c.

To **HASP**, *v. a.* to shut or fasten with a hasp.

HASSACK, *S.* (*hasick*, Teut. *hossick*, Pol. a basket) a round or cylindrical mat, stuffed, on which a person kneels at church. In Scotland, any thing made of rushes or privet, on which a person may sit.

HAST, the second person singular of *have*, declined thus, *I have*, *thou hast*, *he hath*, which is derived from *ic hæbbe*, *thū hæbbeſt*, *he hæbbath*, or *ic haſa* or *have*, *thū haſaſt* or *haueſt*, *he haſaſt* or *haueſt*, Sax. the Goth. is *haba*, *habai*, *habaith*.

HASTE, *S.* (the *e* is not pronounced; *haſte*, Fr. *haſte*, Belg.) hurry; speed; the act of doing a thing quickly for want

of longer time. In scripture, it implies passion, rashness, or vehemence, which hinder from deliberation. *Pſal.* xxxi. 22. cxvi. 11.

To **HASTE**, or **HASTEN**, *v. n.* (*haſter*, Fr. *hasten*, Belg. *haſter*, Dan) to move or walk with swiftness. To do a thing in a short time. To be in a hurry. Actively, to make a person do a thing or perform a journey in a short time. To quicken a person's motion, or drive to a swifter pace.

HASTILY, *adv.* in a short time; without delay. In a hurry; without deliberation, or rashly. Passionately.

HASTINESS, *S.* speed or expedition. A performance executed in a hurry. A disposition of mind easily provoked to anger; restlessness.

HASTINGS, *S.* (from *haſty*) peas that come early.

HASTY, *adv.* (*haſtif*, Fr. *heſtig*, Belg.) moving with swiftness; quick, or speedy. Soon provoked, applied to the temper or humour. Rash, precipitate, or undertaking without thought. In gardening, early ripe; "Haſty fruit." *Iſai.* xxviii. 4. *Haſty pudding*, a pudding made of milk and flower, or of oatmeal and water boiled quick together.

HAT, *S.* (*hat*, Sax. *hatt*, Brit. *hatt*, Teut. *hat*, Dan. *hattur*, Ill.) a covering for the head.

HATBAND, *S.* a string tied round a hat to keep the crown from stretching, or, if too large, to make it fit the head better. A piece of silk or crape worn round the crown of a hat in mourning.

To **HATCH**, *v. a.* (*hecken*, Germ. from *heghen*, *eghen*, or *æg*, Sax. an egg) to produce young from eggs. To quicken an egg by sitting on it. To produce by any precedent action. Figuratively, to contrive or project: To form by study or meditation. To shape by lines in drawing or engraving, from *hacher*, Fr. to cut; it is generally spelt *etch*. "Those tender hairs, and those *hatch*ing strokes of the pencil." DRYD. Neuterly, to be in a state to produce young, applied to an egg. To be in a state of contriving, or projection.

HATCH, *S.* a brood proceeding from eggs. The act of excluding or producing young from the egg. Figuratively, disclosure or discovery. "The *hatch* and the disclose will be something." SHAK. A short or half door. An opening over a door which is closed or shut by a board moving on hinges. In the plural, the doors, or openings, in a ship, by which persons descend from one deck to another. Floodgates, hung on hinges, by which water is confined or let loose. *To be under the hatches*, is to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, depression, or restraint.

To **HATCHEL**, *v. a.* (*hachelen*, Teut.) to beat flax in order to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HATCHEL, *S.* (*hachel*, Teut.) the instrument with which flax is beaten.

HATCHELLER, *S.* one that beats flax.

HATCHET, *S.* (*hache*, *hachette*, Fr. *bacha*, Span. *bach*, Teut.) a small axe.

HATCHET-FACE, *S.* an ugly face; so called according to Johnson, because such a one might be hewn with a hatchet. "An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*." DRYD.

HATCHMENT, *S.* (corrupted from *atchievement*) the arms of a person who is dead, painted on a square board and placed with an angle downwards, over the door where he lived, or fixed against the wall of a church.

HATCHWAY, *S.* the way over or through the hatches of a ship.

To **HATE**, *v. a.* (*hatian*, Sax.) to regard as an object which may affect us with pain, or to detest on account of its being evil, and repugnant to the laws of morality, of our country, or of God. In scripture, used comparatively, and implies to regard with a less degree of love, or affection.

HATE, *S.* an aversion in the mind from any thing or person which is considered as capable, or willing to affect us with pain, together with a desire of procuring the pain or the unhappiness of the person who is considered as having such an intention. Detestation, opposed to love.

HATEFUL, *adj.* that which causes abhorrence, aversion, or detestation. Detesting, hating, or malicious.

HATEFULLY, *adv.* in an odious, or abominable manner. In such a manner as to cause aversion, detestation or hatred.

HATEFULNESS, *S.* the quality which renders a person or thing the object of hatred.

HATER, *S.* one who has a strong aversion or ill-will to a person or thing.

HATRED, *S.* the thought of the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us. The aversion or passion which is occasioned by considering a thing as

apt to cause us pain, or by considering a person as wilfully endeavouring to thwart our happiness: In the last sense, it is generally accompanied with an inclination to make a retaliation, or to thwart his happiness by way of return.

To HA'TTER, *v. a.* (perhaps corrupted from *batter*, or owing to an error of the press) to harass, weary, or wear out with fatigue. "He's *batter'd* out with pittance." DRYD.

HA'TTER, *S.* (*battur*, Ill. a hat) one who makes hats.

HA'TTOCK, *S.* (*atrock*, Erf.) a shock of corn.

HAUBERK, *S.* (*hauberg*, old Fr.) a coat of mail or breastplate. "Hauberks and helms." DRYD.

To HA'VE, *v. a.* (preter and part. pass. *had*, *haban*, Goth. preter *habaiden*; *habban*, Sax. *hebben*, Belg. *heffe*, Ill. *avoir*, Fr. *haben*, *gehaben*, Teut.) to find or not to be without. To possess; to wear; to bear or carry. To take or derive; used with *from*. To contend for the truth of an opinion; to maintain or support. To marry or possess as a husband or wife. To wish, desire, or prefer; used with *rather*. It is generally used as an auxiliary word, in most European languages, but is particularly borrowed from the Saxon, *have* being used for the preterperfect, and *had* for the preterpluperfect tense. Thus in the Saxon, *hab-bath getrahnod*, we have treated; *spræcene haben*, ye have spoken. "Hæbbe getholod, I have suffered." Matt. xxvii. 19. "Hæfdon gesungenne, they had sung." Matt. xxvi. 30. "Hæfdon throht, they had built." Spelm. Concil. p. 164. *Have* joined with *at*, or *with*, denotes a resolution to make an attempt.

HA'VEN, *S.* (Belg. *hafn*, Brit. *haffn*, Dan. *hafen*, Teut. *havre*, Fr. or according to Camden, from *aber*, Brit. the mouth of a river, or that place where it falls into the sea; *haff*, Goth. and Dan. the sea) a port, harbour, or a part of the sea running up into the land, where ships may ride safe from storms. Figuratively, a place of shelter, or refuge from danger.

HA'VENER, *S.* an overseer of a port.

HA'VE, *S.* (from *have*) one who possesses any thing. In the North country, used for oats; thus, *haver* bread, is oaten bread.

HA'UGH-HA'UGH, or HAW-HAW, *S.* (*hab*, Sax. a ditch) a kind of dry ditch whose opposite sides decline so as to meet and form an acute angle at the bottom, where it is generally defended by rails. These ditches are much used at the extremities of gardens, to inclose the ground without hindering the prospect.

HA'UGHT, *adj.* (*haut*, Fr.) proud, or insolent through pride. "Thou *haught* insulting man." SHAK.

HA'UGHTILY, *adj.* proudly; or prizing too highly. "Her heavenly form too *haughtily* she prized." DRYD. In an insolent, arrogant, or very proud manner.

HA'UGHTINESS, *S.* the quality of being possessed with too great a conceit of our own good qualities, and too mean an opinion of those which belong to others.

HA'UGHTY, *S.* (*hautaine*, Fr. from *haut*, Fr. high) insolent, or behaving contemptuously to others, from too high an opinion of ourselves.

HA'VING, *S.* (from *have*) possession; estate or fortune. "My *having* is not much." SHAK. The act or state of possessing or enjoying. Behaviour, or genteel address. "The gentleman is of no *having*." SHAK. In use only in Scotland.

HA'VIOUR, *S.* conduct, or the manner in which a person treats another; civility; genteel address. Seldom used.

To HA'UL, *v. a.* (*haler*, Fr. to draw) to pull or drag by violence or force; applied to persons, it implies awkwardness or rudeness, and to things, violence.

HA'UL, *S.* a pull; violence used in pulling or dragging a thing or person from one place to another.

HAU'ME, *S.* (spelt and pronounced likewise *hame*, or *balm*, of *healm*, Sax. *balm*, Belg. and Dan.) straw, or the stalks of beans and peas.

HA'UNCH, *S.* (pronounced *hanch*, with the *a* sounded like that in *ant*; of *hancke*, Belg. *hanche*, Fr. *anca*, Ital.) the thigh; the hindmost thigh of venison. The rear, the hind part, the latter part. "Then the *haunch* of winter." SHAK.

To HA'UNT, *v. a.* (pronounced *hant* from *hanter*, Fr.) to frequent: To be much about any place or person; used sometimes of one who comes without being welcome; or of an apparition frequently appearing in any place, or to any person. Neuterly, to be often in company with. To appear frequently, applied to ghosts.

HA'UNT, *S.* a place frequented by any person. Frequency, or the habit of being frequently in a certain place.

HA'VOC, *S.* (*hafog*, Brit. devastation, or the act of laying waste; Skinner derives it from *hafog*, Sax. a hawk) the act of plundering a country, or killing its inhabitants.

HA'VOCK, *Interj.* a word used to encourage a person to slaughter.

HAU'TBOY, *S.* (pronounced *boboy* from *haut*, Fr. high, and *bois*, Fr. wood) a musical instrument of the wind kind, shaped like a flute, excepting its spreading wider towards the bottom, furnished with a reed to sound with, and deriving its name from its tone being higher than that of the violin. In botany, applied to a large species of strawberries.

HA'VE, *S. S.* (*hæg*, Sax. a hedge, *hagan*, Sax. the fruit of a hedge) the berry, seed or fruit of a hawthorn. An excrescence in the eye, which obstructs the sight. A small piece of ground adjoining to a house, called likewise a close, from *haga*, Sax. *haw*, Belg. *hangh*, Scot. a garden.

HA'WTHORN, *S.* (from *hæg*, Sax. a hedge, or *hag*, Sax. a hawk, and *thorn*, Sax.) the thorn generally growing in hedges and bearing haws.

To HA'W, *v. n.* (perhaps from *hack*, or *hawk*) to speak slowly with much hesitation and frequent intermissions.

HAW'K, *S.* (*hafog*, Sax. *haufur*, Ill. *hæbeg*, Brit.) a bird of prey, formerly manned, reclaimed, bred and made use of to catch other birds. An effort made in the throat, attended with a noise, to force phlegm from thence, of *hoch*, Brit.

To HA'WK, *v. a.* (from *hawk*) to catch birds with a hawk; to force up phlegm from the throat with a noise, of *hoch*, Brit. to yell by crying it in the streets; of *hoch*, Teut. a salesman.

HAW'KED, *adj.* crooked or formed like a hawk's bill. "Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persian." BROWN.

HAW'KER, *S.* (from *hoch*, Teut.) one who sells wares by crying them about streets; particularly applied to those who sell news papers.

HAW'KWEED, *S.* a kind of plant.

HAW'SES, *S.* round holes in a ship under her head, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor.

HA'Y, *S.* (*hey*, Run. Ill. and Belg. *hei*, Cimb. *hor*, Dan. *heav*, Teut. *hawi*, Goth.) grass mowed and dried to feed cattle with. To dance the hay, is to dance round a couple of persons who are dancing at the same time, by Johnsen supposed to be derived from dancing round a haycock, but by Skinner, to be derived from *haye*, i. r. a hedge, so that *dancer a la haye*, is to dance so as to form a kind of hedge round a person: a fence or inclosure formed with rails, with which forests were formerly surrounded. A park; a hedge, or place hedged round. A particular kind of net wherewith rabbits or hares are caught.

HAY'MAKER, *S.* one employed in turning grass when cut for hay.

HAY'STACK, *S.* (*hœfloch*, Fr.) a large quantity of hay laid in a heap.

HA'ZARD, *S.* (Fr. *azar*, Span. *zara*, or *azara*, Ital. *hazke*, Rus. danger) chance; accident; any thing that happens without being foreseen or predetermined. Danger, or a possibility of danger. A game played with dice.

To HA'ZARD, *v. a.* (*hazarder*, Fr.) to expose to chance, or a possibility of danger. To venture; to run a risk; to undertake a thing without any concern about its consequences.

HA'ZARDABLE, *adj.* venturesome; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDER, *S.* one who does a thing without any certain knowledge or regard of its consequences.

HA'ZARDOUS, *adj.* dangerous; exposed to a possibility of danger; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be exposed to danger.

HA'ZE, *S.* (*buz*, Perf. a cloud) a fog, or mist.

To HA'ZE, *v. n.* to be foggy, misty, or cloudy. Actively, to fright a person, according to Ainsworth.

HA'ZEL, *S.* (*hæsl*, Sax. *hasel*, Belg. Teut. and Dan.) in botany, the *corylus* from the Greek, or *avillona*, from *Avella*, a town in Campania, where it abounded. It hath male and female flowers, growing at remote distances on the same tree. The former being produced on long scaly katkins, each scale including a single flower, without petals, having 8 short stamina fixed to the side of the scale. The female flowers are included in the future bud; they have a thick two leaved perianthium on the border, sitting under the flower, but having no petal. The germen occupies the centre, supporting two bristly styles, and becomes an oval nut, shaved at the base, compressed at the top, ending in a point. Linnaeus ranges it in the 8th sect. of his 21st class, and Tournefort in the 1st sect. of his 19th. The species are 3.

HA'ZEL, *adj.* consisting or made of hazel. Of a light brown or the colour of hazel, applied to colour.

HA'ZELLY, *adj.* Of the colour of hazel, or light brown. "Hazelly loam." MORT.

HA'ZY, *S.* (from *haze*, *huz*, Perf. a cloud) dark; foggy; misty; cloudy, applied to weather.

HE', *pronoun* (*his*, genit. *him*, accus. and dat. thus the Saxon is *he*, gen. *hys*, and dat. *him*, the Goth. *is*, and dat. *imma*. In the plural the nominative is *they*, and gen. *them*, the Sax. is *hi*, dat. *him*, the G. th. *eis*, and dat. *im*, but Johnson supposes that we borrow our plural from *this*, Sax. which in the plural makes *thas*, dat. *thisum*) this word is substituted for a person's name, in order to prevent its being too often repeated in a discourse, and is applied only to males. Sometimes it is used without reference to any foregoing word, and then signifies all mankind collectively, or any person indefinitely. "He is never poor that little hath; but he that much desires." DAN. A man or male being: "To answer thee, or any he." SHAK. Generally used in composition to express the male of any species, especially when the word applied to both sexes is the same; and in this sense *he* is rather a noun than a pronoun.

HE'AD, *S.* (pronounced *hed*, *haubid*, Goth. *heafod*, *heafud*, *heaf*, Sax. *haffud*, Ill. *hoofd*, Belg. *heved*, old Eng. whence *head* by contraction, according to Johnson; but I should be glad to know whether our word does not seem rather to come from *hæd*, Ill. height, on account of its being the highest part of the human fabric; especially as *heafod*, Sax. is derived from *heofan*, Sax. to elevate or lift up) the uppermost part of an animal which contains the brains. Figuratively, a chief, principal, or leading person, applied to societies, or communities. Priority; or the most distinguished place, applied to honour. The face or countenance. The understanding, or exercise of reason. The face, front, or foremost part of an army; hence to *turn head* is to attack. Resistance or opposition, used with *make*. The person, whole man, or a single person. That which is at the beginning of a book. The top of any thing; particularly, applied to such as are bigger than the other parts. Joined with *quarters*, chief. The fore part of any thing, especially that of a ship. The surface, or that which rises to the surface of liquours. The blade of an axe. Strength, applied to liquours. The principal topics, or articles of a discourse. The source of a stream. Used with *get*, or *give*, dominion, or ascendancy. A crisis, or pitch. Liberty, applied to a horse. "He gave his able *horse* the head." SHAK. A cap, or dress of the head. "To buy them a laced head." SWIFT. In anatomy, the extremity of a bone, or a muscle. In architecture, an ornament of carved work, serving for the key of an arch or platband. In painting and sculpture, a picture of that part of a human body, but when supposed to be taken from life and to preserve a proper resemblance of the person, it is called a *portrait*. Among huntsmen, the horns of a deer, by which its age may be distinguished. In surgery, a state of maturity or ripeness. "The matter when come to a head." *Head and ears*, the whole person. *Head and shoulders*; by force; violently; unnaturally; forcibly.

HE'AD, in composition, from *hæd*, Sax. *heid*, Belg. signifies state, condition or quality, thus *maidenhead*, *maidenhead*, Sax. signifies the state of a maid or virgin.

To **HE'AD**, *v. a.* to march before; to command, or lead an army. To cut off a person's head. "If you *head* and hang." SHAK. To fit any thing with a head. "Headed with flints." F. QUEEN. To lop the tops of trees.

HE'AD-ACH, *S.* (*heafod-ecce*, Sax.) a pain in the head.

HE'AD-BAND, *S.* a fillet or bandage tied round the head. In book-binding, the band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH, *S.* (from *hæfod*, Sax. a head, and *borge*, Sax. a pledge or security) primarily the chief of a frank pledge; at present a petty constable.

HE'ADER, *S.* (pronounced *heder*) one who heads or puts heads to pins or nails. The first brick of a corner.

HE'AD-GARGLE, *S.* a disease in horses.

HE'ADINESS, *S.* hurry; rashness; or obstinate perseverance in one's own opinion.

HE'ADLAND, *S.* a promontory, or cape.

HE'ADLESS, *adj.* without a head; beheaded. Without a chief, or ruler, applied to a society or community. Obstinate; inconsiderate; rash, perhaps instead of *beardless*. "Headless hardiness in condemning." SPENSER.

HE'ADLONG, *adj.* with the head foremost in a fall. Rash; thoughtless; without meditation; sudden or precipitate.

HE'ADLONG, *adv.* with the head first or foremost. Rashly, or without thought; hastily, or without delay.

HE'AD-MOULDSHOT, *S.* in medicine, a disease in children, wherein the sutures of the skull, particularly the coronal, ride or have their edges closed over each other;

as this is an irremediable disorder, nurses and parents ought to be very careful how they promote it by forehead cloths, and other methods which they ignorantly make use of, as they say, to close the mould.

HE'AD-PIECE, *S.* armour for the head; a helmet. Among femestresses, that part of a cap or bonnet which goes over the crown of the head. Figuratively, understanding or judgment.

HE'AD-QUARTERS, *S.* the place of general rendezvous or lodgment for soldiers.

HE'ADSHIP, *S.* dignity; authority. The condition or state of a ruler or governor.

HE'ADSMAN, *S.* an executioner, or one who beheads malefactors.

HE'ADSTONE, *S.* the chief stone, or that which is placed first in a corner, whether at the top to adorn and strengthen, or at the bottom to secure and support it; hence CHRIST is called, "The head or headstone of the corner." Psal. cxviii. 22. A tombstone placed at the head of a corpse.

HE'ADSTRONG, *adj.* obstinate; unruly; or not easily governed.

HE'AD-WORDMAN, *S.* the foreman, or chief workman at any business.

HE'ADY, *adj.* rash, or without deliberation; obstinate, or not to be ruled. Strong, or apt to affect the head, applied to liquours.

To **HE'AL**, *v. a.* (*halgan*, Goth. *hælan*, Sax. *hælen*, Belg. *helen*, Teut. *hal*, Sax. found or in good health) to cure a person who has been wounded or sick. In surgery, to unite or consolidate the lips of a wound or ulcer. Neuterly, to grow well, applied to wounds or sores.

HE'ALER, *S.* one who cures wounds, or removes diseases.

HE'ALING, *part.* mild; gentle; pacific, or easily reconciled, applied to the temper; Curing, applied to medicine.

HEALTH, *S.* (pronounced *helth*, from *hæl*, Sax. *heil*, Run. *hehl*, Teut. *hæhl*, Brit.) applied to the body, a proper disposition of the several parts to perform their respective functions without any impediment or sensation of pain; applied to the mind, a just disposition of the mind, and rational powers to perform their respective offices, without being impeded by passion or biased by any undue influence. In scripture, a state of spiritual communication with the deity, or such a state wherein a person can readily perform the commands and is an object of the favour of God. A ceremony used in drinking, wherein a person wishes another health.

HEALTHFUL, *adj.* free from pain or sickness. Without any prejudice or undue bias, applied to the mind; well disposed. "An *healthful* ear." SHAK. That which may promote the dominion of reason, or advancement of virtue, by stifling the violence of passion, and by lessening the force of vicious habits. "The *healthful* spirit of thy grace." German Prayer.

HEALTHFULLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to promote health; appearing in good health.

HEALTHFULNESS, *S.* the state of being well, or enjoying health. The quality of promoting or preserving health.

HEALTHY, *adv.* without sickness or pain.

HEALTHINESS, *adj.* the state of enjoying health free from any interval of sickness.

HEALTHLESS, *adj.* weak; sickly; infirm.

HEALTHSOME, *adj.* contributing to the preservation of health. "No *healthsome* air." SHAK.

HEALTHY, *adj.* in health; free from sickness; hale or sound.

HEAM, *S.* (*hæmed*, Sax. coition) in beasts, the same as the after-birth in women.

HEAP, *S.* (pronounced *heep*, of *heaf*, Sax. *heaf*, Belg. and Scot. *kepe*, Russ. *kepe*, Slav. *kupa*, Pol.) any collection of things thrown upon each other. A crowd, or multitude; a throng. A cluster or number of persons assembled together. "The sailors run in *heaps*." DRYDEN.

To **HEAP**, *v. a.* (*heapan*, Sax. *hepitti*, Slav. and Dalm. *kupee*, Pol.) to throw together, or upon one another. Used with *up*, to accumulate, pile up, or acquire abundantly. To add to something else.

HEAPER, *S.* one who piles, throws, or places several things upon each other.

HEAFY, *adj.* rising or lying in heaps.

To **HEAR**, *v. n.* (*hæran*, Sax. *hæren*, Belg. *horen*, Teut. *heren*, Dan.) to enjoy the faculty by which sounds are distinguished. To perceive a sound. To listen or hearken to. To be told or informed of by words, used with *of*. Actively, to perceive by the ear. To hearken; to give audience; to give a person permission to speak and to attend or

or listen to him when speaking. To engage the attention, or to obtain what is requested. "They shall be *heard* for their much speaking." *Matt. vi. 7.* To obey. "I spake unto you, but you would not *hear*." *Deut. i. 43.* To try judicially; joined to *cause*. To acknowledge a title, or prefer it before any other. "Or *hear'st* thou rather pure ethereal stream." *MILT.*

HEA'RD, *S.* from *heard*, *Sax.* a flock, or keeper, is sometimes used in composition at the beginning of words, as *heardbert*, a glorious keeper, from *heard*, a keeper, and *berbt*, *Sax.* of *bairbt*, *Goth.* bright, or glorious; sometimes it is used at the end of words, as *cynheard*, a royal keeper, from *cyne*, *Sax.* royal, and *heard*, *Sax.* a keeper; at present it is spelt *herd*, as in *cowherd*, *shepherd*, &c.

HEA'RER, *S.* one who attends to any discourse spoken by another: One who perceives what another speaks. One who is informed of something by words, which he does not see.

HEA'RING, *S.* the sense by which sounds are perceived. Audience. A judicial trial. The reach of the ear or the distance within which sounds can be perceived.

To **HEA'RKEN**, *v. n.* (pronounced *harken*, *hearkenian*) to listen attentively, or pay a regard to what a person says.

HEA'RKENER, *S.* a listener, or one who attends and pays a regard to what is spoken by another.

HEA'RSAY, *S.* that which a person does not know for certain himself, but gathers from rumour or common fame. That which a person hears from another.

HEA'RSE, *S.* (pronounced *herse*, *hearse pannan*, *Sax.* *sar-tago*—*hyrsta*, *Sax.* trappings for a horse, whence *hyrstan*, *Sax.* to dress in trappings, to adorn, because this carriage may be looked on as the chief object of funeral pomp, and is sometimes adorned with pompous achievements, or escutcheons. Johnson however says that the etymology is unknown) a covered carriage hung with black cloth, &c. in which dead bodies are conveyed to the place of interment.

HEA'RT, *S.* (pronounced *hart*, *hairto*, *Goth.* *heorte*, *Sax.* *hiarta*, *Isl.* *bert*, *hart*, old *Fr.* *hort*, *Belg.* *bert*, *Teut.*) a muscular body situated on the left side of an animal, which by its alternate contraction and dilation keeps up the circulation of the blood, and is considered as the cause of vital heat or motion. In popular and scripture language it is taken for the seat of courage or affection. Figuratively, the chief or principal part. The inner part of any thing. Person; character; or one who is supposed to be full of good nature, affability and kindness; a familiar expression. Courage; or spirit, opposed to despair or dejection. Used with *get*, *deliver*, or *say*, strength of memory. The inward recesses of the mind. Sense or meaning. "The *heart* of my message." *SHAK.* The mind, or conscience. Strength, or power of producing, applied to foil. The highest or utmost degree. "To the very *heart* of *lofs*." *SHAK.* To lose one's heart, is to be very much enamoured, or to fall so deeply in love, that reason cannot controul the affection. To take to heart, is to be zealous, earnest, solicitous, or grieved about any thing. To find in the heart, is not to be entirely or much averse to. Life. For my heart, implies, if life were at stake; or notwithstanding the most earnest importunities. "Could not get him for my heart to do it." *SHAK.* Sometimes it signifies, notwithstanding a person exerts his strength or talents to the utmost.

"Profoundly skill'd in the black art

"As English Merlin for his heart." *Hudib.*

Heart is often used in composition for the mind, soul, or affection.

HEA'RT-ACH, *S.* sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.

HEA'RT-BREAK, *S.* excessive sorrow. "Better a little chiding than a great deal of *heart-break*." *SHAK.*

HEA'RT-BREAKER, *S.* a cant name for a woman's curls, supposed to break the hearts of all her lovers. "Like Sampson's *heart-breakers* it grew." *Hudib.*

HEA'RT-BREAKING, *adj.* overpowering with sorrow.

HEA'RT-BREAKING, *S.* excessive, or overpowering grief.

HEA'RT-BURN, *S.* in medicine, a pain at the mouth of the stomach, caused either by an alkali, or acid prevailing in the stomach. Some lozenges invented by my worthy progenitor, and going by his name, are the best remedy I have met with for this disorder.

HEA'RT-BURNED, *adj.* uneasy, or discontented. "I never can see him but I am *heart-burned* for an hour after." *SHAK.*

HEA'RT-BURNING, *S.* see **HEART-BURN**. Figuratively, discontent; grudge, or secret enmity.

HEA'RT-DEAR, *adj.* dear as one's life. Sincerely and highly beloved.

HEA'RT-EASE, *S.* tranquility; quiet; a state of mind undisturbed by any passion. "What infinite *heart-ease* most kings neglect." *SHAK.*

HEA'RTED, *adj.* disposed, or inclined. It is only used in composition, as *hard-hearted*; inclined to cruelty; not to be affected with distress, or prevailed on by entreaties.

To **HEA'RTEN**, *v. a.* to encourage, or animate a person to an attempt. To rouse from a state of dejection; to comfort. To improve, and preserve ground fertile, by manure. "With richest dung to *hearten* it." *MAY.*

HEA'RTH, *S.* (*heartb*, *Sax.* *baerd*, *Belg.* *berd*, *Teut.*) the ground of a chimney, or the pavement in a chimney on which a fire is made or a grate stands.

HEA'RTILY, *adj.* sincerity; diligently; eagerly; with a vehement desire. Largely. "Drink *heartily*."

HEA'RTINESS, *S.* a warmth of affection free from hypocrisy. Vigour, diligence, or strength.

HEA'RTLESS, *adj.* without courage or spirit; without comfort.

HEA'RTLESSLY, *adj.* without courage or spirit; faintly.

HEA'RTLESSNESS, *S.* want of courage or spirit. A state of dejection.

HEA'RT-FELT, *adj.* that which affects the mind; that which is internal; that which is sincere.

"What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,

"The soul's calm sun-shine, and the *heart-felt* joy." *POPE.*

HEA'RT-PEAS, *S.* a plant, so called from bearing round seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, with the figure of a heart, in white, upon each of them.

HEA'RT-RENDING, *adj.* rending the heart; killing with anguish.

HEA'RT-SICK, *adj.* (*heart-sic*, *Sax.*) under any pain, discontent, or anguish of mind. Mortally ill; proceeding from and discovering some dangerous hurt. "The breath of *heart-sick* groans." *SHAK.*

HEA'RTS-EASE, *S.* a plant of the violet kind that blows all the summer.

HEA'RT-STRINGS, *S.* the tendons or nerves supposed to brace the heart. Hence to affect the *heart-strings* is to give the most exquisite pain to the body or mind.

HEA'RT-STRUCK, *adj.* driven to the heart, or fixed immovably in the mind. Shocked with fear or dismay. "Adam, at the news, — *Heart-struck*." *Par. Lost.*

HEA'RT-WHOLE, *adj.* without any bias on the affections. "You have not seen me yet — and therefore — you are *heart-whole*." *DRYD.* In good health; without impairment of the constitution.

HEA'RT-WOUNDING, *adj.* affecting the mind with grief. "A shriek *heart-wounding*." *ROWE.*

HEA'RTY, *adj.* (*beorta*, *Sax.*) sincere; undissembled; warm or zealous. In full health; vigorous, strong; hard; merry, according to the primary sense of the Saxon *beorta*.

HEA'T, *S.* (pronounced *beet*, *hete*, *hæt*, *heat*, *Sax.* *hine*, *beet*, *Belg.* *bitze*, old *Fr.* and *Teut.* *beed*, *Dan.* *beitur*, *Isl.* hot, of *beite*, *Isl.* to grow hot) the sensation we have when we are near the fire. The cause of the sensation of heat or burning, consisting in a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot. Hot weather. The state of a body which is put into a fire. The state of a thing once hot. A course at a race, or the space of ground which a horse is to run without resting. A red colour, or pimples arising from the warmth of weather, &c. "Heats in their faces." *ADDIS.* Violence or vehemence of passion. The height or the most violent part of an action or battle. Faction, contest, or the rage of party. Warmth, ardour, applied either to the thoughts or elocution. "Heats of eloquence." *ADDIS.*

To **HEA'T**, *v. a.* (*beite*, *Isl.* *baten*, *Belg.*) to make hot, or endue with a power of burning. To grow warm by fermentation; to ferment. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire. To produce a sensation of warmth by violent exercise.

HEA'TER, *S.* a piece of iron either cast or forged of a triangular form, which being made red hot in the fire is made use of, by being placed in a box-iron, to smooth linnen with.

HEA'TH, *S.* (*hæth*, *Sax.* or *hæth-bergean-wisan*, *Sax.* *hæth*, *Belg.*) a shrub of a low stature and small leaves which are green all the year. In Latin, it is called *erica*, from *erica*, *Gr.* to break, from its supposed virtue of breaking the stone in the bladder; and perhaps its French name *bruyere* is owing to the same supposition. The flower has a co-

H E A

a coloured permanent empalement of four, oval, erect leaves. It has one petal, swelling, erect quadrifid, and eight stamina. The germen, which is roundish, is situated in the bottom, supporting a declining style crowned by a four cornered stigma, and afterwards becomes a round capsule, consisting of four cells filled with small seeds. The species are four. Figuratively, it signifies a place overgrown with the above plant, or covered with shrubs of any kind.

HEA'TH-COCK, *S.* a large fowl, which frequents heaths.

HEA'TH-POUT, *S.* a bird, or rather the young of the heath-cock.

HEA'TH-PEAS, *S.* a species of bitter vetch.

HEA'TH-ROSE, *S.* a plant.

HEA'THEN, *S.* (*hæthen*, Sax. *heyden*, Belg. and Teut. *ethnicus*, Lat. *ἔθνος*, *ethnikos*, Gr. *heathen-geld*, Sax. idolatry) a pagan who worships false gods, and is not acquainted either with the doctrines of the Old Testament or the Christian Dispensation. A Gentile. "That I might preach him among the *heathen*." Gal. i. 16.

HEA'THEN, *adj.* belonging to those nations that are strangers to the unity of the deity, or the doctrines of revelation.

HEA'THENISH, *adj.* practicing idolatry. Figuratively, wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

HEA'THENISHLY, *adv.* after the manner of a person who is a stranger to the scriptures.

HEA'THENISM, *S.* (*hetbengeld*, Sax. idolatry) the worship of idols; or the religion of those nations who were unacquainted with the scriptures.

To HEA'VE, *v. a.* (preter *heaved*, formerly *hove*; part. *heaved*, formerly *hoven*; *heafun*, Sax. of *heab*, Sax. high *hafgan*, Goth. *hef*, Ill. *heffen*, Belg.) to lift up or raise from the ground. To carry or sling, used with *away*. To make a thing rise or swell. To force out, or pronounce with a rising or swelling the breath. To exalt, or prefer. To clate, or puff with success. Neuterly, to pant or breathe with pain and frequent rising and falling of the breath. To rise with pain; to swell higher or larger. To heave; to be squeamish, or find a tendency to vomit.

HEA'VE, *S.* a lift, or effort made upwards. A rising of the breath. A struggle to rise. *Heave offering*, in scripture, an offering that was held or lifted up in the sight of the congregation.

HEA'VEN, *S.* (pronounced *heven* with the *e* short, of *heafon*, Sax. of *heafen*, lifted up or arched, the former signification being derived from *heab*, Sax. high, or according to Johnson, from *heofd*, the places over head, and the other alluding to the appearance of the sky, which spreads over our heads like an arch. The Ill. *himenn* and Goth. *himins*, from *himil*, whence *helm* or *helmet*, convey the same idea) the regions above; the sky. The habitation of blessed spirits and angels. God. "Now *heaven* help him." SHAK. In the plural, applied to the heathen gods. Figuratively, the greatest degree or height: Elevation or sublimity. "O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend—the brightest *heaven* of composition!" SHAK. Used in composition for something belonging to *heaven*, or superiour to the common products of humanity.

HEA'VENLY, *adj.* (*heofenlic*, Sax.) resembling heaven; elevated beyond the common productions of mankind; perfect in the highest degree. Inhabiting heaven.

HEA'VENLY, *adv.* in a pious manner: In a manner resembling that of heaven. By the agency or influence of heaven.

HEA'VENWARD, *adv.* towards heaven.

HEA'VILY, *adv.* with great weight. Figuratively, grievously; with great affliction, dejection or sorrow.

HEA'VINESS, *S.* weight, or that quality in a body which renders it difficult to be lifted. Applied to the mind, dejection, depression, languour, dulness of spirit; or inaptitude to motion or thought. Want of spirit or sprightliness, applied to composition. Oppression. Deepness or richness, applied to soil.

HEA'VY, *adj.* (*heafig*, Sax. sorrowful, from *heab*, Sax. grief, *hefig*, Sax. troublesome, *hefelice*, Sax. heavily or sadly) not easily lifted, or thrown upwards; weighing much or tending to the centre, applied to bodies. Sorrowful, dejected, applied to the mind. Grievous or oppressive. Wanting briskness, or dull, applied to the eyes. Weighed down, oppressed or drowsy; joined with *sleep*. Wanting fire, spirit, or the ornaments of composition, applied to style. Tedious, or oppressing like a burthen, applied to time. Loaden or burthened. Causing a sensation of weight and not easily digested, applied to food. "Such as retain the oil or fat, are most *heavy* to the stomach." ARBUTH.

H E D

Rich or fertile, applied to soil. "*Heavy* lands." Deep or sticking to the wheels, and otherwise retarding motion, applied to roads.

HE'BDOMAD, *S.* (*hebdomas*, Lat.) a week or space of time consisting of seven days. "The first *hebdomad* or "septenary." BROWN. Not in use.

HEBDO'MADAL, HEBDO'MADORY, *adj.* (from *hebdomas*, Lat.) weekly; consisting of seven days. "As for "*hebdomadal* periods." BROWN. Seldom used.

To HE'BETATE, *v. a.* (*hebitatus*, of *hebetus*, Lat. *hebetus*, Fr.) to dull; to blunt; to stupify; to make dim. "The eye, if *hebetated*." HARVEY.

HEBETA'TION, *S.* the act of making dull, stupid, or dim. The state of being dull, stupid, or dim. Wants authority.

HE'BETUDE, *S.* (*hebetudo*, Lat.) dullness; bluntness; obtuseness; want of discernment, or sagacity, applied to the mind.

HE'BRAISM, *S.* (*hebraisme*, Fr. *hebraismus*, low Lat.) a method of expression, or a phrase borrowed from and peculiar to the Hebrew.

HEBRA'IST, HEBRI'CIAN, *S.* a person skilled in Hebrew. "The best *Hebricians*." RALEIGH.

HE'CATOMB, *S.* (*κατων*, *ekaton*, Gr. a hundred, and *βορς*, Gr. an ox) a sacrifice consisting of an hundred cattle.

HE'CTIC, HE'CTICAL, *adj.* (*hectique*, Fr. *εξς*, Gr. a habit or quality hard to separate from its subject) habitual; constitutional. In medicine, joined to the word *fever*, it signifies a slow and continual one, ending in a consumption, and opposed to such as arise from a plethora, because attended with a too lax state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin. Troubled with a disordered heat. "No *hectic* student." TAYLOR.

HE'CTIC, *S.* in medicine, a slow, habitual fever, seated in the solids, and by a mild and remitting heat consuming the juices, inducing a consumption, and impairing the strength.

HE'CTOR, *S.* (from *Hector* the Trojan hero, whose character, as given us by *Homer*, seems rather to convey an idea of of a bold and truly courageous warrior, a dutiful son, an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a sincere lover of his country) a bully; a blustering, noisy and turbulent person.

To HE'CTOR, *v. a.* to threaten; to treat with insolence, or endeavour to gain an end by noisiness and obstinacy. Neuterly, to play the bully. To behave in a turbulent, insolent, noisy, and obstinate manner.

HE'DGE, *S.* (*hæg*, *heage*, *heg*, *hegge*, Sax. *haege*, Belg. *haeg*, Teut.) a fence of trees or bushes made round any ground to defend it from encroachments, or between the different parts of a garden, &c. A *quickset hedge*, is that which is formed of prickly bushes or trees which take root and grow. When prefixed to any word it denotes something mean, vile and contemptible. "Corrector of a "*hedge-prefs*." SWIFT.

To HE'DGE, *v. a.* to inclose with a fence of trees or bushes. Used with *up*, to obstruct or stop up a passage. Used with *in*, to defend or inclose as it were with a fence to prevent attacks; to shut up as in an inclosure; to force in with difficulty; to make way into a place already full, by that way which requires least room. Neuterly, to shift; to conceal or hide as in a hedge. "Am fain to "*shuffle*, to *hedge* and to *lurch*." SHAK.

HE'DGE-HOG, *S.* (so called from its shape, or snout, which resembles that of a hog, and from the bristles which surround it, as it were with a hedge) in natural history, a four-footed animal, having its backside and flanks set with strong and sharp prickles, which, by the help of a muscle, can contract itself into a globular figure, and withdraw its whole under part, head, belly, and legs within its thicket of prickles. Figuratively used to express any person who makes an odd and contemptible figure. In botany, a plant. The globe-fish.

HE'DGE HYSSOP, *S.* a species of willow-wort, used internally as a purge, in which case it operates very roughly; it is more commonly used as a vulnerary externally.

HE'DGE-MUSTARD, *S.* a plant.

HE'DGE-NETTLE, *S.* a plant.

HE'DGE-NOTE, *S.* a word of contempt for low and worthless writing. "The *hedge-notes*." DRYD.

HE'DGE-PIG, *S.* a young hedge-hog. "The *hedge-pig* "*whine*." SHAK.

HE'DGE-ROW, *S.* several trees planted in a line for an inclosure.

HE'DGING-BILL, *S.* (from *hedge* and *bill*) a kind of axe, adze, or hatchet with which hedges are cut.

H E I

HE'DGER, *S.* one who makes or repairs hedges.
To HE'ED, *v. a.* (*bedan*, Sax. to be careful or cautious; *boeden*, Belg. to keep or watch with care) to mind; to take notice of; to view with care or attention.
HE'ED, *S.* (*boed*, Belg. *but*, Teut. see the *verb*) care; earnest application of the mind. Caution; notice; care to avoid; regard or respectful notice, used with *give* or *take*. Seriousness; staidness. "A *heed* was in his countenance." SHAK.
HE'EDFUL, *adj.* cautious, or careful of the immediate effects or consequences of an action. Attentive, or careful in taking notice or observing.
HE'EDFULLY, *adv.* in an attentive or cautious manner; in such a manner as to give a proper attention to what a person says, and to act accordingly.
HE'EDFULNESS, *S.* caution; attentive notice, opposed to thoughtlessness, giddiness, rashness or neglect.
HE'EDLESS, *adj.* negligent, inattentive, or not taking notice.
HE'EDLESSLY, *adv.* in an inattentive or careless manner. Without thought, or giddily.
HE'EDLESSNESS, *S.* carelessness; a state of mind wherein a person neither takes notice of what he sees, regards what he hears, nor minds the consequences either of his actions or rashness.
HE'EL, *S.* (*béle*, Sax. *hæl*. Run. and Dan.) the hinder part of the foot. Figuratively, the whole foot of animals. "A fountain running from his *heel*." *Guard*. Any thing which covers, or is shaped like a heel; hence it is applied to the back part of a stocking, and has given rise to the phrase *to be out of heel*, *i. e.* to be very much impaired, or in a declining condition. "A good man's fortune may grow out at heels." SHAK. *To be at the heels*, is to pursue closely. *To lay by the heels*, is to fetter, shackle, or imprison. In scripture, *to lift up the heel* against a person, implies to insult, or attack a person with violence. *Psal.* xli. 9.
To HE'EL, *v. n.* to dance by beating the heels on the ground, as in jiggs. "I cannot sing, nor *heel* the high lavolt." SHAK. *To lean on one side*, applied to a ship. The first sense is seldom used.
HE'EL-PIECE, *S.* a lift of one or more pieces of leather, cork, or wood fixed on the bottom of the hind part of a shoe. A piece of leather, &c. sowed on a shoe to repair what is worn away.
To HE'EL-PIECE, *v. a.* to sow, or fasten a piece of leather on a shoe heel.
HE'FT, *S.* (from *heave*; *hef*, Isl.) a heave, or a violent effort made to discharge something nauseous from the stomach. The handle of a knife, &c. of *heft*. Sax. "Both blade and *heft*." WALLER.
HEGIRA, *S.* (*הגירה*, *hagirah*, Arab. flight, now applied by the Arabs to signify a voluntary exile or flight to escape persecution, of *הגה*, *hagar*, Arab. to fly, or run away from one's friends, relations and country) in chronology, a celebrated epocha from whence the Mahomedans compute their time; which took its origin from Mahomet's flight from Mecca on the evening of the 15th or 16th of July, 622, in the reign of Heraclius, being driven from thence by the magistrates, for fear his imposture should occasion sedition. As the years of the hegira consist of only 354 days, they are reduced to the Julian calendar, by multiplying the year of the hegira by 354, dividing the product by 365, subtracting the intercalary days, or as many times as there are 4 years in the quotient, and adding 622 to the remainder.
HEIFER, *S.* (pronounced *heffer*, of *heahfore*, Sax.) a young maiden cow, somewhat larger than a calf.
HEIGH-HO, *interject.* a word used to express slight languor and uneasiness; and sometimes applied to signify a joyful exultation. "Heigh ho for the honour of Old England." DRYD.
HEIGHT, *S.* (pronounced *bite*, *haut*, Fr. *altius*, Lat. see **HIGH**) distance or space above ground. Space measured upwards. In geography, the degree of latitude. A summit; ascent for eminence. Elevation, rank, or dignity above others. The utmost degree, perfection, or exertion.
To HEIGHTEN, *v. a.* (pronounced *highten*) to raise above ground or on high. To prefer or raise to a higher post. To improve or raise to a higher degree of perfection. To aggravate, or increase any bad quality. To adorn, or make more beautiful or splendid by ornaments.
HEINOUS, *adj.* (pronounced *hainous*, from *haineux*, Fr. of *hain*, Fr. hatred; or from *hoon*, Teut. shame; *hangian*, Sax. to hang) wicked in a high degree. Atrocious; shameful; odious.
HEINOUSLY, *adv.* in a very wicked, or atrocious manner.

H E L

HEINOUSNESS, *S.* the quality which makes an action exceedingly wicked.
HE'IR, *S.* (*heire*, old Fr. *haeres*, Lat. *hered*, Brit.) in civil law, one who succeeds to the whole estate of another, after his death, whether by right of blood or testament. In common law, one who succeeds, by right of blood, to any man's lands, or tenements in fee. An *heir apparent* is he on whom the succession is so settled that it cannot be altered without altering the laws of succession. *Heir presumptive*, is the nearest relation to the present successor, who without the particular will of the testator, cannot be set aside.
To HE'IR, *v. a.* to inherit, or possess by right of inheritance. "One only daughter *heir'd* the royal state." DRYD. Not used in prose.
HE'IRESS, *S.* a female who succeeds to the state of another, either by will or by blood.
HE'IRLESS, *adj.* without children to succeed to an inheritance.
HE'IRSHIP, *S.* (from *heir* and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. state or condition) the state, condition, or privilege of an heir.
HE'IRLOOM, *S.* (from *heir* and *gleoma*, Sax. utensils, or goods) any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.
HE'LD, preter and part. pass. of **HOLD**.
HELI'ACAL, *adj.* (*heliacque*, Fr. of *ἥλιος*, *elios*, Gr. the sun) hid by, or appearing by coming out of, the lustre of the sun. *Heliacal* rising, in astronomy, is applied to a star, which after having been hid by the sun's rays, rises before it, and by that means becomes visible: *Heliacal* setting, is applied to a star, which approaches so near to the sun as to be hid by its rays.
HELI'ACALLY, *adv.* in astronomy, in such a manner as to emerge from the sun's rays and become visible, or in such a manner as to approach so near to the sun as to be hid by its splendour.
HELI'CAL, *adj.* (*helice*, Fr. of *ελικ*, *elix*, Gr.) spiral; or twisting like a cork-screw.
HELIC'OID, *S.* (from *ελικ*, *elix*, Gr. a screw, and *ειδος*, *eidos*, Gr. a shape) in mathematics, applied to a parabola or curve, arising from the supposition of the axis of the common Appollonian parabolas being bent round the periphery of a circle, and is a line passing through the extremities of the ordinates.
HELIOCE'NTRIC, *adj.* (*heliocentrique*, Fr. of *ἥλιος*, *elios*, Gr. the sun, and *κεντρον*, *kentron*, Gr. the centre) in astronomy, applied to the place of a planet, as it would appear to us from the sun, if the eye were fixed in its centre.
HE'LIOSCOPE, *S.* (Fr. of *ἥλιος*, *helios*, Gr. the sun, and *σκοπεω*, *skopeo*, Gr. to view or look at) a kind of telescope fitted for looking at the body of the sun without hurting the eyes.
HE'LIOTROPE, *S.* (Fr. *heliotropium*, Lat. of *ἥλιος*, *helios*, Gr. the sun, and *τροπω*, *trepo*, Gr. to turn) a plant which is supposed to turn, so as to be opposite to the quarter in which the sun shines; a turn-sol, or sun-flower.
HELISPHE'RICAL, *adj.* (from **HELIX** and **SPHERE**) in navigation, applied to the rhomb line, because on the globe it winds spirally, round the pole, advancing continually nearer and nearer towards, without terminating in it.
HE'LIX, *S.* (*ελικ*, *elix*, Gr. *helice*, Fr.) a spiral line, or that which resembles a cork-screw.
HE'LL, *S.* (*helle*, Sax. of *belian*, Sax. to cover, *balge*, Goth. *bel*, Belg. *belle*, Teut. something situated below, *bel*, Isl. death, *belle*, Sax. likewise implies the grave) the place wherein the devil and wicked souls are confined. The wicked spirits, or inhabitants of hell. A place of inconceivable misery. In scripture, the original word is *sheol*, and signifies sometimes the grave or state of the dead: for though it is translated *grave* in *Gen.* xxxvii. 35. and xlii. 38. yet the same word is translated *hell*, *Psal.* xvi. 10. which the context shows must be understood of the grave, or state of the dead: In this sense, it is that we understand the word *hell*, in the apostles creed; but not according to the vulgar notion of a place of endless torments, or a place where the devil and wicked spirits reside: It must however be confessed that *sheol*, is sometimes used in the last sense; as in *Psal.* ix. 17. and *Prov.* xv. 11. *The gates of hell*. *Matt.* xvi. 18. implies the power and policy of the devil and his instruments, alluding to the Eastern custom of keeping courts of justice in the gates of cities. *The sorrows and pains of hell*, *Psal.* xviii. 5. is an Hebrew phrase for excessive pain and sorrow, or such a degree as threatens a person's life. **HELL**, in composition, implies something extremely wicked, or malicious, being

H E L

longing to the devil, or the place where he is supposed to be confined in tortures; and is used more by old authors than modern ones.

HE'LL-BROTH, S. a kind of broth or medley used in enchantments. "Like a *Hell-broth* boil and bubble." SHAK.

HE'LL-HOUND, S. (of *belle-hund*, Sax.) the fabled dog, which guards the infernal regions. Figuratively, an agent or emissary of the devil.

HE'LLBORE, S. (*belleborus*, Lat.) a plant of which there are two sorts, one called the black, of which there are six species, and the other called the white, *veratrum* in Lat. or *ellebore blanc* in Fr. supposed to be that which is mentioned by Roman authors, of which there are four species.

HE'LLENISM, S. (ἐλληνισμός, *ellenismos*, Gr.) an idiom, phrase, or manner of expression peculiar to the Greek.

HE'LLISH, *adj.* (*hellice*, Sax.) having the qualities of hell, or the devil. Excessively wicked or malicious. Sent from hell.

HE'LLISHLY, *adv.* in a very wicked and malicious manner. Wickedly; or like the devil.

HE'LLISHNESS, S. wickedness in excess. Any quality inconsistent with goodness, or rendering us like the devil.

HE'LLWARD, *adv.* towards hell.

HE'LM, S. used in composition from *helm*, Sax. an helmet, or defence for the head, implies defence, thus, *eadhelm*, is a happy defence, from *ead*, Sax. happy and *helm*; *sighelm*, victorious defence, from *sig*, Sax. victory, and *helm*, and *berthelm*, an illustrious defence, from *beorht*, famous, bright, or illustrious, and *helm*, a defence or security for the head.

HE'LM, S. (*helm*, Sax. a crown or helmet, of *helian*, Sax. to cover, *hielm*, Dan. *helm*, Brit. and Teut. *hialma*, Run. *elmo*, *elmetto*, Ital.) a covering formerly worn in war to protect and defend the head. "With plumed *helm*." DRYD. That part of a coat of arms which bears the crest. The upper part, or head of a retort, in chemistry. The rudder, or board by which the course of a vessel is directed or altered, from *helma*, Sax. Figuratively, one who administers the affairs of a kingdom. "You slander the *helms*, 'o'th' state." SHAK. A post in the administration; or the station of those who conduct the affairs of a government.

To HE'LM, *v. a.* to move the helm, in order to guide or alter the course of a vessel. Figuratively, to guide or conduct. "The business he hath *helmed*." SHAK.

HE'LMED, *adj.* wearing a helmet, or head-piece. "The *helmed* cherubim." PAR. LOF.

HE'LMET, S. (*helmet*, Belg. *elmetto*, Ital.) a covering for the head worn formerly in battle.

To HE'LP, *v. a.* (preter *helped*, formerly *holp*, which is yet used in country places; participle *helped*, formerly *holpen*, which is likewise used in the country, *helpian*, Sax.) to assist a person in order to enable him to perform any thing; it includes the idea of weakness in the person helped. Used with *up*, to enable a person to raise himself from the ground, who could not rise without assistance. To deliver from pain or sickness; to cure; used with *of*. To remedy or change for the better; used either neuterly, or followed by *it*. To forbear, avoid, or refrain from; followed by a participle of the present tense. "I cannot *help* remarking." POPE. Followed by *to*, to put a person in a way of finding, or to restore to a person what he had lost; to carve, or hand meat to a person at table. Neuterly, to contribute; to supply a defect, followed by *out*. "Actors should *help out* where the muses failed." RYMER.

HE'LP, S. (*help*, Brit. and Belg. *hielp*, Dan. *hulf*, Teut. whence *Wolf*, a surname) assistance or aid in weakness. Support in necessity; relief in distress, or supply in necessity. That which forwards or promotes. The person or thing which assists. A remedy; followed by *for*. "There is no *help* for it." HOLDER.

HE'LPER, S. one who enables a person to perform any thing by lending his assistance. One that administers, or supplies with, a remedy. A supernumerary servant, employed only occasionally. One who supplies with any thing wanted.

HE'LPFUL, *adj.* useful; that which supplies any defect either in bodily strength or understanding. Wholesome, or salutary. "Draw *helpful* medicines of poison." RALEIGH. Promoting or advancing any end.

HE'LPLESS, *adj.* wanting power to succour one's self. Wanting support or assistance. Not to be remedied, or altered for the better. Void, or deficient. "*Helpless* of all that human wants require." DRYD.

HE'LPLESSLY, *adv.* without succour, or strength to support one's self.

H E N

HE'LPLESSNESS, S. want of strength to succour one's self.

HE'LTR-SKELTER, *adv.* (Skinner derives it from *heol-ster-sceado*, the Saxon for the chaos or the state of confusion prior to the reduction of matter to its present forms and systems) in a confused manner; in a hurry; without any order or regularity.

HE'LVE, S. (*helfe*, Sax.) the handle of an axe. "The head slippeth from the *helve*." DEUT. ix. 5.

To HE'LVE, *v. a.* to fit an axe with a handle. Seldom used.

HE'M, S. (*hem*, Sax. *hem*, Isl. *hemmen*, Teut. to confine) the edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep it from unravelling. The noise made by a sudden effort or expiration of the breath, of *hemmen*, Belg.

HE'M, *interject.* (Lat.) a word used to express an indirect dislike or astonishment at something related.

To HE'M, *v. a.* (see the *noun*) to close the edge of linnen by turning it over and sewing it down in order to keep it from unravelling. Figuratively, to sew any thing on the edges of cloth, &c. "*Hemm'd* with golden fringe." FAIRY Q. To inclose, confine, or surround on all sides, used with *in*. Neuterly, to make a noise by a violent fetching or expulsion of breath, from *hemmen*, Belg.

HE'MICRANY, S. (ἡμισυ, *emisu*, Gr. half, and κρανιον, *kranion*, Gr. the skull or head) in medicine, a pain which affects only one half of the head at a time.

HE'MIPLEGY, S. (of ἡμισυ, *emisu*, Gr. half, and πλεσσω, Gr. to strike) in medicine, a palsy or nervous disorder which seizes one side at a time.

HE'MISPHERE, S. (Fr. of ἡμισυ, *hemisu*, Gr. half, and σφαيرιον, *sphairion*, Gr. a globe) one half of the globe, when cut through the centre in the plane of one of its great circles.

HEMISPHE'RIC, HEMISPHE'RICAL, *adj.* (of *hemisphere*) half round; containing half a globe.

HE'MISTICK, S. (*hemistische*, Fr. ἡμισυχιον, *hemistichion*, Gr.) half a verse.

HE'MLOC, S. (*hemleac*) in botany, a plant sometimes used in medicine, and in fattening hogs, but reckoned by the ancients a deadly poison.

HEMOR'RRHAGE, HEMOR'RHAGY, S. (*hemorragie*, Fr. αιμορραγια, *aimorrhagia*, Gr.) a violent flux or flowing of blood.

HE'MORRHOIDS, S. (*hemorrhoid*, Fr. αιμα, *aima*, Gr. blood, and ρεω, *reo*, Gr. to flow) the piles or emerods.

HE'MORRHOIDAL, *adj.* (Fr.) belonging to the piles; seated in the fundament.

HE'MP, S. (*henep*, Sax. *hanff*, Teut. *kamp*, *kennep*, Belg. and Dan. *canapa*, Ital. of *canabis*, Lat.) a plant, of the bark of which cordage and cloth is made, and of the seed, an oil used in medicine.

HE'MP-AGRIMONY, S. a plant which grows wild by ditches.

HE'MPEN, *adj.* (of *hemp*, and *en*, of the Saxon, implying the materials of which any thing is made) consisting or made of hemp.

HE'N, S. (*hana*, Goth. *hana*, *han*, *hæn*, *hen*, *henne*, Sax. *hæna*, Isl. *hen*, *henne*, Belg. *hahn*, Teut. a cock) the female of the common house cock; joined to words to express the female of such birds or fowls, which have but one word for both sexes; a *hen-sparrow*. "Whilst the *hen-bird* is covering." ADDIS.

HE'N-DRIVER, HE'N-HARM, HE'N-HA'RRIER, S. a species of hawk.

HEN-HEA'RTED, *adj.* easily frightened; timorous; cowardly, like a hen.

HEN-PE'CKED, *adj.* figuratively, subject to or governed by a wife.

HEN-RO'OST, S. (of *henne*, and *brost*, Sax. or *rusten*, Belg. to sleep) a place where poultry rest.

HEN'S-FEET, S. a kind of plant.

HE'NBANE, S. (*banbane*, Fr. or of *henne*, Sax. and *bannu*, Sax. murder, or destruction) a very poisonous plant.

HE'NBIT, S. a plant.

HE'NCE, *adv.* and *interject.* (*heonon*, of *heonan*, Sax. to condemn or spurn, *hennes*, old Eng. *hin*, Teut. *binc*, Lat.) at distance from any spot, applied to place; therefore *from hence*, is a vitious expression, which has crept into use even among good authors, as the primary sense of the word *hence* was forgotten. From any particular instant or period, applied to time. For this reason; from this cause; from this source. "*Hence* may be deduced the force of exercise." ARBUTH. At the beginning of a sentence, it is used as an interjection, expressing sudden passion and disdain,

H E R

disdain, bidding a person quit the place, or leave off an action. "Hence with your little ones." SHAK.

HENCEFORTH, *adj.* (*heononforth*, Sax.) from this time forward.

HENCEFORWARD, *adv.* (*heononforweard*, Sax.) from this time; to all futurity.

HE'NCHMAN, *S.* (Skinner derives it from *hinc*, Sax. a servant, and *man*, but Spelman, from *bengeft*, Sax. a horse, and *man*) a servant, page, or attendant either on foot or horieback. "A little changeling boy—to be my *henchman*." SHAK. "Three *henchmen* were for every knight assign'd." DRYD.

To HE'ND, *v. a.* (*bentan*, Sax. perhaps of *bendur*, plural of *bond*, *ln.* a hand) to seize, or lay hold upon; to occupy or croud. "The generous and graveft citizens have *bent* the gates." SHAK. Johnson imagines this passage to be corrupted, and that we should read *bemmed*.

HEPA'TIC, HEPA'TICAL, *adj.* (*hepatique*, Fr. *hepaticus*, Lat. from *παρ*, *hepar*, Gr. the liver) belonging to, or situated in the liver.

HE'PS, *S.* (*heopa*, Sax.) the berries of the hawthorn tree, commonly written *hips*.

HE'PTAGON, *S.* (*heptagone*, Fr. of *επτα*, *epta*, Gr. seven and *γωνια*, *gonia*, Gr. a corner or angle) a figure with seven fides or angles.

HE'PTARCHY, *S.* (*heptarchie*, Fr. of *επτα*, *epta*, Gr. and *αρχη*, *arche*, Gr. a government) a government in which seven persons rule independent of each other.

HE'R, *pron.* (from *bira* and *heora*, Sax. the genitive plural masculine, and feminine of *be* and *heo*, Sax. signifying *their*, as it did in the old Eng. in Chaucer's time. "Coke's and her *knawes* cryden hote *pyes* hote." CHAUC. *Piers Plowman*) in the nominative case, or in the foregoing state, it implies a female, or any thing belonging to woman; used after a verb or noun it is the genitive or ablative case of *she*, when coming after a verb or substantive.

HE'RS, *pron.* used without a substantive, or referring to one going before, and seems to be the genitive of *her*.

HE'RALD, *S.* (*heraut*, Fr. *araldo*, Ital. *heraldo*, Span. *herold*, Teut.) an officer who registers genealogies, adjusts and paints coat armour, regulates funerals, and was employed anciently in carrying messages between princes, or in proclaiming peace and war; which latter office is still preserved together with those mentioned. Figuratively, a forerunner, omen, or token of something future.

To HE'RALD, *v. a.* to introduce. "To *herald* thee in—to his sight," SHAK. Not in use.

HE'RALDRY, *S.* (of *herald* and *reiks*, Goth. province or office, *herauldrie*, Fr.) the business or profession of an herald. The science of blazonry, or painting, and describing coat armour, pedigrees, &c.

HE'RB, *S.* (*herbe*, Fr. *herba*, Lat.) in botany, a plant whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass or hemlock. In cookery, a plant whose leaves are chiefly used, as sage, or mint.

HERBA'CEOUS, *adj.* belonging to, or having the properties of herbs. Feeding on vegetables. "An *herbaceous* plant." BROWN. "The *herbaceous* to comminution of vegetables." DERH.

HE'RBAGE, *S.* (*herbage*, Fr.) a collective or general term applied to several sorts of herbs. Grass, or pasture. In law, the tythe and right of pasture.

HE'RBAL, *S.* a book containing the names, and descriptions of plants.

HE'RBALIST, *S.* a person skilled in plants.

HE'RBARIST, *S.* one skilled in herbs. "Current among *herbarists*." RAY.

HE'PBELET, *S.* (from *herbe*, Fr. and *let* a diminutive termination) a small herb. "These *herbelets*." SHAK.

HE'RBORIST, *S.* (perhaps a corruption, or mistake, for *herbarist*) one skilled in the nature of herbs. "A curious *herborist*." RAY.

HE'RBOROUGH, *S.* (*herbergh*, Teut. an inn) a place where a person resides for a short time. "Set up in his *herborough*." JONSON. It is now spelt *harbour*.

HE'RBOUS, *adj.* abounding in herbs.

HE'RBWOMAN, *S.* a woman who sells herbs.

HE'RBY, *adj.* partaking of the nature of herbs. "Herby substance." BACON.

HE'RD, *S.* (*heard*, *heord*, Sax. *herd*, Teut. *herde*, Belg. *bord*, Per.) a number or multitude of beasts, generally applied to black cattle; *stocks* being applied to sheep. A company of men, used generally in contempt; when joined to another word it signifies a keeper, as is explained under the article HEARD.

H E R

To HE'RD, *v. n.* to gather together in multitudes, or companies, applied both to men and beasts. To associate, or mix in any company; used with *among* or *with*. Actively, to reckon, or esteem as one of a company.

HE'RDMAN, HE'RDSMAN, *S.* one employed in tending a number of cattle; formerly applied to the owner of cattle.

HE'RE, *adv.* (*her*, *hare*, Sax. *bier*, Belg.) the place where a person is present; this place, applied to situation. The present state, opposed to a future one: It is generally used in making an offer to bespeak attention, or before a health to imply the toast a person is about to drink. Joined with *there*, it implies in no certain place. "'Tis neither *here* nor *there*." SHAK.

HE'REABOUTS, *adv.* near this place.

HE'REAFTER, *adv.* after the present time. Used substantively, for a future state. "Points out an *hereafter*." ADDIS.

HEREA'T, *adv.* at this.

HEREBY, *adv.* by this; by this means.

HERE'DITABLE, *adj.* (*hæres*, *hæredis*, Lat. an heir) that which may be enjoyed by right of inheritance.

HERE'DITAMENTS, *S.* (*hæredium*, Lat.) in law, an inheritance, or estate descending by inheritance.

HERE'DITARY, *adj.* (*hæreditaire*, Fr. *hæreditarius*, Lat.) possessed or claimed by right of inheritance. Descending by inheritance.

HERE'DITARILY, *adv.* by inheritance.

HE'REIN, *adv.* in this. In this case, sense, or respect.

HE'REINTO, *adv.* into this. Seldom used.

HEREMI'TICAL, *adj.* (if from *eremite*, it should be written *eremitical*, or if derived immediately from *ερεμος*, *eremos*, Gr. a desert; but if from the Fr. *heremitique*, then this spelling is proper) solitary; suitable to an hermit.

HE'RESY, *S.* (*heresie*, Fr. *hæresis*, Lat. *αἵρεσις*, *airisis*, Gr.) used in a good sense; it implies a sect or collection of persons holding the same opinion. In this sense it is used in the original, *Acts* xxvi. 5. In a bad sense, it implies a sect or number of persons separating from, and opposing the opinion of the catholic church, and as such culpable; in this sense it is used by St. PAUL, *Gal.* v. 10. and 1 *Cor.* xi. 19. and by St. PETER, 2 *Eph.* ii. 1.

HERE'SIARCH, *S.* (*heresiarque*, Fr. from *αἵρεσις*, *airisis*, Gr. a sect, and *αρχη*, *arche*, Gr. a beginning or source) one who is founder of any sect, or propagator of any opinion contrary to orthodoxy.

HE'RETIC, *S.* (*heretique*, Fr. *αἵρετικός*, *airitikos*, Gr.) one who propagates his private opinion in opposition to that of the church.

HERE'TICAL, *adj.* containing heresy; erroneous.

HERE'TICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of an heretic. With heresy; in an erroneous manner, or contrary to the opinion of the catholick church, and the true sense of the scriptures.

HE'RETO, *adv.* to this. Add to this.

HE'RETOFORE, *adv.* before the present time, formerly.

HE'REUNTO, *adv.* to this.

HE'REWITH, *adv.* with this

HE'REOF, *adv.* from hence; from this; of this.

HE'RLOT, *S.* (*herelot*, Sax.) in law, a fine paid to the lord at the death of a land-holder, generally the best thing in the possession of the land-holder.

HE'RITABLE, *adj.* (of *hæres*, Lat.) in law, a person who may inherit; any thing which may be inherited.

HE'RITAGE, *S.* (Fr.) an inheritance; an estate descending by right of inheritance. An estate. In divinity, the peculiar, or chosen people of the deity. "They affirm *thy heritage*." *Psal.* xciv. 5.

HERMA'PHRODITE, *S.* (Fr. from *ερως*, *erwes*, Gr. Mercury, and *αφροδιτη*, *aphrodite*, Gr. Venus) an animal in which both sexes are united.

HERMAPHRODIT'ICAL, *adj.* partaking of both sexes.

HERME'TIC, HERME'TICAL, *adj.* (*hermetique*, Fr. from Hermes, the supposed inventor of chemistry) chemical.

HERME'TICALLY, *adv.* in a chemical manner, or for the purposes of chemistry. A glass or vessel *hermetically sealed*, is that which has its mouth or neck closed in such a manner, that even the most subtle spirit cannot transpire. This is performed by heating the neck of a vessel in the flame of a lamp till it be ready to melt, and then twisting it close together with a pair of pincers.

HERMIT, *S.* (*hermitique*, Fr. contracted from *eremite*, or *ερημιτης*, *eremites*, Gr.) a person who lives in a desert, or at a distance from society for the sake of contemplation or devotion. Shakespeare uses it for a beadsman, or one bound to pray for another, but very improperly. "For those

"those of old—and the late dignities—we rest your
 "hermit." *Macbeth*. JOHNSON.

HERMITAGE, S. the cell, cot, or dwelling of a hermit.

HERMITESS, S. a woman retired for the sake of devotion.
 Wants authority.

HERMITICAL, *adj.* like a hermit; suitable to a hermit.

HERMODACTYL, S. (*hermodactylus*, Lat.) in botany, the snake's head iris. It hath a lilly-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf and shaped exactly like an iris, but has a tuberos root divided into two or three dugs like oblong bulbs.

HERN, S. contracted from *heron*.

HERNHILL, S. a plant.

HERNIA, S. (Lat.) in medicine, any kind of rupture.

HERO, S. (plural *heroes*, *heros*, Lat. *ηρωες*, Gr.) a man eminent for bravery. A person of distinguished merit, abilities or virtues. The chief personage in an epic poem, or in a piece of history painting.

HEROESS, S. (*herois*, Lat.) a female of remarkable bravery or virtues. A female who is the chief personage in a poem or a piece of painting.

HEROIC, HEROICAL, *adj.* like an hero, performed under great disadvantages, and arguing remarkable courage and abilities.

HEROICALLY, *adv.* like an hero; or in such a manner as conveys an idea of extraordinary courage and virtues.

HEROICK, *adj.* (see HEROIC) productive of heroes; brave; courageous; of extraordinary courage and virtues. That which contains the exploits or actions of heroes, applied to poetry.

HEROINE, S. (Fr.) a female of extraordinary virtues; antiently written according to the English analogy HEROESS.

HEROISM, S. (Fr.) the qualities of an hero, restrained sometimes to courage or intrepidity. "The Iliad abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality." Broom's *Notes on the Odyssey*.

HERON, S. (Fr.) a bird with long slender legs that feeds on fish. Now commonly pronounced and written *hern*. "Let them on high the frightened *hern* survey." GAY.

HERONRY, HERONSHAW, S. (the first is commonly pronounced *hernry*) the place where herons breed.

HERPES, S. (Gr. and Lat. from *ερωω*, to creep) a cutaneous heat or inflammation divided into the *herpes miliaris*, which appears like millet seed upon the skin, and the *herpes exedens*, more corrosive, attended with ruddy itching pustules, which in time ulcerate the parts.

HERRING, S. (*herine*, Sax. *herinck*, Belg. *haring*, Teut. *hareng*, Fr.) a small salt fish, coming in incredible shoals from Shetland, from thence to Scotland, and so gradually round our island. A white herring is that which is salted and pickled; and red herring that which is salted and dried in smoke.

HERS, *pronoun*, the genitive of *her*, used when put without, coming after, or referring to, a substantive which goes before it. "With words not *hers*." ROSCOMM.

HERSE, S. (see HEARSE) in fortification, a lattice or portcullis in form of a harrow, beset with iron spikes, usually hung by a rope, to be cut down in case of a surprize, or when the first gate is broken with a petard, that it may fall and stop up the passage. Likewise a harrow which the besieged lay either in the way or breaches with the points upwards, for want of chevaux de frise, to incommode the march of the enemy's cavalry or infantry; from *herse*, Fr. a harrow.

To HERSE, *v. a.* to put into a herse.

HERSELF, *hecsylfe*, gen. *hiresylfe*, of *heo* feminine of *he*, Sax. and *sylfe*, genit. sing. of *sylf*, femin. of *sylf*, Sax. *fialf*, Run. *silba*, Goth. The female personal pronoun, whereby a woman is spoken of as distinguished from others of her sex; this is used after the nouns and verbs.

HERSELIKE, *adj.* mournful or fit only for a funeral. Obsolete.

HERSITANCY, S. (*hesitans*, Lat.) a pause from speaking or acting, arising from an impediment of speech, doubt, or want of resolution.

To HERSTATE, *v. n.* (*hesitatus*, of *hesito*, Lat. *hesiter* Fr.) to pause, or cease from action or speaking for want of resolution. To delay; to be in doubt; to make a difficulty.

HESITATION, S. a pause or delay, arising from doubt or suspicion. A scruple. An intermission of speech, owing to some natural impediment.

HEST, S. (*hesc*, Sax. a command, *hetan*, Sax. to bid or command, *heten*, Belg. *heissen*, Teut.) the command, pre-

cept, law, or order of a superiour. "Refusing her grand
 "bests." SHAK. Used only in poetry.

HETEROCLITE, S. (Fr. *heteroclitum*, Lat. from *ετερος*, *eteros*, Gr. another or different, and *κλινω*, *klino*, Gr. to decline) a noun which varies from the common forms of declension by redundancy, defect, or otherwise. Figuratively, any person or thing deviating from the common rule and standard.

HETEROCLITICAL, *adj.* deviating from the common rule. "Sins *heteroclitical*." BROWN.

HETERODOX, *adj.* (*heterodoxe*, of *ετερος*, *eteros*, Gr. another, and *δοξα*, *doxa*, Gr. an opinion) contrary to the established opinion, opposed to orthodox.

HETERODOX, S. a peculiar opinion. "Not only a
 "simple *heterodox*." BROWN. Not in use.

HETEROGENEITY, S. (*heterogeneité*. See HETEROGENEOUS) opposition of nature; contrariety or difference of qualities.

HETEROGENEOUS, S. (the *g* in this word, and all its derivatives is founded hard, of *ετερος*, *eteros*, Gr. another, and *γενος*, *genos*, Gr. kind or genus) of a different kind. Contrary, dissimilar, or different in properties or nature.

HETERO'SCIANS, S. (*ετερος*, *eteros*, Gr. and *σκια*, *skia*, Gr. a shadow) in geography, those whose shadows, at noon-day, are always projected or directed the same way; such are those who live in the temperate zones; the shadows of those of the northern tropic, falling always North. In its primary sense, it denotes those inhabitants of the earth who have their shadows projected different ways from each other, in this sense we who inhabit the North temperate zone, are *heteroscians* to those, who inhabit the South temperate zone.

To HE'W, (*hæwian*, Sax. *hawwen*, Belg. *hawen*, Teut. *bugger*, Dan. *korwati*, Slav. and Boh. *kuiec*, Pol.) to cut by force with an edged instrument; to hack; to chop. To fell, form, or shape with an axe. To form with intense labour and study, used with *out*.

HE'WER, S. one who cuts wood or stone. A carver, in facied writ.

HEXAGON, S. (*hexagone*, Fr. of *εξ*, *ex*, Gr. six and *γωνια*, *gonia*, Gr. an angle) a figure containing six sides or angles; this is the most capacious of any figure which can be joined to another without any interstice; let us then admire the sagacity of the bees, which form their cells in this figure.

HEXA'GONAL, *adj.* consisting of, or having six sides or corners.

HEXA'GONY, S. a figure consisting of six sides. See HEXAGON. "I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*." BROWN.

HEXA'METER, S. (*εξ*, Gr. six, and *μετρον*, *metron*, Gr. a measure or poetical foot) a verse containing six feet.

HEX'ANGULAR, *adj.* (of *εξ*, Gr. and *angulus*, Lat.) having six angles or corners.

HE'XAPOD, S. (of *εξ*, Gr. six and *ποδες*, *podcs*, Gr. feet) an animal having six feet. "That sort of *hexapods* are
 "eaten." RAY.

HEXA'STICH, S. (of *εξ*, Gr. six, and *στιχος*, *stichos*, Gr. a verse) a poem consisting of six lines or verses.

HE'Y, *interj.* (from *high*) a word used to express sudden or mutual encouragement.

HE'Y-DAY, *interj.* (for *high day*) an expression of frolic, joy, and sometimes of surprise and wonder.

HIA'TION, S. (*hiatus* of *bio*, Lat.) the act of gaping. "Observing the continual *hiation*." BROWN. Seldom used.

HIA'TUS, S. (Lat. of *bio*, Lat. to gape) an aperture or breach. The opening of the mouth by pronouncing one word ending, and another beginning with a vowel. In grammar, a fault in composing, arising from the using two words together, the former of which ends and the latter begins with a vowel. In manuscripts, a gape or defect in the copy by time or accidents.

HIBERNAL, *adj.* (*hibernus*, Lat.) belonging to the winter. "In its *hibernal* conversion." BROWN.

HIBERNIAN, *adj.* (*hibernia*, Lat. for Ireland) belonging to Ireland. Used substantively, for a native or inhabitant of Ireland.

HICCIUS-DOCTIUS, S. (corrupted from *hic est Doctus*, Lat. *i. e.* this, or here is the learned man; used by jugglers of themselves) a cant word for a juggler, or one that pretends to conjuring. The art of dexterity of hand. Figuratively, one that plays fast and loose.

HICCOUGH, S. (formerly written *hiccock* and *bicket*, *bixte*, Ill. *geoxa*, Sax. *bicken*, Dan. *bick*, *bickse*, Belg. *ig*, Brit. *bixung*,
 648

H I G

hixung, Teut. *bouquet*, Fr. all which include the idea of a figh, and are formed, according to Skinner, from the sound) a convulsive, interrupted, and uneasy motion of the diaphragm and parts adjacent, made in drawing in our breath, whereby the muscle retiring impetuously downwards, impells the other parts beneath it, and is accompanied with a sonorous explosion of the air through the mouth.

To **HICCOUGH**, *v. n.* to sob or make a noise from a convulsive or spasmodic concussion of the diaphragm.

To **HIC'UP**, *v. n.* (a corruption of *biccough*) to make a noise from a convulsion of the diaphragm. "When I'm in a fit to *biccup*." *Hudib.*

HICKWALL, **HICKWAY**, *S.* a bird.

HID, **HIDDEN**, *part. pass.* of *bide*.

To **HIDE**, *v. a.* (preter *hid*, *part. pass.* *hid*, or *hidden*, of *heidan*, Sax.) to conceal, or withdraw from a person's sight or knowledge. Neuterly, to lay hid; to retire behind some cover, or into some secret place from the sight or knowledge of another.

HIDE and **SE'EK**, *S.* a play among children in which one hides himself, and another seeks after or endeavours to find him.

HIDE, *S.* (*hyd*, *hyde*, Sax. *hyde*, of *hud*, Run. the skin, *hydd*, Britt. a deer, *haude*, Belg.) the skin of any brute, either raw or dressed. The human skin; so called when coarse, or in contempt. A certain quantity of land, generally as much as could be tilled yearly with one plough, and fixed at 100 or 120 acres, from *hyde*, Brit. length or measure.

HIDEBOUND, *adj.* in farriery, applied to a horse when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that it cannot be pulled or loosened. In botany, applied to trees, when the bark will not give way to the growth. Harsh, reserved, untractable. "The harsher and *hidebinder*—the damsels prove." *Hudib.* Figuratively; niggardly; penurious; parsimonious.

HID'EOUS, *adj.* (*hideux*, Fr.) affecting with terrour, fear, or horror. Shocking.

HID'EOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to frighten or shock.

HID'EOUSNESS, *S.* that quality which renders a person or thing an object of terrour.

HID'ER, *S.* the person that conceals himself, or withdraws from sight.

To **HIE**, *v. n.* (*higan*, Sax.) to hasten or to go in haste, formerly it was used with the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. but is now scarce ever used unless in poetry.

HIERARCH, *S.* (of *ιερος*, *ieros*, Gr. holy, and *αρχη*, *arche*, Gr. rule or government) the chief of a sacred order.

HIERARCHICAL, *adj.* (*hierarchique*, Fr.) belonging to the spiritual order, or to ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY, *S.* (*hierarchie*, Fr. see **HIERARCH**) in divinity, sacred government, or the order and subordination among the several ranks of angels. An ecclesiastical establishment.

HIEROGLYPH, **HIEROGLYPHIC**, *S.* (*hieroglyphe*, Fr. of *ιερος*, *ieros*, Gr. sacred, and *γλυφω*, *glypho*, Gr. to engrave or carve, because originally carved on walls or obelisks) an emblem, or picturesque representation of something. This being the first method of writing was generally understood by every one; but when characters were introduced instead of pictures, the meaning of hieroglyphs became at length unintelligible, and thence gave rise to idolatry; being made use of by the Egyptian priests to keep the mysteries of their religion from the knowledge of the vulgar, they were thence called hieroglyphics, or sacred characters. Those who are willing to understand the nature and true meaning of hieroglyphics, should have recourse to the *Divine Legation of Moses*, by the lord bishop of Gloucester, who has treated of this subject with great learning, and in a manner different from, as well as better than, any that preceded him.

HIEROPHANT, *S.* (*ιεροφαντης*, *ierophantes*, of *ieros*, sacred, and *φημι*, *phemi*, Gr. to speak) one who teaches the rules of religion. "Heathenish priests, and *hierophants*." *Brown.*

To **HIGGLE**, *v. n.* (of uncertain etymology, perhaps corrupted from *haggle*) to beat down the price of a thing in a bargain. To be long in agreeing on the price of a commodity. To sell provisions from door to door; this, according to Johnson, seems to be the original meaning.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, *adv.* (a cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, higglers carrying a huddle or confused medley of provisions together) in a confused or disorderly manner.

HIGGLER, *S.* one who sells provisions by retail from door

H I G

to door. One who buys fowls, butter, eggs, &c. in the country, and brings them to town to sell.

HIGH, *adj.* (*heah*, Sax. *hey*, Dan. *hoogh*, Belg. *hoch*, Teut.) long upwards, or distance of the top of a thing from the ground. "The Monument is 202 feet *high*." The tower of St. Paul's, before it was consumed by fire, was 528 feet *high*, exclusive of a pole of copper, whereon was "a cross 15½ feet *high*." Elevated in place; raised above the earth, applied to the mind. Exalted, applied to rank, condition, or nature. Refined or sublime, applied to thoughts or sentiments. Difficult, or not easily comprehended, applied to truths. Boasting, ostentatious, or magnifying, applied to description. "His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted but to, &c." *CLAREND.* Proud, or menacing, applied to language. Severe; strict, or rigorous; joined to *hand*; but in scripture it signifies of superiour or irresistible strength, applied to the deity. Noble, above the vulgar; joined to *blood*. Violent, loud, or tempestuous, applied to wind. Ungovernable, turbulent, applied to the passions. Joined with *time*, complete, full, proper, or almost elapsed. Strong, hot, warm with spices, applied to food. Receding from the equator, or towards the pole, applied to latitude. Joined to *day*, it implies that time when the sun is highest, at the greatest distance of the horizon, and in its meridian. Applied to antiquity, at a remote distance. Capital, opposed to little or petty, as "high treason." Dear or costing much, applied to price. *High*, when used in composition, has a great variety of meanings, but generally includes the idea of a great degree of any quality. From *high*; from above, from a superiour region, from heaven. On *high*; aloft; above; into superiour regions; into heaven.

HIGH-BLEST, *adj.* supremely happy. "God *high-blest*." *Par. Lost.*

HIGH-BLOWN, *adj.* puffed up excessively. "High-blown pride." *SHAK.*

HIGH-BORN, *adj.* of a race superiour to the vulgar. Of noble extraction.

HIGH-BUILT, *adj.* of a lofty structure; of great length upwards. Covered with lofty buildings. "The *high-built* elephant." *CREECH.*

HIGH-COLOURED, *adj.* having a deep or glaring colour.

HIGH-DESIGNING, *adj.* forming great schemes or plans. "His *high-designing* thoughts." *DRYD.*

HIGH-FED, *adj.* pampered, or living on luxurious diet.

HIGH-FLIER, *S.* one that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, *adj.* elevated; proud. "High-flown hopes." *DENH.* Turgid; extravagant. "A *high-flown* hyperbole." *L'ESTRANGE.*

HIGH-FLYING, *part.* extravagant in claims or opinions. "High-flying kings." *DRYD.*

HIGH-HEAPED, *adj.* covered with large heaps; or rising in great heaps.

HIGH-METTLED, *adj.* proud; not easily governed, or provoked with restraint. "A *high-mettled* pegasus." *GARTH.*

HIGHLAND, *S.* a place abounding in mountains.

HIGHLANDER, *S.* one who inhabits the mountains. I cannot help catching fire, at the mention of this word, nor can I forbear running over in my mind, the unparalleled intrepidity of the body of men that go under this title in our armies, whose exploits have not only rescued their country from danger, silenced the pedants' boasts of Romans and Grecians, eclipsed the splendour of Prussian prowess, and immortalized the British arms, in such a manner, as—but I drop my quill.

HIGHLY, *adv.* lofty, applied to place or situation. In a great degree. In a proud, arrogant, or ambitious manner.

HIGH-MINDED, *adj.* proud or arrogant.

HIGHMOST, *adj.* (an irregular word) highest, higher in situation than another.

HIGHNESS, *S.* loftiness, or distance from the surface of the earth; a title given to princes, formerly to kings. Dignity of nature; supremacy; perfection too great to be comprehended, applied to the deity.

HIGH-RED, *adj.* of a deep red.

HIGH-SEASONED, *adj.* warm with spices.

HIGH-SIGHTED, *adj.* always looking upwards.

HIGH-STOMACHED, *adj.* obstinate; easily provoked; proud.

HIGHT, (an imperfect verb, used only in the preter, with a passive signification; at present obsolete; from *eg heite*, Ili. I am called, *batan*, Sax. Teut.) was named or called.

HIGH-TASTED, *adj.* seasoned with hot spices.

HIGH-

H I N

HIGH-VICED, *adj.* exceedingly wicked. "Some *high-vised city*." SHAK.

HIGH-WATER, *S.* the utmost flow, the greatest swell, or that state of the tide when it ceases to flow up.

HIGHWAY, *S.* a great or public road.

HIGHWAYMAN, *S.* a person who robs on horseback on the public roads.

HIGH-WROUGHT, *adj.* finished to great perfection with great pains and labour.

HIG'LAPER, *S.* an herb.

HILARITY, *S.* (*hilaritas*, Lat.) gaiety or mirth. "A-verroes restraineth his *hilarity*." BROWN.

HIL'ARY, *adj.* (from *Hilarius*, a Romish saint) a term which begins in January, so called from the feast of St. Hilarius, celebrated about that time.

HILD, in Ælric's grammar, a lord or lady. Thus *Hildebert*, is a noble lord, from *beld*, a lord, and *beorht*, Sax. of *bairth*, Goth. bright, famous, or illustrious. *Mabtild*, an heroic lady, from *mægen*, virtue or courage, and *beld*, Sax. a lady.

HILDING, *S.* (*hild*, Sax. a lord, and *ling*, a Saxon diminutive, *i. e.* a little or contemptible lord; perhaps, according to Hughes, it may be corrupted or contracted from *hinderling*, degenerate) a contemptible, cowardly fellow. "This idle ray, this *hilding*." SHAK. A mean or worthless woman. "Harlots and *hildings*." SHAK.

HILL, *S.* (Sax. *hille*, *hil*, Belg. *beugel*, Teut. so that it seems derived from *huge* or *high*) an eminence, or heap of earth less than a mountain.

HILLOCK, *S.* (from *hil* and *lock*, a diminutive termination, as from *bull* is formed *bullock*) a little hill.

HILLY, *adj.* full of hills.

HILT, *S.* (*hielt*, *belt*, of *bealdan*, Sax. to hold, *hilde*, *hilt*, Belg. *elza*, Ital.) the handle of any instrument, but peculiarly applied to that of a sword.

HIM, *pron.* the oblique case of *he*, from *him*, Sax. the dative and ablative of *he*, Sax. *Him* and *his* though now only applied to males was formerly used as a neuter.

HIMSELF, *pron.* (*hyffylfes*, Sax.) in the nominative of the same signification as *he*, only more emphatical, and to distinguish the person it is applied to from any other. Formerly it was used as an oblique case of *hisself*, which is now obsolete. Among ancient authours it is used instead of *itself*. "As high as heaven *himself*." SHAK. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification, and sometimes not.

HIN, *S.* (הין, Heb.) a hebrew measure containing one gallon and two pints.

HIND, *adj.* (compar. *binder*, superlat. *bindmost*, *binda*, *hyndan*, Sax.) that which is behind another, or backward, opposed to *fore*.

HIND, *S.* (*hind*, Sax. *hinde*, Teut. *hiinde*, Belg.) the female of a hart, stag, or red deer; the first year she is called a calf, the second a hearse, sometimes a brocket's sister, and the third a hind. A servant, from *bine*, Sax. "A couple of Ford's knaves, his *binds*." SHAK. A peasant; a rustic, or countryman, from *bineman*, Sax. "In coarse array—a lab'ring *hind* in shew." SHAK.

HINDBERRIES, *S.* a fruit likewise named raspberries.

TO HINDER, *v. a.* (*hindrian*, Sax. *hinderen*, Belg.) to prevent; to delay. To stop, or impede. Used with *from*.

HINDER, *adj.* (the comparative of *HIND*) that which is placed backwards, or in a position contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, *S.* an obstruction, or impediment. Any thing which prevents a person from proceeding in what he has begun, or from accomplishing what he intends.

HINDERER, *S.* any person or thing that prevents or stops any undertaking, or retards it by difficulties.

HINDERLING, *S.* (from *binder* and *ling*, a diminutive ending) a worthless or degenerate animal. Still used in Devonshire.

HINDERMOST, *adj.* (the superlative of *hind*, *bindmost* is the most proper) the last in order, or furthest off in situation.

HINDMOST, *adj.* (the proper superlative of *hind*) the last in order; the furthest off in situation.

HINGE, *S.* (*binge*, *henge*, of *binghen*, *henghen*, Belg. to hang, because a door hangs on them) a kind of joint made of iron or other metal, which moves on a pivot, and fastens two pieces of board together, so as they may play backwards and forwards without being separated; doors are by means of this mechanism hung so as to open and shut. Figuratively, the cardinal points, see **CARDINAL**. A governing rule or principle. *To be off the hinges*, a phrase, signifying to be in a state of irregularity or disorder.

H I S

TO HINGE, *v. a.* to furnish with or hang upon hinges. Figuratively, to bend like an hinge. "Hinge thy knee." SHAK.

TO HINT, *v. a.* (*hentan*, Sax. to search after, enter, &c.) to bring to mind by slight mention. To mention imperfectly. To drop a word by which the hearer may be enabled to trace out something; which we do not mention. Used with *at*, to allude to; to touch slightly upon.

HINT, *S.* a faint notice given; a remote allusion; an insinuation by which an hearer may come to the knowledge of something not expressly mentioned; a suggestion; or intimation.

HIP, *S.* (*hipe*, *hippe*, Sax. *hupe*, *huppe*, Belg.) the joint or fleshy part of the thigh; hence, to have on the hip, implies to have an advantage over another, and alludes to the hips of a deer, which are generally the part on which a hound fastens. In botany, the fruit of the briar or dog-rose; from *heopa*, Sax. In medicine, a contraction of hypochondriac.

TO HIP, *v. a.* to sprain or shoot the hip. "His horse was *hipp'd*." SHAK.

HIP-HOP, a cant word to express the motion of a person who has sprained his leg or foot, and is formed from a corrupt repetition of *hop*. "Like Volscius *hip-hop* in single boots." CONGR.

HIP, *interj.* a word used in calling to a person, in order to stop him, or bring him towards one.

HIPPISH, *adj.* See **HYPOCHONDIAC**.

HIPPOCENTAUR, *S.* (from *ἵππος*, *ippos*, Gr. a horse, and *κενταυρος*, *kentauros*, Gr. a centaur) a fabulous monster, half a horse and half a man.

HIPPOCRASS, *S.* (*hypocras*, Fr. from Hippocrates, so called from Hippocrates's fleece, used in making it) a medicated wine. "Sack and the well-spiced *hippocrass*." KING.

HIPPOCRATES'S-SLEEVE, *S.* a woollen bag made in the form of a pyramid, by joining the two opposite corners of a square piece of flannel together; used in straining of syrups, wines, &c.

HIPPOGRIFF, *S.* (*ἵππος*, Gr. a horse, and *γρύψ*, *grups*, Gr. *hippogriffe*, Fr.) a winged horse. "Without wing of *hip-pogriff*." PAR. LOFT.

HIPPO'TAMUS, *S.* (*ἵππος*, Gr. a horse, and *ποταμος*, *pota-mos*, Gr. a river) the river horse; an animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT, *adj.* having the hip sprained or out of joint.

HIPWORT, *S.* a plant.

TO HIRE, *v. a.* (*hyran*, *hyrian*, Sax. *hucen*, Belg.) to procure a thing for a certain time at a price agreed on. To engage a person to work a certain time, or do a particular service for a sum of money. Figuratively, to bribe, or prevail on a person to do a thing for the sake of money, which he would not otherwise. Neuterly, to engage one's self to serve a person for pay.

HIRE, *S.* money paid for the use of a thing, or wages paid a person for labour or attendance.

HIRELING, *S.* (*hyrlingas*, *hyrigmen*, *hyrmen*, Sax. of *hira*, a mercenary, or one who does any thing for money, and *ling*, a diminutive termination) one who works for wages. In scripture, a mercenary person, or one who has no other regard for him whom he serves, or the things he is intrusted with, but a mere prospect of lucre. See **JOHN** x. 12. A woman who turns prostitute for lucre.

HIRELING, *adj.* serving for hire, mercenary, or acting merely for the sake of lucre.

HIRER, *S.* one who pays money for the use of a thing, or engages the service of another, by promising him wages for his labour. In Scotland, and in some parts of England, one who keeps horses to let.

HIRSU'TE, *adj.* (*hirsutus*, Lat.) rough or rugged.

HIS, *pronoun possessive*, (*hys*, gen. of *heo*, Sax.) this word is masculine, and shows that a thing belongs to the person mentioned before, and was formerly used in a neutral sense instead of *its*; as it is the genitive of *heo*, Sax. so it is sometimes used as such, and was formerly used in composition with *self*, for which we have improperly substituted *him*, even in the nominative, though it is one of the oblique cases of *he*.

TO HIS, *v. n.* (*hissen*, Belg. formed from the sound) to make a noise by shutting the teeth, applying the tongue to them, and breathing through them, resembling the noise of a serpent. Actively, to use with the highest degree of contempt; to explode, or condemn a performance. In scripture, it signifies to call, because it formerly was used as a means to lodge a swarm of bees, or to conduct them to any particular place.

HISS, *S.* a noise made by breathing through the teeth when shut. A noise made by a serpent and some other animals.

animals. Censure, or an expression of contempt and disapprobation, shown by hissing.

HIST *interj.* (perhaps contracted from *siste*, Lat. the Romans making use of *st* in the same sense) a word used to command silence.

HISTORIAN, S. (*historin*, Fr. *historicus*, Lat.) one who gives an account of facts and events.

HISTORIC, HISTORICAL, *adj.* containing or giving an account of facts or events. Suitable and belonging to history.

HISTORICALLY, *adv.* in the manner of history, by way of narrative.

To **HISTORIFY**, *v. a.* to relate or record in history.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, S. (from *ιστορια*, *historia*, Gr. history, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to write) a professed historian or writer of history; one who applies himself to describe facts or events in the order in which they happen. His majesty's historiographer, an officer under the lord-chamberlain, has a salary of 200*l.* per annum.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, S. the art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY, S. (*ιστορια*, *istoria*, Gr. *historia* Lat. *histoire*, Fr.) a narration, or description of the several transactions, actions or events of a state, king, or private person, delivered in the order in which they happened. A narration or relation. Figuratively, the knowledge of those facts or events which were produced by others. *Natural history* is a description of the productions of nature, whether planets, animals, vegetables, rivers, mines, &c. &c. *History-painting*, is the art of representing any memorable action, by painting; hence an *history-piece* is a picture representing some memorable event.

HISTORIONIC, HISTORIONICAL, *adj.* (from *histrion*, Lat. *histrion*, Fr. a stage-player) befitting the stage; suitable to a player; belonging to the theatre; becoming a buffoon.

HISTORIONICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of a player, mimic, or buffoon.

To **HIT**, *v. a.* (*bitten*, Belg. to throw at random. Minshew derives it from *ictus*, Lat. a stroke) to strike or touch with a blow. To touch a mark aimed at by a person at a distance. Figuratively, to attain; to reach a point. To strike a ruling passion; to mention a person's peculiar foible. Used with *off*. To determine precisely; to pitch upon without labour. Used with *out*, to perform with good luck. Neuterly, to clash; applied to two bodies, which are made to touch each other. To pitch upon, or determine precisely, used with *upon*; to guess. To touch, opposed to miss. Figuratively, to succeed, opposed to miscarry; to light upon.

HIT, S. a stroke. A lucky chance. Success owing to mere accident, or a discovery made by chance.

To **HITCH**, *v. n.* (*hiegen*, Sax. *hocher*, Fr.) to be caught as upon a hook. To move by jerks. Actively, to catch or fasten any thing by a hook or rope. To strike one ankle against another in walking.

HITCHEL, S. (*hechel*, Teut.) the instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

To **HITCHEL** *v. a.* (see **HATCHEL**) to beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITHE, S. (*hythe*, Sax. an haven, or wave) a small port, haven, or wharf for landing goods; hence Queen-hithe, Lamb-hithe, now corrupted to Lambeth.

HITHER, *adv.* (*hither*, Sax.) to this place, including motion from some other; used in opposition to *thither*. *Hither and thither*, from this place to that. To this end, design, or argument. In this sense.

HITHER, *adj.* (the superlative of *hithermost*) nearer; towards this part or side. "On the *hither* side." *Par. Lost*.

HITHERMOST, *adj.* (superlative of *hither*) nearest to us; nearest on this side.

HITHERTO, *adv.* to this time; yet; not till this time. At every time till the present.

HITHERWARD, HITHERWARDS, *adv.* (*hitherward*, Sax.) this way: Towards this place.

HIVE, S. (*hyfe*, of *hivan*, Sax. a family, or of *huyver*, Belg. to cover the head, whence *huve*, Belg. a cap) a small convenient house, or lodging for bees, wherein they live and form their cells. Figuratively, the bees which are contained in a hive. A company.

To **HIVE**, *v. a.* to put into hives. Figuratively, to contain as in a hive. Neuterly, to take shelter together.

HIVER, S. one who covers bees with hives.

HO, HO'A, *interj.* (*eho*, Lat.) a word used to give notice of approach; or to fix the attention of a person at a distance.

HO'AR, *adj.* (*har*, Sax. *hæra*, Ill. plural of *hæder*) white; white with frost, or age.

HO'ARD, S. (*hord*, Sax. a treasure) money, or any thing else laid up in secret. A hidden heap or stock.

To **HO'ARD**, *v. a.* to lay up store. To lay up money in heaps and in secret. Neuterly, to make hoards.

HO'ARDER, S. one that heaps up treasure and hides it.

HO'AKHOUND, S. a plant, so called because its leaves and flower is covered with a hoary colour.

HO'ARINESS, S. the quality of appearing white. Whiteness occasioned by age. Figuratively, old age.

HO'ARSE, *adj.* (*has*, Sax. *heersch*, Belg. *hæs*, Ill. Skinner supposes both to be formed from the sound) having the voice rough with a cold. Having a rough sound.

HO'ARSELY, *adv.* speaking rough or harsh with a cold. With a rough harsh voice or sound.

HO'ARSENESS, S. (*harsneffe*, Sax.) roughness of voice, peculiarly applied to the harshness occasioned by a cold.

HO'ARY, *adj.* (*har*, *harung*, Sax.) white, or whitish. White, or grey with age or frost. Mouldy; mossy, or rusty, from *horig*, Sax. *hor*, Ill.

HO'B-NOB, corrupted from **HAB-NAB**.

To **HO'BBLE**, *v. n.* (*hubbelen*, or *hoblen*, Belg. to dance or leap; or from *hop*, *happle*, whence *hobbic*) to walk lamely or awkwardly, or with frequent hitches, using or bearing harder on one leg than on the other. Figuratively, to move roughly, and without harmony, applied to verses; for feet being ascribed to them, it is usual to apply whatever is done by feet to them likewise.

HO'BBLE, S. a rough or lame motion in walking. An awkward gait.

HO'BBLINGLY, *adv.* after the manner of a person who is lame. With a halting or awkward gait.

HO'BBY, S. (*hobereau*, Fr.) a species of hawk. A pacing horse, from *hoppe*, Goth. a horse or mare; *hoblin*, Fr. a pacing horse. A stick hung with bells, &c. on which children get astride and ride. Figuratively, a stupid fellow. "Which these *hobby* horses must not hear." *SHAK*. The adding *horse* to the word *hobby* seems an impropriety, if we recur to its etymology.

HO'BBY-HORSE, S. a stick on which children get astride and ride. A stupid fellow. See **HOBBY**. Used by the authour of *Tristram Shandy* in a burlesque sense, to imply the ruling passion, or the peculiar foible of a person.

HO'BBY-HORSICALLY, *adv.* in an odd manner; stupidly; according to a person's ruling passion, or particular foible. A word coined by the authour of *Tristram Shandy*.

HO'BGO'BLIN, S. (according to Skinner, for *rob-goblins* from *Robin-goodfellow*, a name given to a chief of the fairies, *Heb* being used as a contraction for *Robin*; or from *Oberone* the king of fairies; but by Junius and Wallis, which Johnson favours, from *hop-goblins*, because they do not move their feet one before another in walking, whence, says Wallis, came the boys play of *fox in the hole*, the fox above hopping on one leg) an elf, spirit, or chief among the goblins. "Crier *hobgoblins*." *SHAK*.

HO'BIT, S. a small mortar from six to eight inches diameter, mounted on carriages, made gun fashion, and used for annoying an enemy at a distance with small bombs.

HO'BNA'IL, S. a nail with a thick, strong head, so called, because used in shoeing a hobby or little horse.

HO'BNA'ILED, *adj.* covered with hobnails.

HO'CK, S. (*bob*, Sax.) the joint between the knee and the fetlock. The fore-end or quarter of a fitch, or the left and bony end of a gammon of bacon. Old strong beer, wine, &c. particularly old, strong, Rhenish wine.

To **HO'CK**, *v. a.* to cut the joint between the knee and fetlock.

HO'CKAMoor, S. (from *Hockeim*, on the *Maine*) See **HOCK**.

HO'CKHERB, S. (*boc*, *bocc*, Sax.) an herb called likewise mallows.

To **HO'CKLE**, *v. a.* to hamstring. To cut the sinews near the ham or hock.

HO'CUS-POCUS, S. (derived by Tillotson from the Romish form used in the mass, on which the wafer is supposed to be immediately changed into the real body and flesh of Christ; the words are, *Hoc est corpus meum*, this is my body. Junius derives it from *bocced*, Brit. a cheat, and *poke* or *pocus*, a bag, jugglers using a bag for conveyance; and Skinner, from *hocher*, Fr. to shake, and *poche*, a bag, because jugglers who pretend to convey any thing out of a bag, generally turn and shake it before the spectators, that they may see it is gone) a juggle or cheat. A cant word used by jugglers, practising dexterity of hand.

HO'D, S. (*lod*, Sax. a hood, because carried on the head) a kind of trough in which labourers carry mortar on their heads or shoulders to bricklayers, or masons. The quantity of mortar contained in a hod.

HO'DMAN, S. a labourer, or man that carries mortar in a hod.

HO'DMANDOD, S. a fish, named likewise *dodman*.

HO'DGE-PODGE, S. (of *hoché poché*, Fr. shook together and pocketed; or of *hachis en pot*, a hash or medley in a pot) a medley, or odd mixture of ingredients huddled or boiled together.

HO'E, S. (*houë*, Fr. *houwe*, Belg. *berwati*, Slav. and Bohem.) an instrument used in cutting or scraping up the earth, consisting of an iron blade with a sharp edge, fixed with a ring on a staff, so as to form an angle with the handle.

To **HO'E**, *v. a.* to cut earth with a hoe; to weed with a hoe; to scrape earth over the roots of plants by means of a hoe.

HO'G, S. (*hogga*, Brit. a little one, or very little; *hog*, Sax. care, or *bogan*, to take care of; Skinner derives it from *fugu*, Sax. or *foggh*, Belg. a sow. Yet *hufch*, Brit. the name of this animal, as Johnson thinks, is certainly the true derivation) a general name for swine; peculiarly applied to a castrated boar. Figuratively, a brutish, selfish, or greedy person. To bring one's hogs to a fair market, implies to be disappointed, or to take a great deal of pains for nothing.

HO'G-COTE, S. (from *hog* and *cot*, Sax.) a house for hogs. A hogsty. "Out of a small *hog-cote*." MORTIM.

HO'GGEREL, S. (of *hogg*, Brit. very little) a ewe of the second year, or two years old.

HO'GH, S. (spelt likewise *ho*, *how* or *hough*, from *hoog*, Belg.) a hill. Obsolete.

HO'GHERD, S. (from *hog* and *berd*, Sax. a keeper) one that keeps hogs.

HO'GGISH, *adj.* having the qualities of a hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

HO'GGISHNESS, S. the quality in which a person resembles an hog, applied figuratively, to signify selfishness, greediness, or brutishness.

HO'GSBEANS, HO'GSBREAD, HO'GSMUSHROOMS, S. the names of plants.

HO'GSFENNEL, S. a plant.

HO'GSHEAD, S. (Minshew derives it from *ockshood*, or *ogshood*, Belg. a cask, from *ocks*, the name of a measure in Brabant, *bouden*, Belg. to contain, because it contains that measure; but Skinner objects to this etymon as having never met with *ocks*, and proposes *occa*, Lat. and *berjd*, Belg. a head; such a mongrel definition of the two languages as must make one smile!) a measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons: A vessel or cask containing sixty-three gallons. Any large cask.

HO'GSTY, S. (*fyge*, Sax. or of *hog* and *fyge*, Sax. a place) the place in which swine are confined.

HO'GWASH, S. the draff or liquor given to swine.

HO'IDEN, S. (*haeden*, Brit. a woman of bad fame) a romping, awkward, ignorant, and wanton girl.

To **HO'IDEN**, *v. n.* to romp indecently. To behave with levity and wantonness; followed by with.

To **HO'ISE**, or **HO'IST**, *v. a.* (*hauffer*, Fr. high) to lift or raise on high.

HO'LD, Sax. *i. e.* a governour or officer; faithful; true; a friend or lover; hence *holdlice* signifies friendly, and *hold* and *getrywe*, Sax. faithful and true.

To **HO'LD**, *v. a.* (preter *beld*, part. pass. *held*, or *holden*, from *baldan*, Goth. which according to the analogy of that language, in its preter changes the *a* vowel before *dan*, into *o*, thus *blabgan*, Goth. to laugh, makes *bloh*, *bealden*, Sax. preter *beold*, *belld*, Isl. infinitive *ballda*, *bolder*, Dan. *balten*, Teut. *bouden*, Belg. from *boud*, Belg. a hand) to grasp, or have in the hand. Used with *fast*, to gripe or keep in the hand, notwithstanding any violence used to take it away, or let it loose. Figuratively, to maintain, support, or stick to an opinion. To esteem, to look upon, to think or account. To regard. To possess or enjoy. To stop, restrain, or suspend, applied either to the tongue or hand. To persevere or continue in a design. To solemnize or celebrate. "He held a feast." 1 Sam. xxv. 36. To assemble, or collect together. "The queen—holds her parliament." SHAK. To continue in any state; to retain. Used with *forth*, to offer or propose; in common and low discourse, to preach, or deliver a discourse in public. Used with *in*, to govern or keep a horse from going faster, by pulling the bridle: Figuratively, to restrain. Used with *of*, to possess in subordination, or, as inferior to and dependant on another. Used with *off*, to keep at a distance. "If you please to hold him off a while," SHAK. Used with *on*, to continue. Used with *out*, to offer or propose; to exhibit or present to a person's view: To stretch forth, or from the body, applied to the arm or any thing held in the

hand; to persevere or continue in any action without intermission. Used with *up*, to raise or lift upwards or aloft; to sustain or support. Neuterly, to stand; to be good; to be without exception; applied to proofs. To last, endure, or remain unbroken. Used with *forth*, to harangue, preach or speak in public. Used with *from*, to derive a right. Used with *in*, to refrain or put a force upon one's passions or inclinations; to continue in good luck. "A duke, playing at hazard, held in a great many hands together." SWIFT. Used with *off*, to keep at a distance, or refuse to accept an offer. Used with *of*, to adhere to, to stand up for; or take part with. Used with *on*, to continue without interruption; to proceed; to continue in any course of action. Used with *out*, to last or endure; to resist an enemy, or support an attack or siege without yielding. Used with *together*, to remain or continue united, or without falling to pieces. Used with *up*, to support one's self; to endure without yielding, or being overcome, applied to dangers; to keep from raining, applied to weather; to continue with the same degree of speed.

HO'LD, at the beginning of a sentence, though it has the appearance of an interjection, is really nothing but the present tense of the imperative mood.

HO'LD, S. the act of seizing, or keeping a thing fast in the hand. A seizure or grasp. Something which may afford support, when seized or held by the hand. A catch; or the power of seizing or keeping. A prison, or place of custody. Power or influence. All that part that is between the keelson and the lower deck, applied to a ship. A lurking place. The lurking place or den of a wild beast. A fort, or fortified place. "It was his policy to leave no hold behind him." SPENSER.

HO'LDER, S. one who keeps any thing in his hand by shutting it. A tenant, or one who occupies lands or tenements of another by lease.

HO'LDER-FORTH, S. an haranguer; one who preaches or speaks in public; a word of contempt.

HO'LDFAST, S. any thing by which a door is fastened when put close. A catch; a hook.

HO'LDING, S. a tenure; a farm. The burthen, or chorus of a song. "The holding every man shall beat as loud—as his strong sides can volley." SHAK.

HO'LE, S. (*hola*, Isl. a den or cavity in the earth. *Kolole*, a vacant space or perforation. *Hole*, Sax. *hol*, Belg.) a cavity that is narrow and long. A den. A cavity made with a borer; a rent, or cut in a garment. Figuratively, a mean dwelling, or house; a subterfuge; a shift.

HO'LIDAM, S. blessed lady, applied to the Virgin Mary. "By my *holidam*." SHAK. Not in use.

HO'LILY, *adv.* in a pious manner; with a proper sense of the Divine Omniscience, and an universal performance of the duties of religion. Inviolably, or without breach.

HO'LINESS, S. when applied to God, that attribute which represents him as disliking and detesting all wickedness. Applied to men, an absolute abhorrence of all kinds of sin, and a conformity to the nature and will of God, by copying his perfections, performing his laws, passing through temptations without yielding to their seductions, and practicing goodness without intermission. The state of being hallowed, consecrated, or sanctified. The title assumed by the pope.

HO'LLA, *interj.* (*hola*, Fr. or of *balloo*) a word used in calling to a person at a distance, or out of sight. Used substantively by MILTON, "I hear—some far off *holla* break."

To **HO'LLA**, *v. a.* (Johnson says this word is now vitiously written *hollo* by the best authours; and sometimes *balloo* to cry out with a loud voice. "In his ear I'll *hollo* Mortimer!" SHAK. "What *balloing* and what *fir* is this?" SHAK.

HO'LLAND, S. a fine linnen, so called from its being made in Holland.

HO'LLOW, *adj.* (from *hole*) having the inside or any part scooped out. Having a void space within, opposed to solid. Noisy, or like a sound made in some cavity. Figuratively, not faithful, or sincere; hypocritical, or not what one appears to be.

HO'LLOW, S. a cavity, or empty space. A concavity. A cavern or den. A pit. A passage, or empty space in the inside of a thing. To beat hollow, in horse-racing; to distance or outrun at a great distance; to beat entirely, from wallig, or allig, Sax. *wobolly*, Eng. or *olws*, *olos*, Gr. entirely.

To **HO'LLOW**, *v. a.* to scoop furrows, canals, or cavities in a thing. Neuterly, to shout or make a loud noise. "Be-

H O M

"cause I do not hoot and *hollow*." ADDIS. "Comes *hollowing* from the stable." POPE. "So written by neglect of etymology instead of *holla*." JOHNSON. See **HOLLA**.

HOLLOWLY, *adv.* with empty spaces within; with channels or vacuities. Figuratively, with insincerity and want of faith. In such a manner as to appear what a person is not.

HOLLOWNESS, *S.* cavity; the state of having empty spaces, either on the surface or within, opposed to solidity. Want of sincerity; deceit; treachery. The state of appearing what a person is not.

HOLLOW-ROOT, *S.* a plant.

HOLLY, *S.* a plant, or tree, whose leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp, stiff, prickles, which bears small, round, and sometimes red berries, and is green all the year round.

HOLLYHOCK, *S.* (commonly stiled *holyoak*, from *holi-boc*, Sax.) a plant named likewise the rose-mallow; it is in every respect larger than the common mallow, has rougher leaves, and its flowers adhere closely to the stalk. It flowers in July.

HOLLY-ROSE, **HOLLY-TREE**, *S.* the names of plants.

HOLME, *S.* of *holm*, Sax. a hill, mountain, or river, island is applied in composition to places that are not near the water in its first sense; and to places furrounded by water in the last, as the *flatholmes*, or *stepholmes* near Bristol. In botany, the ilex or ever green oak.

HOLocaust, *S.* (from *olos*, *olos*, Gr. the whole, and *καίω*, *kaio*, Gr. to burn) a burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice which was entirely consumed by fire.

HOLOGRAPH, *S.* (*olos*, *olos*, Gr. entirely, and *γραφω*, *grapbo*, Gr. to write) in the Scottish law, applied to a deed written entirely by the granter's hand.

HOLSTER, *S.* (*hulster*, Teut. a case, *heolster*, Sax. a wood or hiding place; or of **HOLD**) a case for a horseman's pistol.

HOLT, either at the beginning or end of the name of a place, from *holt*, Sax. a wood, signifies that it is or has been a wood; sometimes indeed it may come from *hol*, Sax. hollow, especially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*.

HOLY, *adj.* (*halig*, Sax. *beyligh*, Belg.) performing every duty of religion, and abtaining entirely from Sin; applied to persons. Set apart, consecrated or dedicated to divine uses. Pure or without spot.

HOLY-GHOST, *S.* (from *halig*, Sax. holy, and *gaft*, Sax. spirit) the holy spirit, or second person in the adorable Trinity, whose peculiar office as distinguished from the father and son is iandification and inspiration; with respect to the manner of his existence, he is said to proceed from the father and the son, and with the father and son together is worshiped. His divinity and his peculiar offices are described so plainly in Scripture, that an anti-trinitarian seems to be a miracle of obstinacy.

HOLY-ROOD DAY, *S.* (*eastron be thære rode*, Sax. the feast of the invention of the cross. *Rode* or *rod*, Sax. signifies a cross. "Rod Cristes, i. e. Christ's cross." The religious veneration our Saxon ancestors had for this day appears in several authours, especially in St. Benedict, who thus gives an account of the service for the day. "Singan hi thone *antemp* be thære halgan rode." "Let them sing the anthem of the holy cross," &c.) a festival observed by the Roman Catholics in commemoration of the invention of the cross on the 3d of May, and in memory of its exaltation on the 14th of September.

HOLY-WEEK, *S.* (*halgan wuca*, or *wucu*, Sax.) the week before Easter, so called, because set apart by the church in a peculiar manner to offices of piety and devotion, as a preparation for the ensuing festival of Easter, or the resurrection of Christ.

HOLY-DAY, *S.* (generally spelt *holiday*; of *halgan*, Sax. holy, and *dæg* or *dag*, Sax. *dogs*, Goth.) a day set apart by the church for commemoration of some saint, or some remarkable particular in the life of Christ. A day wherein people abstain from work, and entertain themselves with feasts, &c. A day of gayety and joy. Figuratively, a time which comes seldom, or returns only at certain periods. "Courage is but a *holy-day* kind of virtue to be seldom exercised." DRYD.

HOMAGE, *S.* (*hommage*, Fr. *homagium*, low Lat. derived by lord Coke, from *homo*, Lat. a man, because when a tenant takes his oath, he says, *ego devenio vester homo*, i. e. I become your man, hence *homage* is sometimes called *manhood* in old law books, Coke on Littleton, fol. 164.) the reverence, respect, submission, or fealty professed and performed to a sovereign or superiour. Respect or submission shown by any external action.

H O M

HOME, *S.* (*ham*, *hæm*, Sax. a house or dwelling, *heim*, Teut.) a person's own house. Figuratively, the country in which a person lives, or the place of his constant residence. Used in composition, any thing produced in our own country, or made within a person's own house.

HOME, *adv.* to the house wherein a person lives. To one's own country. Fully; closely; to the utmost. To the purpose; to the point designed. Joined to a substantive, it implies force, or efficacy. "The *home* thrust of a friendly sword." DRYD.

HOMEBORN, *adj.* natural, domestic, or of one's own country, opposed to foreign. "With *homeborn* lies." POPE.

HOMEBRED, *adj.* native, natural; bred in a person's own breast. "Homebred lusts." HAMMOND. Figuratively, rude, artless; uncultivated or not polished by travel. Domestic; opposed to foreign. "By *homebred* fury rent." PHILLIPS.

HOMEFFLT, *adj.* internal; felt within; inward. "Such a sacred and *homefelt* delight." MILT.

HOMELILY, *adv.* in a rude, rough, or mean manner.

HOMELINESS, *S.* plainness; rudeness, coarseness. The quality of a thing performed at a person's own house or native country, without advantage of better information from his fellow citizens, or assistance from foreigners.

HOMELY, *adj.* plain; coarse; rude, or not polished by the assistance or information of foreigners.

HOMELY, *adv.* in a plain manner, or without gaudiness, applied to dress. Coarsely, applied to manufactures or the manner in which any thing is performed. Plainly, or without any high-seasoned ingredients, applied to cookery, or the manner in which victuals are dressed.

HOMELYN, *S.* a kind of fish.

HOME-MADE, *adj.* made in our own country, opposed to foreign.

HOMER, *S.* (חומר, Heb.) a measure among the Hebrews, containing six pints; Bailey says, two bushels.

HOMESPUN, *adj.* spun or wrought in a private house, not by professed manufactures. Made in one's own country, opposed to foreign. Figuratively, coarse; rude; wanting perfection or elegance. Used substantively, for a coarse, rude, unpolished, or ill-bred person. "What hempen, *homespuns* have we swaggering here." SHAK.

HOMESTALL, or **HOMESTEAD**, *S.* (from *ham* or *hæm*, Sax. and *stal*, Sax. *stall*, Belg. a stable, or *stede*, Sax. a place) a house, or place where a house stood. "Both *house*, and *homestead* into seas are born." DRYD.

HOMeward, **HOMEWARDS**, *adj.* (from *ham* and *weard*, Sax.) towards home, or towards the house wherein a person constantly resides.

HOMICIDE, *S.* (Fr. *homicidium*, Lat. of *homo*, a man, and *cædo* or *occido*, Lat. to kill) murder, or the wilful killing of a man. Figuratively, destruction, or corruption. "The *homicide* of names." DRYD. Johnson thinks this is not proper. One who kills a man, from *homicide*, Fr. of *homicida*, Lat.

HOMICIDAL, *adj.* (from *homicide*, a word either coined by the authour, or not easily met with in any other) murderous; bloody. "With *homicidal* rage." POPE.

HOMILY, *S.* (*homilie*, Fr. *ομιλία*, *omilia*, Gr. a conversation, from *ομιλος*, *omilos*, Gr. a company) a plain and popular discourse on some divine subject; applied to those which were composed at the Reformation to be read in churches, in order to supply both the casual and necessary defect of sermons.

HOMOGENEAL, **HOMOGENEOUS**, *adj.* (the *g* is pronounced hard, from *ομος*, *omos*, Gr. like or similar, and *γενος*, *genos*, Gr. kind) having the same nature or principles. Of the same nature or kind.

HOMOGENEALNESS, **HOMOGENEITY**, **HOMOGENEOUSNESS**, *S.* (from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneity*, *neal*) the quality having the same nature or principles.

HOMOGENIA, *S.* (of *ομογενια*, *omogenia*, Gr.) joint nature, likeness, or sameness of nature.

HOMOLOGOUS, *S.* (*homologue*, Fr. *ομος*, *omos*, Gr. like, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. a word or proportion) having the same proportion. In logic, applied to things which agree in name, but have a different nature.

HOMONYMOUS, *adj.* (*ομος*, *omos*, Gr. like, and *ονομα*, *onoma*, Gr. a name) signifying several things, applied to words which have several senses.

HOMOOU'SIOS, *adj.* (*ομος*, *omos*, Gr. like, and *ουσια*, *ousia*, Gr. substance) in divinity, of the same substance or essence; used by divines in speaking of the persons in the adorable Trinity.

HOMO-

H O N

HOMOTONOUS, *adj.* (*ομοιος, omos*, Gr. like, and *τονος, tonos*, Gr. a sound) having the same sound.

HOMOTONY, *S.* (see **HOMOTONOUS**) sameness of sound.

HONE, *S.* (*hæn, han*, Sax. a stone; from *hogsaen*, Brit. according to Junius, and from *ακονη*, Gr. a sharp point or edge according to Casaubon; the first derivation is the best) a fine sort of whet-stone, of different colours, used for setting an edge on penknives and razors; vulgarly, but erroneously, supposed to be hollywood or box, petrified or changed into a stone.

To **HONE**, *v. n.* (*hon*, or *hona*, Sax. to crucify) to pine or long for any thing. Seldom used.

HONEST, *adj.* (*honeste*, Fr. *honestus*, Lat.) performing every act of justice, or fulfilling every obligation and relation in which we stand as members of society.

HONESTLY, *adv.* consistent with justice, opposed to fraud or deceit; consistent with our duty considered in every relation of life.

HONESTY, *S.* goodness which makes a person prefer his promise or duty to his passion, or interest, and is the object of trust.

HONIED, *adj.* covered with honey. "The bee with *honed* thigh." MILT. Sweet, flattering, or enticing, applied to words.

HONEY, *S.* (*hunig*, Sax. *honigh*, Belg. *honig*, Teut. *honning*, Dan.) a thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water, of a fragrant smell, secreted by certain glands near the bottom of the petals of flowers, sucked up by the bee, in its proboscis or trunk, swallowed, and discharged again from the stomach through its mouth into some of the cells of its comb; destined for the food of the young, but, in hard seasons, fed on by the bee itself. Figuratively, sweetness, or seducing allurements, applied to words; used as a term of tenderness and fondness. "Honey, you shall be well in Cyprus." SHAK.

To **HONEY**, *v. n.* to make use of endearing, sweet, or fond expressions. "Honeying and making love." SHAK.

HONEYBAG, *S.* the stomach of a bee wherein the honey is included as in a bag.

HONEYCOMB, *S.* (*honig-camb*, Sax.) the cells of wax in which a bee stores its honey; so called from its appearing indented, like teeth of a comb, when broken.

HONEY-DEW, *S.* sweet dew found early in the morning on the leaves of divers plants.

HONEY-FLOWER, *S.* in botany, a plant so called from its flowers containing a black sweet liquor.

HONEY-GNAT, *S.* an insect.

HONEY-MOON, *S.* the first month after marriage, so called from the fondness and tenderness which appears then between a married couple.

HONEY-SUCKLE, *S.* (*hunig-sucle*, Sax.) in botany, a plant, so called from the sweetness of its odour; it is likewise named the woodbine.

HONEYLESS, *adj.* without honey, or robbed of their honey, applied to bees. "Leave them *honeyless*." SHAK.

HONEYWORT, *S.* a plant.

HONORARY, *adj.* done in order to confer honour, or as a mark of esteem. Conferring honour but not gain.

HONOUR, *S.* (*honneur*, Fr. *honor*, Lat.) dignity, or high rank. A testimony or token of respect and esteem, used after *do*. The title of a person of rank. A subject of praise. Glory; a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. Nobleness or majesty, applied to person. "With native *honour* clad." PAR. LOFT. A place, office, or title which attracts esteem and respect. Ornament. "The *honours* of his head." DRYD.

To **HONOUR**, *v. a.* to esteem or respect. To entertain an inward esteem and reverence for any person superiour to us in any relation, and to shew it by outward signs and actions. To prefer; to exalt to such a post, or degree of familiarity, as shall attract a person respect from others.

HONOURABLE, *adj.* (*honorable*, Fr.) worthy of respect or reverence. Great, or suitable to a person's dignity. Generous. Conferring or attracting respect and reverence. Without taint or reproach; laudable, or deserving praise. Honest, or without any intention to deceive. Equitable, or fulfilling all obligations or relations of life.

HONOURABLENESS, *S.* highness of post or dignity which attracts reverence and respect. Generosity, or a manner of action free from niggardliness or an intention of deceit.

HONOURABLY, *adv.* with tokens of honour. In such a manner as to add dignity to a person's character. Generously. In a manner free from fault or reproach.

HONOURER, *S.* one that entertains respect and esteem for another in his mind, and shews it in his actions.

H O P

HO'OD, from *had*, Sax. denotes condition, quality, state, or character, as in *childhood*. It is sometimes taken collectively, and then signifies several united together, as *sisterhood*, i. e. a company of sisters; *brotherhood*, a fraternity, or several of the same profession incorporated.

HO'OD, *S.* (*hod*, Sax. from *hæd*, Isl. the head, *hoed*, Belg. *hut*, Dan. see **HEAD**) an upper covering worn by a woman over her cap. Any thing drawn upon the head and covering it. A covering put over an hawk's eyes when he is not to fly. A kind of ornament worn by a graduate of any university to shew his degree; it comes under his chin, is put over his shoulders, and hangs down his back, the lower part being made somewhat in the shape of a hood.

HO'ODMAN'S-BLIND, *S.* a play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell his name before the bandage is to be removed from his eyes, now called blind-man's buff. "Cozened you at *hoodman's-blind*." SHAK.

To **HO'ODWINK**, *v. a.* to hinder a person from seeing by binding something over his eyes. To cover or hide. "The prize, I'll bring—shall *hoodwink* this mischance." To deceive or impose upon. "Hoodwinked with kindness." SIDNEY.

HO'OF, *S.* (*hof*, Sax. *heef*, Belg. *huff*, Teut.) the hard horny substance which covers the feet of horses and other animals that feed on grass.

HO'OFED, *adj.* having a hoof.

HO'OFBOUND, *adj.* applied to a horse, when his hoof shrinks in at the top and at the heel, and the skin by that means stares above, and grows over the hoof.

HO'OK, *S.* (*hooc*, Sax. and Span. *hoecke*, Belg.) any thing bent so as to catch hold. "A shepherd's *hook*; a pot *hook*." A wire crooked and barbed at the point, used in fishing. A snare, or trap. "Besides that *hook* of wiving." SHAK. Any bending instrument to cut or lop with. "A reaping *hook*." "Like flashing Bentley with his desp'rate *hook*." POPE. That part of a hinge which is fixed to the posts of a door; hence *off the books*, implies a state of disorder or confusion. In husbandry, according to Ainsworth, it implies a field sown two years running. By *hook* or *crook*, a phrase, signifying one way or another; by any means, whether direct or indirect.

To **HO'OK**, *v. a.* in fishing, to catch with a hook. Figuratively, to entrap or ensnare. To draw, or fasten, as with a hook. Used with *in*, to be drawn by force or artifice.

HO'OKED, *adj.* bent; crooked.

HO'OKEDNESS, *S.* the state of being bent like a hook.

HO'OK-NOSED, *adj.* having a crooked aquiline nose.

HO'OP, *S.* (*hop*, Sax. *hoep*, Belg. a circle) any thing bent in a circular manner in order to bind or keep tight that which it surrounds, particularly casks or barrels. Several circles of whalebone worn by women to extend their petticoats. Any thing circular. That part of a ring which goes round the finger. A *diamond hoop*, is a ring set round with diamonds.

To **HO'OP**, *v. a.* to put hoops on a cask, or other vessel. To surround or tighten with a hoop. Figuratively, to clasp, encircle, or surround. "Thou shalt *hoop* this body with thy embraces." SHAK.

To **HO'OP**, *v. n.* (of *wopgan*, or *wopyan*, Goth. or *hooper*, Fr. which is derived from it. If written *whoop*, which is the most common spelling, it is derived from the Gothic; but if *hoop*, from the French) to shout or make a noise by way of call or pursuit. Actively, used with *out*, to drive away with a noise, halloing, or shouting. To call to by a shout.

HO'OPER, *S.* a cooper, or one that puts hoops on vessels.

HO'OPING-COUGH, *S.* a convulsive kind of cough, so called from the noise with which it is attended.

To **HO'OT**, *v. n.* (*hwot*, Brit. *huer*, Fr.) to make a noise in contempt; used with *as* or *after*. To cry like an owl. "The clam'rous owl that nightly *hoots*." SHAK. Actively, to drive with a contemptuous noise or shout.

HO'OT, *S.* (*hwot*, Brit. *huer*, Fr.) a clamour, shout, or noise made at a person in contempt. The noise made by an owl.

To **HO'P**, *v. n.* (*hoppa*, Sax. *hopper*, Dan. *huppen*, Belg.) to jump or skip lightly. To move by leaps on one leg. Figuratively, to halt or walk lamely by laying all our stress on one leg.

HO'P, *S.* a leap made with one leg. A light or small jump, generally applied to the motion of birds on the ground, or the manner in which they move from one branch of a tree to another, without extending their legs. A ball wherein a person is admitted for a trifling sum, or a place where people of mean rank dance. In botany, a plant, whose flower

flower is used as a bitter in brewing, to keep the beer from turning sour; from *hop*, Belg. *hopff*, Teut. *boublon*, Fr.

To **HOP**, *v. a.* (from the last mentioned noun, or *boublon*, Fr.) to impregnate with hops. To make bitter with hops.

HOP, *S.* (*hopa*, Sax. *hope*, Belg. *baab*, Teut.) that pleasure which arises in the mind on the thought of the enjoyment of some future good. An expectation of some future good. That which gives, or is the object of, hope. Confidence in any future event. According to Ainsworth, any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains.

To **HOP**, *v. n.* to expect a future good; to place confidence in, to rely upon for some future good, applied to persons. Actively, to expect with desire. "Hopes the hunted bear." DRYD.

HOP, *adj.* full of qualities which produce hope, or encourage an expectation of some future good; promising. Full of hope or expectation of success. "If hopeful of your aid." POPE. The last sense, though strictly analogical, is seldom used.

HOP, *adv.* in such a manner as to raise hope, or encourage an expectation of some future good.

HOP, *S.* the quality which encourages or occasions a pleasing expectation of success, or of some future good.

HOP, *adj.* without any expectation of future good. Figuratively, desperately abandoned, so as to give no room for expecting a reformation, applied to persons. Promising nothing pleasing.

HOP, *S.* one that has pleasing expectations of some future good.

HOP, *adv.* with hope, or confidence that nothing of evil will happen. "Going on boldly, hopefully or confidently in wilful habits of sin." HAMMOND.

HOP, *S.* one who leaps or jumps on one leg.

HOP, *S.* (so called, because it is always hopping, or in motion) the box or open frame of wood in a mill, into which the corn is put to be ground. A basket used for carrying feed.

HOP, *S.* (commonly called *Scotch hoppers*) a kind of play in which a person drives a tile through some squares drawn with a chalk, by hopping, but if he either treads or lodges the tile on a mark or scotch looses the game.

HOP, *adj.* (*horaire*, F. *horarius*, Lat. of *hora*, Lat. an hour) relating, pointing to, or containing an hour. The *horary circle* on globes, is the brass circle at the North pole, on which the hours are marked, as on a clock.

HOP, *S.* (*hord*; *hiorde*, Sax. a company, or family, *horda*, *horffa*, Pol.) a flock, company, or regiment. A clan, or company of people generally changing their situation. "Drove martial *hordes* on *hordes*." THOMSON.

HOP, *S.* (*orizo*, Gr. to bound or limit) the line which terminates or bounds the sight. The *sensible horizon* is the circular line which limits the view, the *real* is that which divides the globe into two equal parts. On the globes this is generally the upper part of the frame on which the globe rests. In Neal's patent globes it varies, as it does in nature, according to the different latitude of places.

HOP, *adv.* near the ground or horizon. "The *horizontal misty air*." PAR. Left. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HOP, *adv.* in a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level, or in a line equally distant in all its parts from the ground, supposing the ground to be level.

HOP, *S.* (*hurn*, Goth. *horn*, Sax. Belg. Teut. Isl. and Dan.) a hard, pointed, and callous substance which grows on the heads of some animals. Figuratively, an instrument of wind music, formed of the horn of some animal. The extremities of the waxing or waning moon, so called, because representing the horns of a cow, or from *byrn*, Sax. a point. The feelers of a snail, or those long substances on the head of a snail, which it draws in or pushes out at pleasure, imagined to be its feelers; but by modern naturalists found to be a kind of telescopes, having the eyes at their extremities; hence the phrase to *draw in one's horns*, for being terrified, or having one's courage damped at the prospect of danger. The hieroglyphic for a cuckold, used figuratively for cuckoldom; whence *horn mad* implies, as mad as a person who discovers that he is cuckolded. In scripture, horn is used for power, pride, or empire.

HOP, or **HOP**-FISH, *S.* a kind of fish.

HOP, *S.* (of *horn* and *beam*, Sax. a tree so called from the hardness of its timber) a tree with leaves like the elm or beech.

HOP, *S.* a leaf with the alphabet and Lord's prayer printed on it, stuck on a piece of board, and co-

vered over with horn to keep it from soiling, used for teaching children their letters.

HOP, *adj.* having, or appearing as having, horns.

HOP, *S.* one that manufactures and sells horns.

HOP, *S.* (*hyrnetz*, Sax. *hurnau*, Belg. so called from its horns) a large, strong, stinging fly, whose body is long resembling a thread, and of a bluish colour; it makes its nest in hollow trees, which consists of wood, for which purpose, like the wasps, they are furnished with strong toothed jaws.

HOP, *adj.* hoofed. "Horn-foot horses." HAKEN.

HOP, *S.* an owl so called from its having horns.

HOP, *S.* a jig, or country dance, so called because formerly danced to an horn.

HOP, *S.* a kind of blue-stone

HOP, *S.* in fortification, an outwork, advancing towards the field, consisting of two demi-bastions, joined to a curtain. See plate facing FORTIFICATION.

HOP, *adj.* made of, or resembling, horn. Hard as horn, or callous.

HOP, *S.* (*horographie*, Fr. of *hora*, Gr. an hour, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to write or describe) an account of the hours.

HOP, *S.* (*horologe*, Fr. *horologi-*um, Lat. of *hora*, Gr. an hour, and *λεγω*, *lego*, Gr. to tell) an instrument that tells the hour. "He'll watch the *horologe* a double set." SHAK. "There were *horologies*." BROWN.

HOP, *S.* (*horometrie*, Fr. of *hora*, Gr. an hour, and *μετρεω*, *metreo*, Gr. to measure) the art of measuring the hours. "The *horometry* of antiquity." BROWN.

HOP, *S.* (Fr. of *hora*, *hora*, Gr. an hour, and *σκοπεω*, *skopeo*, Gr. to view or seek after) in astrology, the configuration of the planets at the hour of a person's birth.

HOP, *adj.* (Fr. of *horribilis*, Lat.) occasioning horror; hideous; odious.

HOP, *S.* that quality in a person or thing which affects with horror, or a strong apprehension of instant danger, &c. a deep impression of odiousness.

HOP, *adv.* in such a manner as to raise fear and horror.

HOP, *adj.* (*horridus*, Lat.) hideous, shocking. Used by women to express something displeasing. Rough or rugged. "Horrid with fear."

HOP, *S.* that quality which renders a thing extremely odious, shocking, or dreadful.

HOP, *adj.* (*horrificus*, Lat.) causing horror. "His jaws *horrific*." THOMSON.

HOP, *S.* (*horreur*, Fr. *horror*, Lat.) a passion excited by an object which causes both a high degree of fear and detestation. Figuratively, a gloom, or dreariness which affects with horror. "Breathes a browner *horror* on the woods." POPE. In medicine, a shuddering, quivering, or trembling preceding a fit of a fever, or ague.

HOP, *S.* (formerly spelt *hors* of *hors*, Sax. *hors*, old Belg. *Rofsz*, Teut. and Belg. perhaps from *horn*, Sax. from its hoof, or *horsce*, Sax. bold) a domestic beast used in war, draught and carriage. Used in the plural, without the plural terminations for the cavalry, or those soldiers in an army that fight on horseback. In manufactures, any thing used as a support, hence a horse to dry linnen on. Joined with great or wooden, a machine made of wood very sharp on which soldiers sit astride by way of punishment. Joined to another substantive, something large or coarse. "A *horse face*." i. e. a face whose features are large and coarse.

To **HOP**, *v. a.* (*horsan*, Sax.) to mount upon a horse. To carry a person, or to place a person on one's back. To sit astride upon a thing. "Leads fill'd, and ridges *horsed*." SHAK. To cover. "To *horse* more mares." MORTIM.

HOP, *S.* the back of a horse; the state of being mounted on a horse.

HOP, *S.* a block made use of to assist a person in mounting a horse.

HOP, *S.* a large boat used at ferries to carry horses over the water.

HOP, *S.* a groom, or boy employed in dressing horses. A stable boy.

HOP, *S.* one who tames horses, and fits them either for riding or drawing.

HOP, *S.* (called *cheshnut*, from the shape of its fruit, and *horse*, because ground and mixed in Turkey with provender for horses) in botany, the empalement is swelling, and of one leaf, divided into 5 segments; the flower consists of five petals, folded at their border and waved, narrow at their base, but spread open above. The germen is roundish, situated in the centre, crowned

crowned with a pointed stigma; and 7 stamina. When the flower is past the empalement it becomes a thick, roundish, echinated capsule opening into 3 cells, in one or two of which are globular seeds. This tree was brought from Asia in 1550, and was sent to Vienna in 1588, from whence we may trace its progress to other parts of Europe.

HORSE-COURSER, S. (Junius derives it from *horse* and *couse*, old Scot. change; and should, as he thinks, be written *horsecouser*. The word used at present in Scotland is *horse-couper*, implying a jockey, feller, or rather changer of horses: But as Johnson observes, it may very properly be derived from *coursé*, since he that sells or deals in horses generally *coursés*, or exercises them) one that runs, or keeps running horses. A dealer in horses.

HORSE-CRAB, S. a kind of fish.

HORSE-CUCUMBER, S. a large green cucumber, reckoned the best for the table.

HORSE-DUNG, S. the ordure or excrement of horses.

HORSE-EMMET, S. a large kind of ant or emmet.

HORSE-FLESH, S. the flesh of horses. *One skilled in horseflesh*, is a low phrase for a person skilled in buying horses.

HORSE-FLY, S. a fly remarkable for stinging horses.

HORSEFOOT, S. an herb, the same as *coltsfoot*.

HORSE-LAUGH, S. a loud, violent, and sometimes affected laugh.

HORSE-LEECH, S. a great leech which usually fastens to horses when watering. A farrier, or horse-doctor, from horse, and *leece*, Sax. which signifies both a leech and a person who cures disorders.

HORSELITTER, S. (from *horse* and *litter*) a carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person lies along at full length.

HORSEMAN, S. a rider, or one mounted on horseback. One skilled in riding. One that fights on horseback, applied to an army.

HORSEMANSHIP, S. the art of riding, breaking, or managing a horse.

HORSE-MARTEN, S. a kind of large bee.

HORSE-MATCH, S. a race, wherein two or more horses contend for superiority in swiftness. A kind of bird.

HORSEMEAT, S. provender, or food fit for horses.

HORSE-MINT, S. a large coarse kind of mint.

HORSE-PLAY, S. coarse, rough, or violent play. "Too much given to *horse-play*." DRYD.

HORSE-RACE, S. a contest between horses for a prize.

HORSERADISH, S. root of a strong poignant taste, used in cookery for a kind of sauce; and esteemed in medicine very diuretic. It is reckoned a species of scurvy-grass by botanical writers.

HORSESHOE, S. a plate of iron nailed under the hoof of a horse. In botany, an herb.

HORSETAIL, **HORSETONGUE**, S. in botany, plants.

HORSEWAY, S. a broad way or road by which horses may travel, sometimes applied to a path on the side of a great road, which is appropriated for horses to travel in.

HORTATIVE, S. (*hortatus*, of *hortor*, Lat. to export) an argument by which a person endeavours to excite another to practice any thing.

HORTATORY, *adj.* (from *hortor*, Lat.) encouraging, animating, or advising to perform a thing.

HORTULAN, *adj.* (*hortulanus*, Lat.) belonging to a garden. "My *hortulan* calendar." EVELYN.

HOSANNA, S. (חֲשֹׁנָה, Heb. save us now, or save we beseech thee) a form of blessing or wishing a person well, used by the Jews. Thus at our Saviour's entrance into Jerusalem when the people cried out; "Hosanna, to the son of David!" Their meaning was Lord preserve this Son of David, this King; heap favour and blessings upon him. Or, if it had a relation to their mistaken notion that CHRIST was a temporal prince, it might be an ardent breathing after liberty, and call upon him to save or deliver them from the dominion of the Romans, to whom they were at that time subject. See *Matt.* xxi. 6, 15. *Mar.* xi. 9, 15. *John* xii. 13. and *Luke* xix. 38. Macknight, in his harmony, says, that this acclamation was of the same purport as the English, "God save the king."

HOSE, S. (plural *hosen*. from *hosa*, Sax. *hosan*, Brit. *hosan*, Ers. plur. *offanen*; *hose*, Belg. *huose*, Ital. N. B. the plural termination in *en* is derived either from the Dutch, which frequently ends in *en*, or rather from the Saxon, in which all words that end in *a* make the plural in *an*, thus *hosa*, Sax. makes *hosan* in the plural) a stocking or a covering worn on the legs. "Will she thy linnen wash, or *hosen* darn." GARTH. Formerly used for

breeches. "An English taylor — for stealing out of a French *hose*." SHAK.

HOSE in **HOSE**, in botany, applied to such flowers whose petals or tubes are inclosed in one another, as in the polyanthus.

HOSIER, S. one who sells stockings.

HOSPITABLE, *adj.* (*hospitabilis*, Lat.) giving entertainment to strangers. Kind and affable to strangers.

HOSPITABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to shew kindness, and give entertainment to strangers.

HOSPITAL, S. (*hospital*, Fr. of *hospitalis*, Lat.) a place built for the reception of the sick, or the support of the poor. The many hospitals of both these parts in or near this city of London, are no small recommendation of ourselves as Christians, and generous members of society. The right likewise which the citizens and common council of London have to the government of Christ-Church, St. Bartholomew's, &c. is so great an addition to their character, that it is hoped they will never forego so considerable a right, nor let a person go unrewarded who hath spent both his time and substance in vindicating their jurisdiction.

HOSPITALITY, S. (*hospitalité*, Fr.) the virtue exercised in the entertainment of strangers.

HOSPITALLER, S. (*hospitallier*, Fr.) one residing in an hospital to receive either the poor or strangers. A poor person living in and supported at an hospital.

HOST, S. (*hoste*, Fr. of *hostel*, Fr. of *hotel*, Fr. a house, or *hospes* *hospitis*, Lat. a guest, or one who entertains another) a person who keeps an inn. An army, from *hostis*, Lat. an enemy. Any great number or multitude. "An *host* of tongues." SHAK. The sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer in the Romish church, from *hoste*, Fr. *hostia*, Lat. a sacrifice or victim offered up in sacrifice.

TO-HOST, *v. n.* to put up at an inn; to go to a public house for entertainment. "The centaur, where we *host*." SHAK. To engage or encounter in battle. "In fierce *hostings* meet." *Par. Lost*. To receive or muster a body of men. "The leading of their own followers to the general *hostings*." SPENSER.

HOSTAGE, S. (*ostage*, Fr. *hostaggia*, Ital.) a person given up as a pledge for security of the performance of certain conditions.

HOSTEL, **HOSTELRY**, S. (*hostel*, *hostelerie*, F.) an inn, or house where a person may meet with entertainment and lodging.

HOSTESS, S. (*hostesse*, Fr.) a woman who keeps a public house or inn.

HOSTESS-SHIP, S. (from *hostess* and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. condition, quality, or office) the character or quality of an hostess, or woman who keeps a public house.

HOSTILE, *adj.* (*hostilis*, Lat.) like an enemy; adverse; opposite.

HOSTILITY, S. (*hostilité*, Fr.) the practice of an open enemy; open war; violent and vehement opposition.

HOSTLER, S. (*hosteller*, Fr. from *hostel*, Fr. a house, or rather from *hors*, Sax. an horse, whence *horstler*, and the *r* being dropped, *hostler*) one who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOSTRY, S. (of *hors*, Sax. a horse, whence *horstry*, *hostry*; or corrupted from *hostelry*) the stable or place where horses are kept at an inn.

HOT, *adj.* (*bat*, Sax. and Scot. *heid*, Dan. *heet*, Belg. *heitur*, Ill. of *heite*, Ill. to be made hot) having the power to excite a sensation of heat; made warm by fire. Figuratively, lustful or vehemently lewd. Strongly affected with any sensible quality, in allusion to hounds. "Hot scent of gain." DRYD. Violent; furious; ardent; vehement, applied to action. Precipitate or furiously thoughtless; of fierce passions, applied to persons. Highly seasoned or affecting the organ very strongly; applied to tastes.

HOT-BED, S. in gardening, a bed made warm for producing of plants, which would not thrive without that contrivance; that in kitchen gardens is made of horse-dung tempered with sea-coal ashes, and covered with mould or earth. That for exotics or foreign plants is made of tanners bark.

HOT-BRAINED, *adj.* furious; vehement; passionate.

HOT-COCKLES, S. (*hauts coquilles*, Fr. high cockles, according to Skinner, from the appearance which a person's posteriors make as he stoops in this play; the French *haut* is often applied to this part, as *haut de chausses*, Fr. a pair of breeches, &c.) a play in which a person leans his head down in another's lap, so as to hinder his seeing,

H O U

ing, with his hand open on his back, and guesses who touches it.

HO'T-HEADED, S. vehement or violent in passion. Soon provoked.

HO'T-HOUSE, S. a bagnio, or place to sweat or cup in. "She professes a *hot-house*." SHAK. A brothel or bawdy house; a bagnio is even now used in some part of the town in this sense.

HO'TLY, *adv.* with heat, opposed to coldly. With violence or vehemence, applied to the passions or desires. With lewdness, lust, or lasciviousness. "Birds that *hotly* bill and breed." DRYD.

HO'T-MOUTHED, *adj.* headstrong; ungovernable. "That *hot-mouthed* beast that bears against the curb." DRYD.

HO'TNESS, S. that quality or state which excites a sensation of heat. Violence or vehemence, applied to the passions. Figuratively, wantonness or lust.

HO'TCH-PO'TCH, S. see HODGE-PODGE.

HO'TSPUR, S. a person of violent passions, easily provoked, obstinate and ungovernable. "A hair brain'd *Hotspur*." SHAK. In botany, a pea of speedy growth.

HO'TSPURED, *adj.* vehement; of violent passions; rash; ungovernable. "That *hotspured* Harpalice in Virgil." PEACH.

HO'VE, the preter of *heave*.

HO'VEL, S. (from *hove*, Sax. a house, and *el* a diminutive termination, *howe*, Belg.) a shed open at the sides, covered over head. A mean, low, habitation or cottage.

To **HO'VEL**, *v. a.* to shelter in, or repair to an hovel. "To *hovel* thee with swine." SHAK.

To **HO'VE**, *v. n.* (*hovoio*, Brit. to hang over) to hang in the air over a person's head, without flying off one way or another. Figuratively, to be in suspense, in expectation, or undetermined. "*Hovereth* in expectation of new worlds." SPENSER. To wander about one place. "So warlike a prince *hovering* on the borders of our confederates." ADDIS.

HOU'GH, S. (*hog*, Sax.) the lower part of the thigh of a beast. "The camel's *hough*." 2 Esd. xiii. 36. An adz or hoe. See HOE.

To **HOU'GH**, *v. a.* to hamstring; to disable or hinder from running, by cutting the sinew or tendon of the ham. "He *houghed* their horses." Job. xi. 9. In gardening, to cut or scrape up earth with an hoe. To hawk. "Neither could we *hough* or spit from us." GREW. This is an unusual manner of spelling, and should not be imitated.

HOU'LET, S. (*bulette*, *boulotte*, Fr.) a young owl.

HOUN'D, S. (*hund*, Sax. Dan. Teut. and Scot. *hundo*, Goth. *hundur*, Isl. of *hunta*, a hunter, *bond*, Belg.) a dog used in hunting.

To **HOUN'D**, *v. a.* to set on or let loose to the chase. "He who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to *hound* him at the hare." BRAMH. To hunt or pursue. "If the wolves had been *bounded* by tygers." L'ESTRANGE.

HOUN'D-FISH, S. a kind of fish.

HOUN'D'S-TONGUE, S. a plant.

HOUN'D-TREE, S. a kind of tree.

HOU'P, S. (*upupa*, Lat.) the lapwing or puet.

HOUR, S. (*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat. *ωρα*, *ora*, Gr.) the twenty-fourth part of a natural day, or a space of time consisting of sixty minutes. The time marked by a clock. Joined with *good*, not late. Any particular time; a proper season for the performance of any thing. "Mine *hour* is not yet come." John ii. 4. A time set apart or appointed for the performance of any thing; peculiarly applied to the time in which Christ was to suffer. *Hour*, or day, being used, according to Dr. Warburton, lord bishop of Gloucester, to signify the most remarkable transactions in a person's life, than which no greater than the crucifixion could be in that of our blessed Saviour's. "When Jesus knew that his *hour* was come." John xiii. 1. Mat. xiv. 35.

HOUR-GLASS, S. an instrument to measure time with, by means of sand running through a small aperture out of one glass into another. Figuratively, any space of time. "Within the *hour-glass* of two months." BACON. The last sense is obsolete.

HOUR'LY, *adj.* and *adv.* happening or repeated every hour. Frequent.

HOUR-PLATE, S. the plate on which the figures of the hours are painted or described, whether for a clock or dial.

HOUSE, S. (*hus*, Sax. and Goth. *huys*, Belg. *huse*, Scot. *hus* or *huus*, Isl. and Dan. *bispa*, Slav. *haz*, Hung. *kuysla*, Dalm. *keushen*, Corinth. *kusha*, Croat. *casa*, Lat.) a building wherein a person or human creature dwells.

H O U

Figuratively, any place of abode. "The bees—from their hives and *houses* driven away." SHAK. Joined with *religious*, a monastery or college, wherein persons retired from the world, and devoted to religious exercises, live in common. The manner of living, or eating: A table; joined to *keep*. "He kept a miserable *house*." SHAK. The station of a planet, in astrology. Family, race, descendants or kindred. One's family affairs. "Set thine *house* in order." 2 Kings xx. 1. A body of men meeting for public concerns in any dwelling, applied to the lords or commons collectively considered; when used with *upper*, it implies the lords, and when joined with *lower*, the commons. "The major part of both *houses*." K. CHARLES. The body in which the soul lodges or resides. "If our earthly *house*—were dissolved." 2 Cor. v. 1. The glorious body or receptacle in which our soul will reside in Heaven. "We have a *house* not made with hands." 2 Cor. v. 1.

To **HOUSE**, *v. a.* to harbour; to give lodging in a house. To shelter or keep under a roof. Neuterly, to take shelter. To reside or live in a building. To have a station in the heavens, applied to astrology.

HOUSE-BREAKER, S. one who forces an entrance into another person's house to steal.

HOUSE-BREAKING, S. the act of entering another person's house by force, in order to steal; called, in law, burglary.

HOUSE-DOG, S. a mastiff, or dog kept in a house to secure it from thieves.

HOUSEHOLD, S. (from *house* and *hold*) a family living together in one dwelling-place or house. The management, oeconomy, or government of a family. Used in composition to imply domestic or making part of a family. "His *household* servants." Acts x. 7.

HOUSEHOLDER, S. the master of a family.

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF, S. furniture of an house, or utensils fit or necessary for a family.

HOUSE-KEEPER, S. one who is master of a family, and rents a whole house, opposed to a lodger. One who lives in plenty; one who is much at home. A woman servant who has the management of a family. A dog used to secure a house from thieves. "The *housekeeper* the hunter." SHAK.

HOUSEKEEPING, *adv.* domestic, fit or necessary for a family. "Housekeeping commodities." CAREW. Hospitality; a liberal and plentiful table. The charge and expence attending the keeping a family.

HOUSEL, S. (*husel*, Sax. *hunsel*, Goth. a sacrifice) the Holy Eucharist or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Obsolete.

To **HOUSEL**, *v. a.* to give or receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Obsolete.

HOUSELEEK, S. a plant, so called from growing on the walls or outside roofs of houses.

HOUSELESS, *adj.* without any abode or house to live in.

HOUSEMAID, S. a female servant employed in keeping a house clean.

HOUSEROOM, S. shelter, place, or entertainment in a house.

HOUSE-SNAIL, S. a snail found in houses.

HOUSEWARMING, S. a feast or merry-making upon going into a new house.

HOUSHOLD, **HOUSHOLDER**, S. see **HOUSEHOLD** and **HOUSEHOLDER**.

HOU'SING, S. (from *husco*) the quantity of houses in any place. "To increase its inhabitants according to the increase of *housing*." GRAUNT. Cloth at first used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles by way of ornament, from *house*, *houfcaux*, or *huse*, Fr.

HOU'SE, S. (*houje*, Fr.) a covering or cloth at first used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental. "The *houje* and trappings of a beast." DRYD. Not in use.

HOUSEWIFE, S. (frequently written and pronounced *huswife*, or *buffy*) the mistress of a family. One skilled in the regulating of a family, and practising frugality. A kind of purse consisting of several pockets above one another, and a book made of cloth to carry thread, silk, and needles in.

HOUSEWIFELY, *adv.* after the manner of a person who knows how to manage a family with order and frugality.

HOUSEWIFELY, *adj.* (pronounced *buffily*) skilled in the management of a family; able to conduct the affairs of a family with order and frugality.

HOUSEWIFRY, S. (pronounced *buffry*) the business or management of a mistress of a family. Prudent and frugal management of the affairs of a family.

H O W,

H U F

HO'W, *adv.* (*hu*, *hwa*, Sax. *hoe*, Belg. and Dan.) to what degree; in what degree; in what manner. For what reason or from what cause. By what means. Used with *much*, it implies proportion, relation, and correspondence. Used in an affirmative sense it implies, that; "Know-
"ing *how* that part of the S. Sea." **BACON**.

HO'WBE, **HOWBE'IT**, *adv.* (from *how*, *be*, and *it*) nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; however. Not much used.

HOWD'YE, (of *how do* and *ye*) in what state is your health. Used as a substantive for a meer compliment of civility, or an enquiry into the state of a person's health.

HOWE'VER, *adv.* (from *how* and *ever*, or *hu* and *after*, Sax.) in whatsoever manner and degree. "Deem'd *how*-
"ever wise." **Par. Lost**. At least, at all events: Let what will happen, when used in comparing two events, one of which must necessarily happen. Nevertheless, notwithstanding; yet; for all that; used after an objection or difficulty to introduce some convenience attending it, or some palliation.

To **HO'WL**, *v. n.* (*hulen*, Teut. *yle*, Isl. *heylen*, Teut. *hyler*, Dan. *volati*, Boh. *volac*, Pol. *holowati*, Slav. *volaize*, Luff. *ullulo*, Lat. *ολολίζω*, *ololuzo*, Gr. perhaps all are formed from the sound) to cry, or make a noise, applied to a wolf or dog. Figuratively, to utter a mournful sound or cry from deep distress. To pronounce in a tone like a beast. "Howl it out in deserts." Poetically used for any noise that is loud and horrid.

HOWL, *S.* the cry or noise of a wolf or dog. The cry of a human being, oppressed with distress, and filled with horror.

HOWSOEVER, *adv.* (from *how so* and *ever*) in what manner soever. Notwithstanding; although. "The man
"doth fear God, *howsoever* it seems not in him." **SHAK**.

To **HO'X**, *v. a.* (*hob*, Sax.) to hamstring, to hough. Figuratively, to take notice of a person, so as to make him blush or be ashamed. "Hox the dancing master." A low phrase, perhaps, from *boxlice*, Sax. reproachful.

HO'Y, *S.* (*bou*, old Fr.) a small vessel, whose sails are neither square nor cross like other ships, but mizen, so that she can sail nearer the wind than another vessel can.

To **HO'YSE**, *v. a.* (see **HOIST**) among mariners, to hale up any thing.

HU'B-BUB, *S.* (formed from the sound) a mixed or confused noise made by several people talking at the same time. A tumult, riot, or uproar.

HU'CKABACK, *S.* (from *bocker*, Teut. a bunch) a kind of coarse linnen with raised figures.

HU'CKLEBACKED, *adj.* (*bocker*, Teut. a bunch, and *BACK*) crooked in the shoulders. Hunch or hump-backed.

HU'CKSTER, **HU'CKSTERER**, *S.* (*bock*, Teut. a pedlar, *bockster*, a woman pedlar) a person that sells goods or wares in small quantities; a pedlar. Figuratively, a trickish, mean person.

To **HU'CKSTER**, *v. a.* to sell wares in small quantities.

To **HU'DDLE**, *v. a.* to dress up close in order to disguise. To dress in a hurry, or put one's cloaths on carelessly and in haste. Figuratively, to cover up in haste. To perform in a hurry. To join together in a confused and improper manner. Neuterly, to come in a crowd or hurry. "His
"loaves—that have of late so *buddled* on his back." **SHAK**. To run with rapidity, and as it were in a hurry. "The *buddling* brook." **MILT**.

HU'DDLE, *S.* a confused crowd or mixture. A crowd assembled together in a hurry. A tumult.

HUE, *S.* (*hiewe*, *heve*, Sax.) colour. A clamour, or legal pursuit after a robber, attended with noise, from *buer*, Fr. or *hau*, Brit. a noise made to set dogs on.

HUER, *S.* (see **HUE**) a fisher, who is employed to call out and give the sign to others. "Directed by a balker or
"huer."

HUFF, *S.* (*heufen*, Sax. lifted up. Johnson derives it
"from *hoben*, or *hove* to swell, he is *huffed up* by dis-
"tempers. So in some provinces, adds he, we still say
"the bread *huffs up*, when it begins to heave or ferment.
"To be in a *huff*, is then to be in a ferment, as we now
"speak") a swell of sudden anger or insolence. A se-
vere and insolent reprimand. One swelled and grown in-
solent, with a vain opinion of his own value. "Lewd
"shallow-brained *huffs*." **SOUTH**. The last sense is ob-
solete.

To **HUFF**, *v. a.* (*heufen*, Sax. lifted up) to swell or puff. "Huffed up with air." To hector, or treat with in-
solence. To chide or reprimand with insolence or severity. In gaming, to take a trick from a person, who reneged or did not play to a lead. Neuterly, to bluster, storm, bounce, or behave with insolence, indignation and pride.

H U M

HUFFER, *S.* a boaster or bully.

HUFFISH, *adj.* with arrogance, insolence, or bragging.

HUFFISHNESS, *S.* noisy bluster. Insolent pride.

To **HU'G**, *v. a.* (*hegian*, Sax. to hedge, or inclose; or *hogan*, Sax. *hogghan*, Belg. to consider or regard with af-
fection. *Huggu*, Isl. to comfort or console, *bug*, Brit. a cloak or garment to wrap round a person) to press close in an embrace. Figuratively, to fondle, or treat with ten-
derness. To hold fast with great affection. "Hug and
"retain the good things of life." **ATTERB**.

HU'G, *S.* (see the **VERB**) an embrace wherein a person is held tight within the arms.

HU'GE, *S.* (*hoogb*, Belg. high) large applied to size, ge-
nerally including excess, if not deformity or terribleness of size. Vast or immense.

HU'GELY, *adv.* in an extensive manner; immensely, or enormously, applied to size. Greatly; very much, pro-
digiously, applied to degree.

HU'GENESS, *S.* enormity, applied to bulk. Greatness or extensiveness, applied to quality or degree.

HU'GGER-MUGGER, *S.* (corrupted, perhaps, from *bug-
er morcker*, to hug or embrace in the dark. Skinner de-
rives it from *hogan*, Sax. or *hoggher*, Belg. to be fond of, and *morcker*, Teut. darkness. Sir Thomas More writes it *boker moker*. *Hoker* in Chaucer, from *hace*, Sax. crook-
ed, implies peevishness or frowardness of temper, of which *moker* may be only a ludicrous re-duplication. Though it must be confessed that *boke*, Teut. signifies a corner, and *moky*, Eng. implies dark from *morcker*, Teut. just men-
tioned: Which is the true derivation must be left to the reader to determine) secrecy; in a bye place. "A thing
"that's done in *bugger mugger*." **L'ESTRANGE**.

HU'GY, *adj.* vast, great; large, applied to size. "This
"bugy-rock." **CAREW**.

HU'KE, *S.* (*hüg*, Brit. *luque*, Fr.) a cloak.

HU'LK, *S.* (*holck*, Dan. *bulke*, Belg. *bulc*, Sax.) the body of a ship. Figuratively, any thing bulky and weighty. "This *bulk*, Sir John." **SHAK**.

To **HU'LK**, *v. a.* to pull out the entrails of animals. "To
"bulk a hare." **AINSWORTH**.

HU'LL, *S.* (of *helan*, Sax. *hulgan*, Goth. *hil*, preter *bulde*, Isl. to cover. *Hulfe*, Teut. *bullejo*, Span. a bark, *holk*, Dan. that which covers corn, *bulc*, Scot.) the hull, or outward covering of corn or any other thing. The body of a ship; though *bulk* and *hull* be now used promiscu-
ously, *bulk* seems, according to Johnson, to have been for-
merly applied not only to the body or hull, but likewise to a whole ship of burthen, heavy and bulky.

To **HU'LL**, *v. n.* to float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder. "He look'd and saw the
"ark *hull* on the flood." **Par. Lost**.

HU'LLY, *adj.* husky, or abounding in husks.

HU'LVER, *S.* in botany, the holly. "*Hulver* and thorn." **TUSS**. Not in use.

To **HUM**, *v. a.* (*hommilen*, Belg. *hummen*, Teut. perhaps formed from the sound) to make a noise, applied to bees. To make an inarticulate noise, by forcing the breath through the lips when shut. To pause in speaking and fill up the interval by making a sound with the breath forced through the lips when shut. To sing so low as scarcely to be heard. "To *hum* a tune." **POPE**. To applaud; approbation, about a century ago, being com-
monly expressed in public assemblies by an universal hum.

HUM, *S.* the hoarse buzzing noise made by bees. Figu-
ratively, the confused noise made by a crowd of people engaged in discourse. Any low, rough noise. A pause filled up by a forcible emission of breath through the lips when shut. "You hear a *hum* in the right place." **SPEAR**. In Hudibras it seems to be an error of the press instead of *bum*, or *ham*. "Did stow their meat between
"their *hums*." **Hud. p. i. cant. ii.**

HU'M, *interj.* a low inarticulate sound, like that of a swarm of bees, made use of to imply doubt and deliberation—
"Hum! I guess at it." **SHAK**.

HU'MAN, *adj.* (*humain*, Fr. *humanus*, Lat. of *homo*, Lat. a man) having the qualities of a reasonable creature or man. Belonging to, or like a man.

HUMA'IN, *adj.* (*humaine*, Fr.) kind; civil; good-na-
tured; benevolent; ready to do good offices, and embrac-
ing all opportunities to relieve and compassionate our fel-
low creatures.

HUMA'NELY, *adv.* in a kind, civil, compassionate, or be-
nevolent manner.

HUMANIST, *S.* (*humaniste*, Fr.) a person who teaches the rudiments or grammar of languages.

HUMA'.

H U M

HUMANITY, *S.* (*humanité*, Fr. *humanitas*, Lat.) the nature of man. "Reach not beyond *humanity*." SIDNEY. Mankind, or the collective body of reasonable creatures. The exercise of all the social and benevolent virtues necessary to support our kind, and dignify our characters as men. In a sense entirely French, the liberal arts, particularly philology, or that branch which includes grammar.

To **HUMANIZE**, *v. a.* to soften or render susceptible of the impressions of tenderness or benevolence.

HUMANKIND, *S.* the race of reasonable creatures, called men.

HUMANLY, *adv.* after the manner, or according to the power of men. In a kind, good-natured, or affectionate manner. "*Humanly* severe." POPE. Used instead of *humanely*.

HUM-BIRD, *S.* one of the smallest birds we know of, so called from its humming sound.

HUMBLE, *adj.* (*humble*, Fr. *humilis*, Lat.) having a modest, or low opinion of one's own abilities, applied to opinion; behaving with modesty, submission, and deference to others, applied to carriage or conduct, opposed to proud or arrogant. Low, applied to situation or rank. "An *humble* nest build on the ground." COWLEY. "*Humbler* titles." SMITH.

To **HUMBLE**, *v. a.* to destroy or diminish a person's pride. To make less arrogant. To make submissive; to mortify; to subdue. To diminish the height of a thing. "Mountains may be *humbl'd* to valleys." HAKEW.

HUMBLE-BEE, (from *hummelen*, Teut. and *bee*.) a wild bee, so called from its buzzing. In botany, a herb.

HUMBLENESS, *S.* a disposition of mind wherein a person has a low opinion of his abilities and rank, is submissive to others, and ready to pay a proper respect to the opinions of his adversaries.

HUMBLER, *S.* one that subdues either his own pride, or that of others.

HUMBLEMOUTHED, *adj.* mild or meek in speech. "You are meek, *humblemouthed*." SHAK.

HUMBLE-PLANT, *S.* a species of sensitive plant, which derives its name from its prostrating itself on the ground when touched, and recovering its former state in a short time afterwards: It is raised in hotbeds.

HUMBLES, *S.* (it has no singular. *nombres d'un cerf*, Fr.) the entrails of a deer.

HUMELY, *adv.* with a proper deference and submission to others, and low opinion of one's self. Without pride, applied to the mind. Low, applied to situation or distance from the earth.

HUMDRUM, *adj.* (from *hum* and *drone*, or *humming drone*) dull; stupid; not answering or taking notice when spoken to on account of stupidity. "An old *humdrum* fellow." ADDIS.

To **HUMECT**, or **HUMECTATE**, *v. a.* (*humectatus*, Lat. of *humecto*, Lat. *humecto*, Fr.) to wet or moisten. "Refresh "and *humectate* the earth." BROWN. Not in use.

HUMECTATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of wetting or moistening. "Without *humectation*." BROWN.

HUMERAL, *adj.* (Fr. from *humerus*, Lat. a shoulder) belonging to a shoulder.

HUMICUBATION, *S.* (from *humi*, Lat. on the ground, and *cubo*, Lat. to lie) the act of lying on the ground. "Fasting—and *humicubation*." BRAMH. Not in use.

HUMID, *adj.* (*humide*, Fr. *humidus*, Lat.) moist, or having the power to wet. Wet.

HUMIDITY, *S.* (*humidité*, Fr.) moisture, or that quality which a fluid has of entering the pores or wetting other bodies.

HUMILIATION, *S.* (Fr.) an act whereby a person voluntarily descends from a higher degree of dignity to a lower. Mortification, or a sense and expression of our defects or unworthiness. Abatement of pride.

HUMILITY, *S.* a disposition of mind wherein a person has a low opinion of himself and his advantages, is submissive to authority, attentive to instruction, and entirely free from arrogance or pride.

HUMMER, *S.* an applauder. Used at present as a cant word for a person who tells a plausible story to another in order to gain his credit, and induce him to believe a falsity. One who tells a lie.

HUMORAL, *adj.* (from *humour*) proceeding from humours redundant in the body. "*Humoral* fever." HARVEY.

HUMORIST, *S.* (*humorista*, Fr. *humorista*, Ital.) one who is greatly pleased or displeased with little things, and conducts his actions not by reason and the nature of things, but by caprice, fancy, or some predominant passion.

HUMOROUS, *adj.* full of odd or comical ideas and senti-

H U N

ments. Capricious; without any rule but the present whim. Pleasant or jocular.

HUMOROUSLY, *adv.* in a jocular or pleasant manner, so as to extort a smile or raise a laugh. With caprice or whim.

HUMOROUSNESS, *S.* fickleness of temper. A disposition pleased or offended with trifles.

HUMORSOME, *adj.* easily pleased or displeased with trifles. Peevish; odd; of a changeable disposition, or not pleased long with any thing.

HUMORSOMELY, *adv.* in a peevish manner; in such a manner as to be pleased or displeased with trifles, or not to be pleased with any thing long.

HUMOUR, *S.* (*humeur*, Fr. *humor*, Lat.) moisture; any fluid body. In anatomy, the fluids in an animal body, or any corrupt matter collected in a wound or abscess. Temper, disposition, or the ruling passion, applied to the mind. Passion, or the present disposition of the mind. Any odd medley of ideas which extort a smile or raise a laugh; pleasantry; jocular. A trick, habit, or practice. "I "like not the *humour* of lying." SHAK.

To **HUMOUR**, *v. a.* to please or soothe, by complying with a person's ruling passion or peculiar foible. Figuratively, to suit any design in such a manner to an obstacle, as to make it rather an ornament than an impediment. "The king has *humoured* the genius of the place." ADDIS.

To comply with.

HUMP, *S.* (corrupted, perhaps, from *BUMP*) the swelling on a crooked back. Hence

HUMP-BACK, *S.* a crooked back, or a back which has a kind of a bump or knob swelling above the other parts of its surface.

To **HUNCH**, *v. n.* (*husch geben*, Teut. to give a blow with the fist, of *husch*, Teut. a blow given with the fist) in its primary sense, to give a blow with the fist. At present it signifies, to give a blow with the elbow. To make crooked, of *hocker*, Teut. a crooked back. "Thy crooked "mind within *hunch'd* out thy back." DRYD.

HUNCH-BACKED, *adj.* having a hump, or a crooked back.

HUNDRED, *adj.* (*hund*, Goth. and Sax. *hundrad*, Isl. *hundrata*, Run. *hundert*, Teut. *hondert*, Belg.) a number consisting of ten times ten, or of ten multiplied by ten. Substantively it implies a division of a country, perhaps so called from containing a hundred securities for the king's peace, from *hundred*, Sax. a body of one hundred men. Alfred the 29th king of the West Saxons, was the author of this division. Likewise a measure or certain quantity of things; a hundred of salt, at Amsterdam, is 14 tons. A hundred of deal boards consist of six-score, *i. e.* 120, which is likewise called the *long hundred*.

HUNDREDTH, *adj.* (*hunteontegotha*, Sax.) the ordinal of a hundred, or that which has ninety-nine placed before it.

HUNG, *preter and part. pass.* of *HANG*.

HUNGER, (*Sax. honger*, Belg.) the pain felt on fasting long. A desire of food. Figuratively, any violent desire.

To **HUNGER**, *v. n.* to feel a pain on long fasting; to be desirous of eating. Figuratively, to desire any thing with great eagerness.

HUNGER-BIT, **HUNGER-BITTEN**, *adj.* pained or worn out for want of food.

HUNGERLY, *adj.* hungry; wanting food or nourishment.

HUNGERLY, **HUNGRILY**, *adv.* with a keen appetite; or like a person who wanteth food.

HUNGRY, *adj.* feeling pain for want of food. Wanting food. Lean for want of food. Figuratively, not fit, fruitful, or prolific.

HUNKS, *S.* (*hunsur*, Isl. fordid) a person who is covetous of money and spends very little. A miser. "A close "hunks." *Spectator*.

To **HUNT**, *v. a.* (*huntian*, Sax. of *hund*, Sax. a hound, *hontian*, Brit. to wander or drive about in a wild manner) to chase wild animals. To pursue with dogs. Figuratively, to pursue or follow close. To search after, applied to the mind. To direct or manage hounds in the chase. "He *hunts* a pack of dogs better." *Spect.* Neuterly, to make one in chase after wild animals. To pursue or search after a thing that is lost, or a truth not easily discovered, applied to the mind.

HUNT, *S.* a pack of hounds. "The common *hunt*." DRYD. A chase after wild animals. "The *hunt* is up." SHAK. Pursuit.

HUNTER, *S.* (*hunta*, Isl.) one who chases animals for pleasure or exercise. A dog that scents, or is used in pursuing beasts of prey.

HUN'TRESS, *S.* a woman that follows the chase, or pursues animals for sport.

HUN'TSMAN, *S.* one who diverts himself in chasing animals. A servant who has the direction of a chase.

HUR'DLE, *S.* (*byrdl*, Sax. *burde*, Belg. and Teut.) in husbandry, frames of split timber, or hazel rods interwoven, or platted together, to serve for gates, sheep-folds, or to stop a gape in a hedge. In fortification, twigs of willows or osiers interwoven together, sustained by strong stakes, sometimes covered with earth, and used for strengthening batteries, for making a passage over muddy ditches, for covering traverses and lodgments from the stones, shot, &c. of the enemy.

HURDS, *S.* see **HARDS**.

To **HU'RL**, *v. a.* (*huorlt*, Ill. to throw down; according to Skinner from **WHIRL**) to throw, cast or drive any thing with violence. To utter with vehemence, from *hurler*, Fr. to make a hideous or howling noise. "*Hurling* defiance." *Par. Loft.* To play at casting or hurling a ball.

HU'RL, *S.* (*hurler*, Fr.) a violent commotion, tumult, or uproar. "In the same *hurl* murdering such as he thought." **KNOLLES**. Not in use.

HU'RL-BONE, *S.* a bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse, very easily put out of its socket by a hurt or strain.

HU'RLER, *S.* one who plays at hurling a ball. This name is given to seventeen large stones set in a kind of a square near St.-Clare, in Cornwall, from an old tradition, that they are the bodies of men petrified for profaning the sabbath, by playing at hurling balls; but whoever has seen Stonehenge, or read Wormius's dissertation on the Danish antiquities, would smile at the simplicity of the relations, and easily see that these stones are some funeral monument.

HU'RLY, or **HU'RLY-BURLY**, *S.* (Johnson, says he "has been told that this words owes its original to two "neighbouring families named *Hurly* and *Burly*, or *Hurleigh* and *Barleigh*, which filled their part of the kingdom with contentions and violence. He adds, if this account be rejected, the word must be derived from "*hurl*, *burly* and *burly*, a ludicrous reduplication; *bur-lade*, Fr. *hurlebrélu*, Fr." Yet as *hurler* signifies to howl or roar, and *hurl* is an English noun, implying a tumult or uproar; I can't see what reason there is to make any difficulty about the etymology) a tumult, uproar, or bustle. "I see this *burly* all on foot." **SHAK.** "All places were "filled with tumult and *burly burly*." **KNOLLES**.

HU'RRICANE, **HURRICANO**, *S.* (*huracan*, Span. *ouragan*, Fr.) a furious storm arising from an opposition of several winds.

To **HU'RRY**, *v. a.* (*bergian*, Sax. to plunder, *hurs*, Teut. a word used by the old Germans in hastening their horses) to drive fast; to make a person quicken his pace. To depart or go in haste. Neuterly, to do a thing in haste.

HU'RRY, *S.* a tumult. A confusion attended with haste. A great haste or violent emotion of mind.

HU'RST, *S.* (*byrst*, Sax.) a grove or thicket of trees. Not in use.

To **HU'RT**, *v. a.* (preter *I hurt*, compound preter *I have hurt*, part. pass. *hurt*, of *byrt*, Sax. wounded, *beurter*, Fr. to strike) to affect with pain; to wound; to impair or damage. "Virtue may be assail'd but never "*hurt*." **MILT.**

HU'RT, *S.* damage; mischief, or harm. A wound or bruise, applied to the body.

HU'RTFUL, *adj.* mischievous; pernicious; affecting a person with loss, damages or pain. Destructive to the health.

HU'RTFULLY, *adv.* in a mischievous, or pernicious manner. In such a manner as to impair a person's health, or substance, or affect his body with pain.

To **HU'RTLE**, *v. n.* (*beurter*, Fr. *urtare*, Ital. *hurten*, Teut.) to strike or clash. To meet with a shock and encounter. "The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air." **SHAK.** Neuterly, to move with violence or impetuosity. Obsolete in both senses. Johnson supposes this may be the original of *hurl*.

HU'RTLEBERRY, *S.* (*biort bar*, Dan.) the bilberry.

HU'RTLESS, *adj.* without injury or doing harm. Innocent, harmless. Receiving no injury or harm.

HU'RTLESSLY, *adv.* innocently; or without doing harm. Seldom used.

HU'RTLESSNESS, *S.* freedom from any bad or pernicious quality.

HU'SBAND, *S.* (*bofsband*, Dan. master, from *bus*, Sax. a house, and *landa*, Run. a master) a man married to a woman.

Figuratively, an oeconomist, or one who understands and practices frugality. The male of animals. "*Husband* to "thy fold." **DRYD.** A farmer or tiller of ground. "The painful *husband* plowing up his ground." **DRYD.** A person who furnishes a ship with commodities, and answers the demands on it on shore.

To **HU'SBAND**, *v. a.* to marry, or supply with an husband. To manage with frugality. To till or cultivate ground. "A farmer cannot *husband* his ground." **BAC.**

HU'SBANDLESS, *adj.* without an husband.

HU'SBANDLY, *adv.* in a frugal or thrifty manner.

HU'SBANDRY, *S.* tillage, or the act of cultivating land. Parsimony, or a careful management of money or time. The care of a family.

HU'SH, *interj.* (formed from the sound) an inarticulate sound made by shutting the teeth close, applying the tongue to the foreteeth, opening the lips and breathing with force, used to command silence.

HU'SH, *adj.* silent, quiet, or still, generally used in a comparative sense. "As *hush* as death." **SHAK.**

To **HU'SH**, *v. a.* to still; to silence; to quiet; to appease; to put an end to a noise, used with *up*. To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned.

HU'SH-MONEY, *S.* money given to stifle evidence, or hinder information.

HU'SK, *S.* (*buldsch*, Belg. or *huysken*, from *huys*, Belg. see **HULL**) the outmost covering of fruit or corn.

To **HU'SK**, *v. a.* to strip off the outward covering from corn, or fruit.

HU'SKED, *adj.* bearing, or covered with a husk or hull.

HU'SKY, *adj.* abounding in, or consisting of, husks.

HU'SSY, *S.* (a corruption of *huswife*, used in an ill sense) a bad manager; a bad or wanton woman.

HU'STINGS, *S.* (*hustringe*, Sax. a council, *hustring*, Brit. a whisper) a court of Common Pleas held before the lord mayor and aldermen at Guildhall, London. It is the principal and highest court belonging to the city; and existed so early as the reign of Edward the Confessor.

To **HU'STLE**, *v. a.* (corrupted perhaps from *hurtle*) to shake together.

HU'SWIFE, *S.* (*huswif*, Sax. from *bus*, Sax. a house, and *wif*, Sax. a woman or wife) a woman that is either a bad manager, or a person of infamous character. An oeconomist, or a woman that conducts the affairs of a family with frugality. "The bounteous *huswife*, nature." **SHAK.** Johnson observes, that it is common to use *housewife* in a good sense, but *huswife* or *buffy* in a bad one.

To **HU'SWIFE**, *v. a.* to manage with oeconomy and frugality.

HU'SWIFRY, *S.* management of household affairs. Management of such branches of farming as fall within the province of women; such as making cheese, &c.

HU'T, *S.* (*hutte*, Sax. and Teut. *bute*, Fr.) a low, mean, and poor cottage.

HU'TCH, *S.* (*huche*, Fr. *hwæcca*, Sax.) a corn chest. A kind of a house, with a wired door, otherwise resembling a chest; used to keep rabbits in: Perhaps this may be a corruption of *hut*.

To **HU'ZZ**, *v. n.* (from the sound) to buzz or murmur.

HUZZA', *interj.* (from the sound) a shout or cry of joy.

To **HUZZA'**, *v. n.* to make a shout of joy. Actively, to receive with shouts of joy, or acclamations.

HY'ACINTH, *S.* (*hyacinthus*, Lat. *jacinte*, Fr.) in botany, a flower without empalement, having one bell-shaped petal, whose rim is cut into six parts, which are reflexed; and six short awl-shaped stamina. A roundish three cornered germen is situated in the center, and becomes a roundish three cornered capsule containing three seeds. Among jewellers, a gem of the size of a nutmeg, of various degrees of deepness and paleness, but always of a deadish red with a mixture of yellow. The best come from the E. and W. Indies.

HY'ACINTHINE, *S.* (*υακινθινος*, *uakinthinos*, Gr.) made of hyacinths. Yellow, or of the colour of hyacinths. "His "*hyacinthine* lacks." *Par. Loft.*

HY'ADES, **HY'ADS**, *S.* (it has no singular, of *uades*, *uades*, Gr. from *ueu*, *uein*, Gr. to train) a constellation of seven stars in the Bull's head, the principal of which called *Aldebaran*, by the Arabs, is in the Bull's left eye. They are famous among the ancient poets for bringing rain.

HY'ALINE, *adv.* (*υαλινος*, *ualinos*, Gr.) glassy; crystalline; made of, or resembling glass. Used substantively by Milton. "On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea." *Par. Loft.*

HYBRIDOUS, *adj.* (*hybrida*, Lat. *υβρις*, *ubris*, Gr.) begotten between animals of a different species.

HYDA'TIDES, S. (from *υδαρ*, *υδατος*, *udor*, *udatos*, Gr.) in medicine, little transparent bladders of water in any part of the body.

HY'DRA, S. (Lat. from *υδαρ*, *udor*, Gr. water) a kind of water snake feigned to have many heads, which grew again when cut off. In astronomy, a Southern constellation consisting of 26 stars.

HY'DRAGOGUES, S. (*υδαρ*, *udor*, Gr. water, and *αγω*, *ago*, Gr. to drive or expel) such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.

HYDRAU'LIC, **HYDRAU'LICAL**, *adj.* (from *hydraulics*) relating to the conveyance of water by pipes.

HYDRAU'LICS, S. (not used in the singular, of *υδαρ*, *udor*, Gr. water, and *αυλος*, *aulos*, Gr. a pipe) in its primary sense, the science of the motion of water or fluids through pipes; but at present extended not only to the conducting and raising of water, the constructing of engines for that purpose, but likewise the laws of the motion of fluid bodies.

HYDRO'CELE, S. (Fr. of *υδαρ*, *udor*, Gr. water, and *κελη*, *cele*, Gr. a tumour) a watery rupture, situated in the scrotum or groin.

HYDROCE'PHALUS, S. (from *υδαρ*, *udor*, Gr. water, and *κεφαλη*, *kephale*, Gr. the head) in medicine, a watery head, or dropsy in the head.

HYDRO'GRAPHER, S. (from *υδαρ*, *udor*, Gr. water, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to describe) one that makes maps or charts of the sea.

HYDRO'GRAPHY, S. (see **HYDROGRAPHER**) the art of describing or drawing maps or charts of the sea.

HYDROMANCY, S. (*hydromantie*, Fr. of *υδαρ*, *udor*, Gr. water, and *μαντεια*, *manteia*, Gr. prophecy) the act or art of foretelling future events by means of water.

HYDROMEL, S. (Fr. of *υδαρ*, *udor*, Gr. water, and *μελι*, *meli*, Gr. honey) mead, or a drink made of honey diluted with water, and fermented by a long and gentle heat.

HYDROMETER, S. (of *υδαρ*, *udor*, Gr. water, and *μετρον*, *metron*, Gr. a measure) an instrument to measure the gravity, density, velocity, and other properties of water.

HYDROMETRY, S. (see **HYDROMETER**) the act or art of measuring the gravity, and other properties of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA, S. (*hydrophobie*, Fr. of *υδαρ*, *udor*, Gr. water, and *φοβω*, *phobeo*, Gr. to fear) in medicine, an aversion or dread of water, a dangerous symptom attending persons bit by a mad dog.

HYDRO'PIC, **HYDRO'PICAL**, *adj.* (*hydropique*, Fr. *hydropicus*, Lat. *υδροπικος*, *udropicos*, Gr.) dropical, or affected with the dropsy. See **DROPSY**.

HYDROSTA'TICAL, S. (from *hydrostatics*) relating to, or taught by hydrostatics.

HYDROSTA'TICALLY, *adv.* after the manner, or according to the principles of hydrostatics.

HYDROSTA'TICS, S. (not used in the singular, of *υδαρ*, *udor*, Gr. water, and *στατικη*, *statike*, Gr. of *ιστημι*, *istemi*, Gr. to stand; because esteemed the doctrine of the equilibrium of liquours) that part of mechanics which considers the weight or gravity of fluids, or of solid bodies immersed or placed in them.

HYDRO'TIC, S. (*hydrotique*, Fr. of *υδαρ*, *udor*, Gr. water) a medicine which purges water of phlegm.

HY'EN, **HY'ENA**, S. (*hyene*, Fr. *hyæna*, Lat.) a wild beast of a darkish grey colour, spotted with black, resembling a wolf, reckoned untameable, and reported to imitate a human voice in order to seduce its prey.

HYGRO'METER, S. (of *υγρος*, *ugros*, Gr. moist, and *μετρον*, *metreo*, Gr.) a machine or instrument used to measure the degrees of moisture of the air.

HY'GROSCOPE, S. (from *υγρος*, *ugros*, Gr. moist, and *σκοπεω*, *skopeo*, Gr. to see or consider) an instrument to shew the different degrees of moisture or dryness of the air.

HYLA'RCHICAL, *adj.* (of *υλη*, *ule*, Gr. the first matter, and *αρχη*, *arche*, Gr. dominion) presiding over matter. Wants authority.

HY'MEN, S. (*υμην*, *umen*, Gr.) the god of marriage. Figuratively, marriage. In anatomy, the virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL, **HYMENE'AN**, *adj.* relating or belonging to marriage.

HY'MN, S. (*hymne*, Fr. *hymene*, Sax. *υμνος*, *umnos*, Gr.) a religious song or ode.

To **HY'MN**, *v. a.* (*υμνω*, *umneo*, Gr.) to praise in songs. Neuterly, to sing religious songs in worship.

HY'MNIC, *adj.* relating to hymns or songs of praise used in religious worship. "The hymnic notes." **DONNE**.

To **HY'P**, *v. a.* (contracted from *hypochondriac*) to dispirit, or make melancholy.

HYPA'LLAGE, S. (Gr. from *υπαλλαττω*, *upallatto*, Gr. to change) a figure in rhetoric, wherein words change cases with each other; as in *Dare classibus austros*. Where *classibus* is the dative instead of *austros*, the grammatical sense and construction being *Dare classes austris*.

HY'PER, of *υπερ*, *uper*, Gr. above or beyond, is used very often in compound words borrowed from the Greek.

HY'PER, S. (a word curtailed from *hypercritic*) a person more critical than he need be. "Critics I read on other men—and *hypers* upon them." **PRIOR**.

HYPERBOLA, S. (*hyperbole*, Fr. of *υπερ*, *uper*, Gr. and *βαλλω*, *balleo*, Gr.) in geometry, a curve line, formed by the section of a cone.

HYPERBOLE, S. (Fr. *υπερ*, *uper*, Gr. above or beyond, and *βαλλω*, *balleo*, Gr. to throw or cast) a figure in rhetoric whereby any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth; as in the following sentence. "He was so gaunt the case of a flageolet was a mansion for him." **SHAK**.

HYPERBO'LIC, **HYPERBO'LICAL**, *adj.* (*hyperbolique*, Fr.) in geometry, belonging to or having the properties of an hyperbola. In rhetoric, extenuating or exaggerating beyond the truth.

HYPERBO'LICALLY, *adv.* in the form, or after the manner of an hyperbola. In rhetoric, in such a manner as to extenuate or exaggerate beyond the truth.

HYPERBO'LIFORM, *adj.* (or *hyperbola*, and *forma*, Lat. a shape) having the form or resemblance of an hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN, *adj.* (*hyperboreen*, Fr. *hyperboreas*, Lat.) northern.

HYPERCRI'TIC, S. (*hypercritique*, Fr. of *υπερ*, *uper*, Gr. above or beyond, and *κριτικος*, *kriticos*, Gr. critical) a person who criticises or censures with too great nicety and rigour.

HYPERCRI'TICAL, *adj.* critical beyond measure.

HYPERME'TER, S. (of *υπερ*, *uper*, Gr. beyond, and *μετρον*, *metron*, Gr. measure) any thing beyond or greater than the standard requires. Any thing beyond a rule, or the usual measure. "When a man rises beyond 6 foot, he is an *hypermeter*." **Guard**.

HYPERSA'RCOSIS, S. (Gr. of *υπερ*, *uper*, Gr. above or beyond, and *σαρκος*, *sarkos*, Gr. flesh) in surgery, the growth of fungous flesh.

HY'PHEN, S. (*υφην*, *uphen*, Gr.) in grammar and printing, a short line drawn between syllables or compound words, and shewing that they are to be joined, as in *God-head*, *ever-living*, &c.

HYPNO'TIC, S. (from *υπνος*, *upnos*, Gr. sleep) any medicine that procures or induces sleep.

HY'PO, a particle from the Greek *υπο*, [*upo*,] used in composition, and denotes *under* or *beneath*.

HYPOCHO'NDRES, S. (*hypochondre*, Fr. *υποχοδριον*, *upochondrion*, Gr. i. e. under the cartilages of the ribs) the two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, those of the ribs and the tip of the breast, one of which contains the liver, and the other the spleen.

HYPOCHO'NDRIAC, **HYPOCHONDRIA'CAL**, *adj.* (*hypochondriacque*, from *hypochondres*) melancholy; disordered in mind; producing melancholy. The *hypochondriac passion*, is a disease which affects the hypochondres, and occasions melancholy, or disordered imagination, and is variously named according to its situation; when seated in the hypochondres, arising from some disorder of the parts contained therein, it is properly called the hypochondriac passion, contractedly the *hyp*, the *spleen*, &c. and when the flatulent rumblings in the intestines are considered, it is then named the *vapours*.

HY'POCIST, S. (*hypociste*, Fr. of *υποκιστος*, *upokistos*, Gr.) in medicine, an inspissated juice of a fine shining black colour when broken, considerably hard and heavy, expressed from the fruit of a plant of the same name, and brought from the Levant. It is a strong astringent and is used in the Theriaca.

HYPO'CRISY, S. (*hypocrisie*, Fr. *υποκρισις*, *upokrisis*, Gr. the acting any part on a theatre) the act of counterfeiting religion or virtue, in order to pass for religious and good without really being either.

HY'POCRITE, S. (Fr. *υποκριτης*, *upokrites*, Gr. an actor) one who affects the external appearance of religion or morality, purely to gain the good opinion of others, without being really either devout or moral.

HYPOCRIT'ICAL, *adj.* dissembling; affected; appearing good or religious without being so really.

HYPOCRIT'ICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of an hypocrite. In a dissembling, insincere manner.

H Y P

- HYPOGA'STRIC**, *adj.* (*hypogastrique*, Fr. of *υπο*, *upo*, Gr. and *γαστήρ*, *gaster*, Gr. the belly) seated in or belonging to the lower belly.
- HYPOGE'UM**, S. (of *υπο*, *upo*, Gr. under, and *γη*, Gr. the earth) a name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building under ground, as cellars, &c.
- HYPO'STASIS**, S. (Gr. *hypoſtaze*, Fr.) a distinct substance. In divinity, personality; used in speaking of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.
- HYPOSTA'TICAL**, *adj.* (from *hypoſtaſis*, *hypoſtatique*, Fr.) in chemistry, constituting as distinct principles. In divinity, personal. The *hypoſtatical union*, is the union of the human nature with the divine.
- HYPOTENU'SE**, S. (*hypoténuse*, Fr. of *υποτεινουσα*, *upotenouſa*, Gr. from *υπο*, *upo*, Gr. and *τεινω*, *teino*, Gr. to extend or stretch) the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or that side which subtends, or is under and opposite to the right angle.
- HYPO'THESIS**, S. (Gr. plural, *hypotheses*, *hypothese*, Fr.) a system formed on some principle not proved, and laid down from the imagination to account for some phenomena. A supposition.
- HYPOTHE'TIC**, **HYPOTHE'TICAL**, *adj.* (*hypothetique*, Fr.) including a supposition; conditional, opposite to positive.

H Y S

- HYPOTHE'TICALLY**, *adv.* upon supposition. Conditionally.
- HE'RST**, **HU'RST**, **HY'RST**, from the Sax. *hyrst*, are used in composition and imply a wood or grove.
- HY'SSOP**, S. (*hyſop*, Sax. *hyſſope*, Fr. *hyſopus*, Lat. *חִסְוִיב*, *esob*, Heb. a holy herb for sprinkling) in botany, the empalement is oblong, streaked and permanent. The flower of one petal, with a narrow cylindrical tube, the chaps inclining, and the under lip trifid. It has four stamina which stand apart, and four germens, which become so many oval seeds sitting on the empalement. That mentioned by Solomon as growing on walls, is unknown to us at present, and that mentioned as composing the stick on which the sponge was put, *John xix. 29.* seems to have grown to a greater height than any we are at present acquainted with. The branches were used by the Jews to sprinkle with in purifications, to which the scriptures allude in several places.
- HYSTERIC**, **HYSTERICAL**, S. (*hysterique*, Fr.) troubled with fits, affected with disorders in the womb. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.
- HYSTERICS**, S. (*υστερικος*, *uſterikos*, Gr. of *υστερα*, *uſtera*, Gr. the womb) fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb. Medicines given to cure the hysterics.



I.

J A C

I, is the ninth letter of the English alphabet, considered both as a vowel and a consonant, and agreeable to that difference is written or printed in a different form, the consonant being produced below the line thus J; but the vowel standing even with the other letters. The consonant is called a *jod*, which is the name by which the Hebrew *y* is called; in some words it is sounded like a soft *g*, as in *Jew*, *jest*; before an *i* it is sounded like the Hebrew *y*, or *y* English, as in *loial*, *voiage*. The I vowel has two sounds, 1st long, which is generally noted by an *e* final, as in *wine*; 2dly short, as in *thin*. When placed before *e*, it makes a diphthong of the same sound as a double *e*, as in *field*, pronounced *feeld*. When placed after an *a* or *e* it makes them long, as in *bail*, *yield*; but in *their* it causes the *e* to be sounded like an *ae* or *ai*. After *o* it makes a mingled sound composed of that of the two vowels, as in *coil*, *coin*; though in *spoil* it converts the sound of *o* into that of an *i*, and is itself pronounced long, as *spoil* pronounced *spile*. In abbreviations it stands for the name of *JESUS*, and was formerly a numeral letter signifying 100, but at present is used to denote an unit or one.

I, pronoun personal (of *it*, Goth. *ic*, Sax. or *ich*, Belg. its declination is borrowed either from the Gothic or Sax. to which we have added the *Isl*.

Mod. Eng.	<i>I</i> , gen. <i>me</i> .	Plur. <i>we</i> , gen. <i>us</i> .
Goth.	<i>ik</i> , gen. <i>meina</i> .	<i>weis</i> , gen. <i>unsara</i> .
Sax.	<i>ic</i> , dat. <i>me</i> .	<i>we</i> , dat. <i>us</i> .
Isl.	<i>eg</i> , gen. <i>myn</i> .	<i>wier</i> , dat. <i>es</i> .

the pronoun personal used by a person when speaking of, or ascribing an action to, himself. Sometimes it is used instead of *ay*, *yea*, or *yes*, from *ia*, Sax. "*I*, Sir, she took them and read them in my presence." SHAK.

To **JABBER**, *v. n.* (*gabberen*, Belg. *gaber*, Fr. *gabbare*, Ital. to deceive) to talk idly, or without thinking. To prate or chatter. To talk inarticulately, or so as not to be understood.

JABBERER, *S.* one who talks too fast, or so inarticulately as not to be understood.

JACENT, *adj.* (*jacens*, Lat.) lying at length. "In the *ja-cent* posture." WOTTON.

JACINTH, *S.* (*jacinte*, Fr.) the same as **HYACINTH**.

JACK, *S.* (the diminutive of John, which being a common name given to foot-boys, who were kept to turn spits and pull off their master's boots; when the instruments were invented for either of those purposes, they received the same name) a general term of contempt for a faucy or paltry person. "These bragging *Jacks*." SHAK. The instrument with which boots are pulled off or spits are turned. A young pike, applied to fish. A cup or drinking vessel made of waxed leather. "A foul *jack*" or greasy mappled cup." SHAK. In music, a piece of box fitted with a quill, which, being moved by fingering the pieces of ivory, moves against the wire, and sounds a spinnet, harpsicord, &c. A support to saw wood on. A small bowl thrown out as a mark to bowlers. Joined to the name of animals, when both sexes are signified by one word, it implies the male, as a *jack-ass*. In a ship, the flag hoisted up at the sprit-sail top head. A coat of mail, from *jaque*, Fr.

JACKAL, *S.* (*chacal*, Fr.) a small animal said to start prey for the lion.

JACK-A-LANTHORN, *S.* (for *Jack with a lanthorn*, because it resembles a person going with a lanthorn and candle) a fiery meteor, which resembles the light of a candle at a distance. The reflexion of the sun beams thrown by means of a looking glass upon a wall.

JACKALENT, *S.* (*Jack in lent*, i. e. a poor starving fellow) a simple or sheepish fellow.

JACKANAPES, *S.* (of *Jack* and *ape*) a monkey or ape. Figuratively, a coxcomb, or pert, impertinent fellow.

JACKBOOTS, *S.* (from *jaque*, Fr. a coat of mail) large

J A L

thick boots used by the horse of an army to defend the legs.

JACK *by the hedge*, *S.* an herb that grows wild under hedges, eat as a sallad and used in broth.

JACKDAW, *S.* (See **JACK**) a cock daw, a blackish bird taught to imitate the human voice.

JACKET, *S.* (*jaquette*, Fr. *jacke*, Teut.) a short coat, or kind of waist-coat worn by women for the upper part of their riding dress, &c. To beat one's jacket, is to thresh or beat a person.

JACK-KETCH, *S.* a name given by the vulgar to the public hangman or executioner.

JACK-PUDDING, *S.* a person who plays tricks and other pleasantries in order to divert a mob. It is observed by the *Guardian*, that a buffoon is called, by every nation, by the name of the dish they like best. In French, *jean-pa-age*, and in English *jack-pudding*.

JACOB'S-LADDER, *S.* in botany, the Greek valerian.

JACOB'S-STAFF, *S.* (*Jacob's-stab*, Teut.) a pilgrim's staff, so called, from the pilgrimages made to St. James at Compostella. In astronomy, a cross staff, used for taking heights, so called in allusion to the ladder in Jacob's dream.

JACOBINE, *S.* a pidgeon with a high tuft. AINSWORTH.

JACTITATION, *S.* (*jactitatus* of *jactito*, Lat.) tossing; continual motion or restlessness. "If the patient be sur-prized with *jactitation*," HARE. Not in use.

JACULATION, *S.* (*jaculatio* of *jaculo*, Lat.) the act of throwing a dart or other missile weapon. "Hould to and fro with *jaculations* dire." *Par. Lost*.

JADE, *S.* (Minshew derives it from *Judah*, Heb. to reject; but Skinner from *gaad*, Sax. a goad, because it stands in need of one) a horse of no spirit or value, a hired horse. Figuratively, a woman of bad character; generally used as a term of contempt, noting sometimes age, generally vice; but when applied to a young woman, it expresses rather irony than reproach. In natural history, a species of jasper, of extreme hardness, of a colour composed of a pale bluish grey or ash colour, and a pale green inter-mixed. It is highly esteemed by the Turks for handles of sabres, and by the Indians, called the divine stone.

To **JADE**, *v. n.* to tire or make weary. To over-bear or harass like a horse that is over ridden. "Thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet." SHAK. To employ in low and mean offices. "A *jaded* groom." SHAK. To ride or tyrannize over. "To let imagination *jade* me." SHAK. Neuterly, to grow weary of any undertaking. To be tired with excessive labour. To grow dispirited or sink.

JADISH, *adj.* used with *trick*, mischievous, applied to the qualities of a vitious horse. Unchaste, applied to women.

To **JAGG**, *v. a.* (*gaggen*, Brit. flits and holes) to hack or cut into flits and notches, like the teeth of a saw.

JAGG, *S.* any thing resembling the teeth of a saw. An escallop.

JAGGY, *adj.* of an uneven surface; having extremities resembling the teeth of a saw.

JAGGEDNESS, *S.* unevenness at the extremity. Having its extremities resembling the teeth of a saw.

JAIL, *S.* (formerly written *jaile* of *grol*, Fr. See **GARL**. moderns have adopted, with great impropriety, the spelling it *jail*) a place where criminals or debtors are confined.

JAIL-BIRD, *S.* a person who has been confined in a prison for some crime.

JAILER, *S.* one who has the care of a prison.

JAKES, *S.* (of uncertain etymology) a place where persons answer the calls of nature, and deposite their excrements, called by Londoners an house of office.

JALLAP, *S.* (Fr. *jalapium*, low Lat.) a firm and solid root of a wrinkled surface, a faintish smell and acrid taste.

It is an excellent purge in all cases where ferous humours are to be evacuated, was not known in Europe till after the discovery of America, and received its name *Jalap* or *Jalapa* from *Xalapa*, a town in new Spain, near which it was discovered.

JAM, S. (the etymology unknown) a tart, or conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water. "A raspberry jam."

JAMB, S. (*jambe*, Fr. *jambos*, Span.) any supporter, particularly applied to those on each side a door, &c.

IAMBIC, S. (*iambique*, Fr. *jambicus*, Lat.) verses composed of iambic feet, or a short and long syllable; and being generally used in satirical compositions, is applied figuratively to signify satire. "In keen iambics." DRYD.

To JANGLE, *v. a.* (*jangler*, Fr.) to quarrel, or bicker in words. Neuterly, to make an untuneable sound, or a noise like that of pieces of iron knocked against each other.

JANGLER, S. a quarrelsome, noisy, prattling fellow.

JANIZARY, S. (from *genizers*, Turk. new men or soldiers, according to Vossius; or from *genitcheri*, Turk. a new band or troop, according to Herbelot) an order of foot soldiers in the Turkish armies, reputed the foot guards of the grand seignor. Their dress consists of a doliman or long gown with short sleeves; they wear no turban, but have a kind of cap, called *zarcola*, and a long hood of the same stuff hanging over their shoulders. Their arms, in time of war, are, in Europe, a sabre, a carabine, or musquet, and a cartouch-box hanging on their left side.

JANNOCK, S. (perhaps corrupted from *bannock*) oat bread. A word used in the North.

JANTY, *adj.* (corrupted from *gentil*, Fr.) showy; or carelessly adorned. "A janty flattern." *Spectator*.

JANUARY, S. (*januarius*, Lat.) the first month of the year, so named from *Janus*, to whom it was dedicated by the ancient Romans.

JAPAN, S. (from *Japan* in Asia, where this kind of work was originally done) wood varnished and raised in figures painted in gold and other colours. Figuratively, china, or fine japanned porcelaine.

To JAPAN, S. to varnish, or embellish with figures glazed with varnish. To black shoes, so as to make them shine. A low phrase.

JAPANNER, S. one skilled in varnishing. A shoeblack, a low word.

To JAR (from *corre*, Sax. anger, *guerre*, Fr. war, or *garren*, Teut. to clamour) to strike together with a kind of a short rattling. To make a disagreeable harsh tune. Figuratively, to clash, interfere, act in opposition, or be inconsistent. To quarrel or dispute.

JAR, S. a disagreeable, harsh, and untuneable sound, like that made by pieces of iron which are struck against and vibrate upon, each other. Figuratively, a quarrel or state of discord. A state in which a door is left open, so as it may strike the post; half open; it generally has *a* before it, and seems rather an adverb than a substantive. An earthen vessel from *giaro*, Ital.

JARDES, S. hard callous tumours, in horses, a little below the bending of the ham, on the outside.

JARGON, S. (Fr. *gericonça*, Span) inarticulate and unintelligible talk. The use of words without ideas.

JARGONELLE, S. a species of pear.

JASHAWK, S. see EYAS-HAWK.

JASMINE, S. (*jasmine*, Fr. it is commonly pronounced *jessamine*) a tree with narrow spear-shaped leaves bearing a white sweet scented flower.

JASMINE PERSIAN, S. a plant; a species of the lilac.

JASPER, S. (*jaspé*, Fr. *iapis*, Lat.) a hard stone of a bright, beautiful, green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in many parts of the E. Indies, &c. in masses of various sizes.

To JAVEL, *v. a.* to bemire, plash, or cover with dirt. Used in Scotland.

JAVELIN, S. (*javeline*, Fr. *javalina*, Span. *jubel*, Arab.) a spear or half pike with an iron pointed head; formerly used either by foot or horse.

JAUNDICE, S. (*jaunisse* of *jaune*, Fr. yellow) in medicine, a disease arising from a vitiated state of the blood and humours, by an excrementious bile, from a fault of the bilious ducts, greatly injuring the functions of the body, and rendering the skin of a yellow colour.

JAUNDICED, *adj.* affected with the jaundice.

To JAUNT, *v. n.* (*janter*, Fr.) to wander about. Always used in contempt, or to express levity.

JAUNT, S. a ramble; flight, or excursion. Now used only in a ludicrous sense, but formerly in a grave one.

"Our Saviour—after his airy jaunt." *Par. Reg.*

Nº. XLI.

JAUNTINESS, S. (from *gentil*, Fr. see JANTY) airiness; a loose and careless air; genteelness.

JA'W, S. (*geagl*, Sax. *kiewé*, Belg. *gawa*, Perf. *gagha*, Turk. *goia*, Epir. Johnson derives it from *joué*, Fr. a cheek. "Whence, says he, *joowbone*, or cheekbone, "the jaw." T. H. says it was anciently written *charwes*, which comes from *charw*. But the Saxon, Persic, and Epirotic bid fairest for being the originals) the bone in the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. Figuratively, the mouth; a term of contempt.

JA'Y, S. (so named from his cry) a bird about the size of a pigeon, with blue feathers on its wings, and of a kind of light brown or clay colour on its breast.

JA'ZEL, S. a precious stone of an azure or blue colour.

I'CE, S. (it has no plural, of *is*, Sax. and Isl. *eyse*, Belg. *iis*, Dan. *iis*, Teut. *ia*, Brit.) water or other liquor frozen hard by cold. Sugar melted and grown hard afterwards. A mixture of melted sugar, &c. appearing white, with which pastrycooks cover their cakes. To break the ice, is to make the first opening to any attempt.

To I'CE, *v. a.* to freeze water hard; to cover with ice, or concreted sugar.

I'CEHOUSE, S. a house in which ice is preserved for use in the hot season.

ICH'DIEN, *I serve*, from the Teut. or Sax. The motto of the prince of Wales, formerly that of John, king of Bohemia on his shield to denote that he was subservient to Philip, king of France, whose pay he received, but being slain by Edward the black prince, the son of Edward III, he then assumed the motto, to denote his obedience to his father, since which it has always been borne by the prince of Wales. The supposition of its being Welch, and written *irch dien*, your countryman, in memory of Edward the III's being born in Wales, is a conjecture that may make one smile at the fertility of some etymologists imaginations.

ICHNEUMON, S. (*ichneumon*, Gr.) a small animal remarkable for its antipathy to the crocodile, whose eggs it breaks. The *ichneumon* fly, is a fly which is bred in the body of caterpillars, and is so called in allusion to the report that the ichneumon gets down the throat of the crocodile, and eats its way out through the crocodile's belly.

ICHNO'GRAPHY, S. (from *ichnos*, Gr. a footstep, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to describe) in perspective, the view of any thing cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, just at the bottom of it. In architecture, a transverse section of a building, exhibiting its circumference, the several rooms in the story, together with their dimensions and the thickness of their walls. A ground plot.

I'CHOR, S. (*ichor*, Gr. in medicine) a thin watery humour, or that matter which flows from ulcers.

I'CHOROUS, *adj.* fanious; thin; undigested, applied to humours.

I'CICLE, S. (from *ice*) a shoot or thread of ice hanging down from any high place.

I'CINESS, S. the state of water grown hard by cold.

I'CON, S. (*eikon*, Gr.) a picture, resemblance, portrait, or representation. An image.

ICO'NOCLAST, S. (*iconoclaste*, Fr. of *eikon*, Gr. an image, and *κλαω*, *klao*, Gr. to break) a breaker of images.

ICTERICAL, *adj.* (*ictérique*, Fr. *ictericus*, Lat.) affected with the jaundice. Good against the jaundice, applied to medicines.

I'CY, *adj.* full of, or covered with, ice. Figuratively, cold, applied to the touch; frothy, applied to the weather. Not warm; free from passion, applied to the mind.

I'D, contracted from *I would*.

IDE'A, S. (*idee*, Fr. *idea*, *idea*, Gr.) whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought or understanding. The form under which any thing appears to the mind, or the object on which the mind is employed when thinking. A notion.

IDE'AL, *adj.* mental; intellectual; existing in the mind; not perceived by the senses.

IDE'ALLY, *adv.* mentally; in the mind.

IDENTIC, IDENTICAL, *adj.* (*identique*, Fr.) the same; implying the same thing or the same idea.

IDENTITY, S. (*identité*, Fr. of *idem*, Lat. the same) sameness. That by which a thing is itself, or by which it is distinguished from any other.

I'DES, S. (*idus*, Lat.) a term anciently used to distinguish time; it fell on the 13th of every month, excepting in March, July, October, in which it is the 13th, because

cause in those months it was six days before the nones, but in the others only four.

IDIOCRASY, *S.* (*idiocrase*, Fr. of *idios*, *Gr.* and *κρᾶσις*, *kraftis*, *Gr.*) a peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCY, *S.* (*idiocia*, *Gr.*) foolishness, or weakness of understanding. "I stand not upon their *idiocy*." *BAC.* Not in use.

IDIOM, *S.* (*idiome*, Fr. *ιδίωμα*, *idioma*, *Gr.*) a manner of speaking, or phrase, peculiar to any particular language.

IDIOMATIC, **IDIOMATICAL**, *adj.* peculiar to a language.

IDIOSYNCRASY, *S.* (from *idios* *Grec.* *idios* *fun*, and *κρᾶσις*, *kraftis*, *Gr.*) a disposition or temper peculiar to a person.

IDIOT, *S.* (*idiote*, Fr. *idiotia*, Lat. *idiotes*, *Gr.*) a changeling, or one who has not the use of reason.

IDIOTISM, *S.* (*idiotisme*, Fr. *ιδίος*, *idios*, *Gr.* proper or peculiar) a manner of expression peculiar to a language. Folly, weakness of understanding, or want of reason.

IDLE, *adj.* (*idel*, *ydel*, Sax. vain or empty, hence *ydel gylp*, Sax. vain glory, *idel*, Belg. *eitel*, Teut.) lazy; averse to labour, or unemployed, applied to persons. Joined with *time*, leisure, or freedom from labour. Useless; vain; ineffectual; worthless; barren, or productive of no good, applied to things. "Defarts *idle*." *SHAK.* Trifling or of no importance, applied to narratives or discourses. In scripture, censorious, reproachful, slanderous without grounds, wicked, lying; joined with *word*. Macknight observes that "*idle word*." *Matt.* xii. 36. may signify a "lie, for *Exod.* v. 9. where Pharaoh orders heavier tasks, "that the Israelites might not regard *lying words*, or "the words of a lie; the septuagint, have vain or unprofitable words, a sense in which the word *idle* is used: "In the targum it is translated *idle words*, *בטל* *an-* "swering to our Lord's expression, *בטל* being rendered by *αργον* by the septuagint, from whence *αργον*, "the word used in *Matt.* is derived: From hence it is "plain that an *idle word* implies a lie. See *Luke* xxiv. "11." To this we add that *idle* formerly was used to signify wicked, as in Spenser, where the wicked offers of Mammon are called "*idle offers*."

To **IDLE**, *v. n.* to pass time in laziness or without employment.

IDLE HEADED, *adj.* (from *idel*, Sax. empty, and *head*) foolish, or wanting understanding.

IDLENESS, *S.* (*idelneste*, Sax.) aversion from labour. Want of employment. Want of importance; worthless. Barrenness. Want of judgment, applied to the understanding.

IDLY, *adv.* lazily, with aversion from employment. In a foolish or trifling manner. Without care, attention, or profit. "I *idly* heard." *SHAK.* Without effect; in vain. "Cease to bark any longer *idly* against the truth." *HOOKE.*

IDOL, *S.* (*idole*, Fr. *idolum*, Lat. *εἰδολον*, *eidolon*, *Gr.*) an image worshipped as a god. A counterfeit, image, or resemblance; hence the word *dol* for a jointed image played with by children. A person loved or respected to adoration. "The people's *idol*." *DENHAM.* Adjectively, foolish, idolatry being in scripture termed folly. "Woe "to the *idol* shepherd." *Zech.* xi. 17.

IDOLATER, *S.* (*idolatre*, Fr. *idolatra*, Lat. from *εἰδολον*, *eidolon*, *Gr.* an idol, and *λατρεω*, *latreuo*, *Gr.* to worship) one who pays divine worship to images, or transfers the homage, due to the Creator, unto a creature.

To **IDOLATRIZE**, *v. a.* to honour idols with divine worship.

IDOLATROUS, *adj.* tending to idolatry, or transferring the honour and worship due to God unto other things.

IDOLATRY, *S.* (*idolatrie*, Fr. *idolatria*, Lat. See **IDOLATER**) the worship of images. The act of making any image to represent the deity. See *Deut.* v. 8. An inordinate love or respect for any person or creature, *Phil.* iii. 19. An excessive affection for the things of this world, *Col.* iii. 5.

IDOLIST, *S.* a worshipper of images or false gods. A poetical word. "Idolists and atheists." *MILT.*

To **IDOLIZE**, *v. a.* to love or reverence any thing or person to an excess approaching to adoration.

IDONEOUS, *adj.* (*idoneus*, Lat.) fit; proper, convenient. "Conferred on an *idoneous* person." *AYLIFFE.* Not in use.

IDYL, *S.* (*ιδύλλιον*, *eidullion*, *Gr.* *idyllium*, Lat.) a short poem.

I. E. an abreviation for *id est*, Lat. that is; that is to say.

JEALOUS, *adj.* (pronounced *jellous*, *jaloux*, Fr. *gelolo*, Ital. *zelosus*, Lat.) suspicious of not being equally beloved by one whom one loves; suspicious of the sincerity of a married

person's affections; fond; emulous, or prosecuting with a kind of rivalry. Extremely vigilant to prevent danger; full of suspicion; warm in defence of his prerogative, and rigorously punishing any transferring of honour or worship due from him to another, when applied to God, *Exod.* xx. 5. xxxiv. 14. *Deut.* iv. 24.

JEALOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to betray suspicion of the sincerity of a lover or married person. Extremely cautious, vigilant, or zealous.

JEALOUSNESS, *S.* the state of being jealous; suspicious with respect to the sincerity of love, or extremely zealous not to be surpassed in any performance by another.

JEALOUSY, *S.* (*jalousie*, Fr.) a state of mind wherein a lover imagines himself not equally beloved, or a married person suspects the husband or wife not faithful to the marriage bed. A suspicious fear. Caution; vigilance against danger; extreme application for fear of being surpassed.

To **JEE'R**, *v. n.* (derived by Skinner either from *cearciare*, Sax. *garrare*, Lat. to prate; *garrare*, Ital. to contend, from *gara*, Sax. a contention, *keeren*, Belg. to brush, or *scheren*, Teut. to vex or make angry) to scoff, to mock, to railly or treat with ridicule in order to provoke; used with *at*. Neuterly, to treat with scoffs; to ridicule in order to vex.

JEE'R, *S.* an expression wherein a person is ridiculed and rendered angry. A displeasing jest or scoff.

JEE'RER, *S.* one who scoffs or mocks a person. One who treats another with ridicule and displeasing jests.

JEE'RINGLY, *adv.* in a scornful or contemptuous manner. With a sly and offensive jest.

JE'GGET, *S.* a kind of sausage. *AINSWORTH.*

JEHO'VAH, (יהוה, Heb.) the proper name of God in the Hebrew. The Jews pretend that the true pronunciation of this name is unknown either to men or angels, and therefore in the Masoretic bibles it is pointed and pronounced as if Elohim: the great veneration that they have for this name is inconceivable, and the virtues they ascribe to the very pronunciation of it is great, since the Rabbis assert that the miracles of Christ, the reality of which they do not question, like our modern deists, were performed by means of the name of Jehovah, which he stole out of Solomon's temple.

JEJU'NE, *adj.* (*jejunus*, Lat.) wanting, empty or void. "Fejune of spirit." *BAC.* Pure, void of mixture, elemental. "Fejune, or limpid water." *BROWN.* Dry, unaffected, or void of the ornaments of rhetoric, applied to style.

JEJU'NENESS, *S.* penury, poverty, or want of spirit, applied to bodies. Dryness, or wanting matter and embellishments to engage the attention and please the mind; applied to style or literary compositions.

JE'LLY, *S.* see **GELLY**, which is the proper spelling.

JENNET, *S.* see **GENNET**.

To **JEO'PARD**, *v. a.* (pronounced *jépard*, in this and other words from the same original, see **JEOPARDY**) to hazard, or expose to danger. "That *jeoparded* their lives." *Jude* v. 18. Used only in divinity.

JE'OPARDOUS, *adj.* exposed to hazard or danger.

JE'OPARDY, *S.* (pronounced *jépardy*, derived from *jai*, or *jeu perdu*, Fr. I have lost; by Skinner and Junius) hazard, or a state wherein a person is exposed to extreme danger. "Were in *jeopardy*." *Luke* viii. 23.

To **JE'RK**, *v. a.* (sometimes spelt *jerk*, *gercecan*, Sax. to direct by means of force or power, *gercken*, Goth. to strike) to strike with a quick and violent blow. Neuterly, to strike a person with a quick blow, by way of accosting him. "Will *jerk* and greet." *DRYD.*

JE'RK, *S.* a blow given with a kind of a spring and forcible quickness. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks and starts. "Lobsters swim backwards by *jerk*s, or "springs." *GREW.*

JE'RKEN, *S.* (a diminutive of *cyrrel*, Sax.) a jacket, short-coat, or close waistcoat. Likewise; a kind of hawk, from *gier*, Teut. a vultur, and *ken* a diminutive termination. See **Gyrken**.

JE'RSEY, *S.* (from the island of Jersey, which is famous for spinning of yarn, and its stocking manufacture) a fine woolen yarn.

JE'SS, *S.* (*gess*, Fr. *getta*, Ital.) short straps of leather tied about the leg of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist.

JE'SSAMINE, *S.* see **JASMIN**.

JERU'SALEM-ARTICHOKE, *S.* in botany, a species of sun-flower, or helianthus, which is propagated for the sake of its roots, by some esteemed equal with potatoes.

To **JE'ST**, *v. n.* (from *gestio*, *gesticular*, Lat. or *chister*, Span. jests) to make a person merry by pleasant and witty turns in expression, and odd or comical motions of the

the body. To speak a thing one knows to be false purely to divert another.

JEST, *S.* any thing meant only to divert a person, or raise laughter. A witty or pointed turn of words, which diverts, or raises laughter. The object of mirth or laughter. A ludicrous manner of doing a thing, opposed to serious; a feigned one, opposed to truth or reality; and game, opposed to earnest.

JESTER, *S.* one given to witty turns in expression, to sarcasms, or to odd and comical pranks. A buffoon, or one formerly kept by great persons to divert them by his witty turns or odd pranks.

JET, *S.* (*jet*, Belg. *gagat*. Sax. of *gagates*, Lat.) a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and even structure, a smooth surface, of a fine deep black colour, with a vein resembling wood, and found in small masses lodged in clay. A spout, stream, or shoot of water from a fountain, &c. of *jet*, Fr.

To **JET**, *v. n.* (*jetter*, Fr.) to shoot forward, or stand beyond the other parts; to jut out. Figuratively, to intrude. "To *jet* upon a prince's right." SHAK. To strut. "How he *jets* under his advanced plumes." SHAK. To jolt, or be shaken by a sudden shock or motion. "The *jetting* of an hackney coach." WISEM. The last sense is not in use.

JET, **JET d'EAU**, *S.* (Fr.) a fountain, or contrivance which spouts water in the air.

JETTY, *adj.* made of, or as black as, jet.

JEWEL, *S.* (*jeuvel*, Belg. *gioiello*, Ital. *joyel*, Ital. *joyau*, Fr.) in its primary sense, any ornament of great value, generally applied to such as were set with precious stones. A gem or precious stone; figuratively, applied to persons, to convey an idea of great esteem and affection towards them.

JEWELLER, *S.* one who deals in precious stones.

JEWSEARS, *S.* a rough, tough, and thin fungus, so called from its resemblance of the human ear.

JEWSE-MALLOW, *S.* in botany, a kind of mallow, sown in great plenty near Aleppo, and deriving its name from its being used by the Jews as a pot-herb; its name among botanists is *corchorus*.

JEWSE-STONE, *S.* a fossil, being the spine of a very large urchin petrified by laying long in the earth; it receives its name from its being found in Syria, which was famous for the residence of Jews.

JEWSE-HARP, *S.* (of *jouë*, Fr. a cheek, and *harp*, from its being held against the cheek) a kind of musical instrument, used by the vulgar, made of steel; held against the teeth, and sounded by the motion of a spring, which when struck by the finger, vibrates against the breath.

IF, *conj.* (*gif*, in Lincolnshire, of *gif*, Sax. from *gifan*, Sax. to give. *Gabae*, or *garv*, Goth. of *giban*, Goth. to give) granting or allowing a thing; upon condition, or supposition. Followed by another sentence that includes opposition, it implies, whether or no, providing, or upon condition, as in *Numb.* xiv. 23. where the word which we translate *surely*, signifies *if* in the Hebrew, as is observed in the margin of the Bible. [It is sometimes used in composition instead of *in* before *at*, and implies negation or privation.]

IGNEOUS, *adj.* (of *ignis*, Lat. fire) firey; containing, emitting, or having the nature of, fire.

IGNIPOTENT, *adj.* (of *ignis*, Lat. fire, and *potens*, Lat. powerful) presiding over fire, or powerful by means of fire. POPE.

IGNIS FA'TUUS, *S.* (Lat.) a common meteor, seen in meadows, and other moist places, in dark nights, caused by viscous exhalations, which being kindled in the air, reflect a sort of thin flame in the dark; called, by the common people, Will with the wisp, or Jack with the lantern.

To **IGNITE**, *v. a.* (from *ignitus*, of *ignis*, Lat. fire) to kindle, or make red hot. To set on fire.

IGNITIBLE, *adj.* capable of being set on fire.

IGNITION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of kindling or setting on fire. In chemistry, the application of fire to metals, till they become red hot, without melting.

IGNIVOMOUS, *adj.* (*igni-vomus*, Lat. of *ignis*, fire, and *vomo*, Lat. to vomit) vomiting or casting out fire.

IGNOBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *ignobilis*, Lat. of *ig*, for *in*, negative, and *nobilis*, Lat. noble) mean, or not belonging to the nobility, applied to birth. Worthless, base, or not deserving honour, applied to persons or things.

IGNOBLY, *adv.* in a disgraceful, mean, base, or reproachful manner.

IGNOMINIOUS, *adj.* (*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominiosus*, Lat.) causing disgrace, shame, or loss of reputation, applied to things. Committing such actions as must cause disgrace, or cause loss of fame, applied to persons.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to cause loss of fame.

IGNOMINY, *S.* (*ignominie*, Fr. *ignominia*, Lat.) loss of fame, or honour. Disgrace, shame, or reproach.

IGNORAMUS, *S.* (Lat. we are ignorant) in law, a word used by a grand inquest, and written on the back of a bill, when they dislike the evidence as defective, or not able to make good the charge it contains; hence it signifies figuratively, a person who knows nothing.

IGNORANCE, *S.* (Fr. *ignorans*, Lat.) want of knowledge, or instruction. Unskilfulness. Any thing done without knowledge or design; want of knowledge proceeding from a neglect of exercising our reason; in scripture, want of the true knowledge of God and heavenly things. "For—give us all our sins, negligences, and ignorances." *Church Litany*. Hence in the Old Testament, as well as the New, it implies idolatry. See *1 Pet.* i. 14. *Acts* xvii. 30.

IGNORANT, *adj.* (Fr. *ignorans*, Lat.) wanting knowledge or instruction. Without knowledge, or without having an idea of some particular. Unacquainted with, in a good sense. Unknown or undiscovered. "Ignorant concealment." SHAK. Made in an unskilful manner. In scripture, used to imply want of knowing the DEITY, the books of Revelation, or the duty we ought to perform. *Acts* xvii. 23. *Psal.* lxxii. 23. *Heb.* v. 2. &c.

IGNORANT, *S.* one who has not had the benefit of education to store his mind with new ideas, and to enable him to discover truths that are known to the learned.

IGNORANTLY, *adv.* without knowledge, learning, or design.

To **IGNORE**, *v. a.* (*ignorer*, Fr. *ignoro*, Lat.) not to know, or have an idea of a thing. Johnson observes, that Boyle endeavoured to introduce this word, but without success.

JIG, *S.* (*giga*, Ital. *geige*, Teut. a fiddle) a light, careles, quick dance or tune.

To **JIG**, *v. n.* to dance a quick and light dance called a jig. Used in contempt for dancing in general.

JIG-MAKER, *S.* a person who dances to, or plays, a light, quick, and merry tune.

JIG-GUMBOB, *S.* (a cant word perhaps from *geige*, a fiddle, and *bob*, implying its hanging in a pendulous manner) a toy, or slight trinket.

JILT, *S.* (*gilia*, Ill. to entrap in an amour, according to Mr. Lye, *jilot*, Scot. Johnson imagines it to be either a contraction from *giglot*, or *gillot*, or *gillet*, the diminutive of *gill*, used ludicrously for a woman) a woman who receives the addresses of a lover, gives him hopes, and deceives him. Used in contempt or reproach of any woman.

To **JILT**, *v. a.* to deceive a man by flattering his love with hopes, and afterwards leaving him for another.

To **JINGLE**, *v. a.* (either corrupted from *jangle*, or formed from the sound) to clink, or make a noise like money or other founding metal flung on a stone or other hard body. In poetry or stile, applied to the sound formed by several words or syllables which end in the same letters.

JINGLE, *S.* the sound made by money or other metal flung against a hard body. The sound made by words ending in the same letters and syllables, applied to stile.

IS'LE, *S.* (pronounced *ile*, corrupted from *aisle*, Fr.) see **AILE**, which is the most proper spelling. An ear of corn. AINSWORTH.

I'LEUS, *S.* (Lat.) in medicine, a twisting of the guts, or a circumvolution or insertion of one part of the gut into another.

I'LEX, *S.* (Lat.) the great scarlet oak.

I'LIAC, *adj.* (of *ileus*) caused by twisting in the guts. Belonging to the lower belly, from *ieum*, Lat. The *iliac passion*, is a kind of nervous cholic, seated in the ileum, whereby one part of the gut enters the cavity of that part which is immediately below or above it.

ILL, *adj.* (contracted from *evil*, *ilde*, Dan. *ill*, Brit.) inconsistent with our duty, as citizens or christians, applied to persons: contrary to good. Sick or disordered, applied to health.

ILL, *S.* an action contrary to our duty either to God or man. Wickedness, applied to persons. A misfortune, or something which hinders our happiness, applied to things.

ILL, *adv.* not well or rightly. "Ill at ease." DRYD. Not easily. "Ill able to sustain." *Par. Lost*. Ill in composition, whether substantive, or adverb, implies defect, or something bad and improper either in quality or condition.

I L L

IL', before words beginning with *l* stands for *in*, and implies sometimes negation, or privation; and sometimes *in*, or *into*.

ILLA'PSE, *S.* (*illapsus*, Lat.) the gradual or gentle entrance of one thing into another. A sudden attack, or accident.

To ILLA'QUEATE, *v. a.* (*illaqueatus*, Lat.) to entrap, or ensnare. "*Illaqueated into an assent.*" MORE. Seldom used.

ILLAQUEA'TION, *S.* (*illaqueatio*, Lat.) the act of catching or ensnaring. A snare, or artifice made use of to entrap, or catch.

ILLA'TION, *S.* (*illatio*, Lat.) an inference, or conclusion drawn from premises.

ILLA'TIVE, *adj.* (*illatus*, Lat.) used to imply an inference or conclusion. "*The illative particles.*" WATTS.

ILLAU'DABLE, *adj.* (*illaudabilis*, Lat.) unworthy of praise.

ILLAU'DABLY, *adv.* in a manner not deserving praise.

ILLE GAL, *adj.* (of *il* for *in* negative, and *legalis*, Lat.) contrary to law.

ILLEGALITY, *S.* the quality of being unlawful or contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE, *adj.* (of *il* for *in* negative, and *legibilis*, Lat. of *lego*, Lat. to read) that which cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMACY, *S.* (of *illegitimate*) the state of a bastard; the state of bastardry.

ILLEGITIMATE, *adj.* (of *il* for *in* Lat. negative, and *legitimus*, Lat.) unlawfully begotten; or not begotten in wedlock.

To ILLEGITIMATE, *v. a.* in law, to prove a person a bastard.

ILLEGITIMATELY, *adv.* not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION, *S.* the state of a bastard, or of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLE'VABLE, *adj.* (of *il* implying a negation, and *lever*, Fr. to raise) what cannot be levied, raised, or exacted.

ILL-FA'VOURED, *adj.* (see **ILL**) ugly or deformed.

ILL-FA'VOUREDLY, *adv.* with ugliness or deformity, generally applied to the face.

ILL-FA'VOUREDNESS, *S.* want of harmony in the features; ugliness or deformity, applied to the face.

ILLI'BERAL, *adj.* (*illiberalis*, Lat.) wanting generosity, or gentility.

ILLIBERA'LITY, *S.* want of generosity or dignity.

ILLI'BERALLY, *adv.* in a mean, niggard, or dissingenuous manner.

ILLI'CIT, *adj.* (*illicite*, Fr. *illicitus*, Lat.) unlawful or contrary to any law.

To ILLI'GHTEN, *v. n.* (of *il* for *in*, and *lighten*) to make light; to supply with light. "*We see the air illigh-tened.*" RALEIGH. Used in no other authour.

ILLI'MITABLE, *adj.* (of *il* for *in* Lat. implying denial, and *limes*, Lat. a bound) not to be bounded or limited.

ILLI'MITABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be capable of no bounds.

ILLIMITED, *adj.* (*illimité*, Fr. of *il* for *in*, and *limes limitis*, Lat. a bound) unbounded. Without bounds, limits, or restraint.

ILLI'TERATE, *adj.* (*illiteratus*, Lat.) without having received any improvements by learning or instruction. Unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS, *S.* the state of having never received any improvements from learning.

ILLITERATURE, *S.* want of the advantages of learning.

ILLNESS, *S.* any thing which is productive of inconvenience, or destructive of our happiness, applied to things natural, moral, and religious. Sickness or disorder, applied to health.

ILL-NATURE, *S.* a natural disposition whereby a person is prone to do ill turns, and to thwart the happiness of another, attended with a secret joy on the sight of any mischief which befalls another, and an entire insensibility of any kindness received.

ILL-NATURED, *adj.* habitually unkind, malicious, or mischievous, crossing or thwarting the designs of another. Figuratively, barren, or not answering the care and expense of cultivation, applied to land. "*Their ill-natur'd land.*" PHILIPS.

ILL-NATUREDLY, *adv.* in a peevish, froward, mischievous manner. In such a manner as discovers a pleasure in thwarting the happiness or expectations of another.

ILL-NATUREDNESS, *S.* the quality of acting with a design to thwart the happiness and expectations of another. Want of a kind disposition.

ILLO'GICAL, *adj.* (of *il* for *in* negative, and *logical*) ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or reason. Contrary to the rules of logic or reason.

I M B

ILLO'GICALLY, *adv.* in a manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the rules of logic or reason.

To ILLU'DE, *v. a.* (*illudo*, Lat.) to deceive; to escape by deceit or stratagem. To mock.

To ILLU'ME, *v. a.* (*illuminer*, Lat.) to supply with light. To brighten, or adorn. "*Illum'd with fluid gold.*" THOMSON.

To ILLU'MINE, *v. a.* (*illuminer*, Fr.) to enlighten or make light. To supply with lights. Figuratively, to adorn. "*O let my country's friends illumine mine.*" ADDIS.

To ILLU'MINATE, *v. a.* (*illuminer*, Fr. from *lumen*, Lat. light) to enlighten, or supply with light. Figuratively, to supply the mind with a power of understanding any difficulty. To hang out, or adorn with lights on any public rejoicing night. To adorn with pictures, or initial letters painted with gold and other colours, as used in ancient manuscripts. To illustrate any passage in an authour.

ILLUMINA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *illuminatio*, Lat.) the act of supplying with light. The cause of light. Brightness; splendour. Light communicated to the mind by inspiration. Lights put up at windows, or hung on the outside of houses, on any rejoicing night for national successes, &c.

ILLUMINATIVE, *adj.* (*illuminatif*, Fr.) having the power to communicate light.

ILLUMINA'TOR, *S.* (from *illuminatus*, Lat.) one who gives light. One who explains a difficult passage in an authour. One who adorns books with pictures at the beginning of chapters or sections.

ILLU'SION, *S.* (Fr. *illuso*, Lat.) a false show or appearance. Error occasioned by a false appearance.

ILLU'SIVE, *adj.* (*illusif*, Lat.) deceiving by false show.

ILLU'SORY, *adj.* (*illusoire*, Fr.) fraudulent; with an intention to deceive. Deceitful.

To ILLUSTRATE, *v. a.* (*illustratus*, of *illustro*, Lat. *illustro*, Fr.) to brighten with light or honour. Figuratively, to explain or clear up a difficulty in an authour.

ILLUSTRATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of rendering a difficult passage easy to be understood. An exposition, or explanation.

ILLUSTRATIVE, *adj.* having the quality of clearing up a difficult or obscure passage in an authour.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, *adv.* by way of explanation.

ILLU'STRIOUS, *adj.* (*illustris*, Lat. *illustre*, Fr.) noble; eminent for titles, dignity, birth or excellence.

ILLU'STRIOUSLY, *adv.* in a conspicuous, noble, or eminent manner.

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS, *S.* eminence of rank, birth, dignity, or good qualities, which makes a person remarkable.

I'M, a contraction, used in discourse for *I am*.

IM, is used in composition for *in* before mute letters, and generally implies want or negation.

IM'AGE, *S.* (Fr. of *imago*, Lat.) the appearance of any object. An idea impressed by outward objects on the mind. A representation of any thing expressed either in painting, sculpture, &c. most commonly applied to statues. A copy, or likeness. A lively description of any thing in discourse. A picture drawn in the fancy. A false god; or a statue made to represent, and be worshipped as, a god.

To IM'AGE, *v. a.* to form a representation, likeness, or idea of a thing in the mind.

IM'AGERY, *S.* statues or pictures. Figuratively, a resemblance. "*This imagery of sorrow.*" PRIOR. Ideas formed purely by the imagination, which have no originals out of the mind. Such descriptions in an authour, as represent the thing described in a perfect and picturesque manner to the mind.

IMA'GINARY, *adj.* existing only in the imagination or fancy, opposed to real.

IMAGINATION, *S.* (Fr. *imaginatio*, Lat.) a power or faculty of the soul whereby it can join, or separate the ideas it has received by the senses, in such a manner, as to form other compound ideas, which have no resemblance existing out of the mind. Fancy. The power of representing things absent. A conception, image, or idea of any thing in the mind. A contrivance or plot, used with a gainst.

To IMA'GINE, *v. n.* to fancy; to conceive; to paint or form an idea in the mind. Figuratively, to contrive, or plot.

IMA'GINER, *S.* one who forms an idea in his mind.

IMBE'CILE, *adj.* (Fr. *imbecillis*, Lat.) wanting strength, applied both to body and mind.

IMBE'CILITY, *S.* (*imbecilité*, Fr.) frailty, or weakness of mind or body.

To IMBI'BE, *v. a.* (*imbibo*, Lat. *imbiber*, Fr.) to drink, or draw in. Figuratively, to admit into the mind. To drench, or soak. To impregnate. "This earth *imbibed* with more acid." NEWT. Johnson observes that this sense, though unusual, and perhaps unexampled, is necessary in the English language, unless the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers seem not willing to receive.

IMBI'BER, *S.* that which drinks in, sucks up, or absorbs.

IMBIBITION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of drinking, or sucking up moisture.

To IMBI'TTER, *v. a.* Figuratively, to make bitter. To deprive of happiness or pleasure. "Passions which *imbitter* their lives." ADDIS. To exasperate, or aggravate a mistake in order to inflame a person's anger.

To IMBO'DY, *v. a.* to cover with, or thicken to a body. To bring together into one mass or company. To inclose, alluding to the confinement of the soul within the body. "Imbodied in stone." WOODW. Neuterly, to unite into one mass or idea.

To IMBO'LDEN, *v. a.* to raise to confidence; to encourage, or make bold.

To IMBO'SOM, *v. a.* to hold on the bosom; to wrap in that part of a garment which covers the bosom. Figuratively, to love with a warm affection and friendship.

To IMBOURSE, *v. a.* (it should be spelt *embourse*, from *embourser*, Fr.) to furnish or stock with money.

To IMBO'W, *v. a.* to arch; to make in the form of an arch.

IMBO'WMENT, *S.* an arch or vault. "The roof all open, not so much as any *imbovement*." BAC.

To IMBO'WER, *v. a.* to cover with a bower; to cover with branches or trees.

To IMBRA'NGLE, *v. a.* (low word) to entangle. "With subtle cobweb—in which when once they are *imbrangled*." HUDIB.

IMBRICATED, *adj.* (from *imbrex*, Lat. a gutter tile) in botany, formed in hollows, like those of a gutter-tile.

IMBRICATION, *S.* an hollow indenture, like that of a gutter-tile.

To IMBRO'WN, *v. a.* to make brown, or dark.

To IMBRU'TE, *v. a.* to make like a brute, either in quality or shape. Neuterly, to become like a brute.

To IMBRUE, *v. a.* (from *im* for *in*, and *brue*) to steep, soak, or wet much and long.

To IMBU'E, *v. a.* (*imbuo*, Lat. this word, though it seems wanted in our language, and proposed by Digby, Boyle and Woodward, has not been adopted by other writers as yet) to tincture very deeply; to imbibe; to dye or impregnate with any liquor.

IMITABILITY, *S.* (*imitabilis*, Lat.) the quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *imitabilis*, Lat.) worthy of being resembled or imitated. Possible to be imitated or copied.

To IMITATE, *v. a.* (*imitatus*, Lat. *imitar*, Fr.) to endeavour to resemble; to copy. To counterfeit. To copy a composition so as to form another like it with respect to its method or the images it uses.

IMITATION, *S.* the act of doing any thing with a view of making it like something else. To attempt to resemble or make like. Any thing formed with a resemblance of some original, and offered as a copy. A method of translating, wherein an authour not only varies from the words and sense of the original, but forsakes them entirely if he thinks fit, and makes use of modern names and illustrations instead of ancient, or domestic instead of foreign ones.

IMITATIVE, *adj.* (*imitativus*, Lat.) inclined to imitate; copied from or resembling.

IMITATOR, *S.* (*imitator*, Lat. *imitateur*, Fr.) one who copies from and endeavours to resemble another.

IMMACULATE, *adj.* (*immaculatus*, from *im*, negative, and *macula*, Lat. a spot) without spot, stain, or crime, applied to persons. Without mud, pure, or clear, applied to water. "Thou clear, *immaculate*, and silver fountain." SHAK.

To IMMANACLE, *v. a.* (of *im* for *in*, and *manacle*, Fr.) to put in manacles. To fetter or confine. SHAK. Not in use.

IMMANENT, *adj.* (Fr.) internal; or situated within the mind.

IMMANIFEST, *adj.* (of *im*, negative, and *manifest*) not manifest, certain, or plain. "Immanifest and unknown". BROWN. Not in use.

IMMANITY, *S.* (*immanitas*, Lat.) barbarity; cruelty. "Such *immanity* and bloody strife." SHAK. Not in use.

To IMMA'SK, *v. a.* (of *in* and *mask*) to put in a mask. Figuratively, to cover; to disguise. "Cafes of buckram to *immask* our outward garments." SHAK. Obsolete.

IMMATE'RIAL, *adj.* (*immaterial*, Fr. of *in* negative, and *materia*, Lat. matter) spiritual; distinct from and not consisting of matter. Of no importance, or weight. The last sense is branded as a barbarism by Johnson.

IMMATE'RIALLY, *adv.* in a manner not depending on matter.

IMMATE'RIALIZED, *adj.* freed from or void of matter. "Immaterialized spirits." GLANV.

IMMATE'RIALNESS, *S.* distinctness or freedom from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE, *adj.* not consisting of matter. "Incorporeal and *immaterial*." BAC.

IMMATU'RE, *adj.* (*immaturus*, Lat.) not ripe; not perfect; too early or before the natural time. "Call not that death *immature*." TAYLOR.

IMMATU'RELY, *adv.* too soon; before ripe, complete, or existent.

IMMATU'RENESS, IMMATU'RITY, *S.* unripeness. A state wherein a person or thing is not arrived to its perfection.

IMMEABI'LITY, *S.* (*immeabilis*, Lat.) want of power to pass or make itself a passage, applied to fluids. "Immeability of the juices." ARBUTH.

IMME'ASURABLE, *adj.* (pronounced *imméasurable*) not to be measured. Not to be conceived.

IMME'ASURABLY, *adv.* beyond all measure; beyond all comprehension or conception.

IMMECHANICAL, *adj.* (of *im* for *in* negative, and *mechanical*) not according to the laws of mechanics.

IMME'DIACY, *S.* (*immediatus*, Fr. from *immediate*) the quality of acting without the intervention of any other means. Personal greatness, or a power of acting without dependance. "The which *immediacy* may well stand up." SHAK. "A harsh word and sense peculiar, I believe, to Shakespeare." JOHNSON.

IMME'DIATE, *adj.* (*immediat*, Fr.) in such a state, with respect to something else, as to have nothing between. Without any thing intervening. Not acting by second causes. Instant or present, applied to time. "Armed with more *immediate* power." PRIOR. Johnson censures the use of *more*, in this sentence, as improper.

IMME'DIATELY, *adv.* without the intervention of any other cause or event. Instantly; at the present time; without delay, applied to time.

IMME'DIATENESS, *S.* presence, applied to time. The state or quality of being without any second or intervening causes.

IMME'DICABLE, *adj.* (*immedicabilis*, Lat.) not to be healed or cured.

IMME'MORABLE, *adj.* (*immemorabilis*, Lat.) not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL, *S.* (Fr. of *im* for *in* negative, and *memoria*, Lat.) not within the memory of any person living. So ancient as not to be easily traced with any degree of certainty.

IMME'NSE, *adj.* (Fr. of *immensus*, Lat.) unbounded, applied to extent, or the property of the body. Not to be comprehended: Applied to the mind. Infinite.

IMME'NSITY, *S.* (*immensité*, Fr.) unbounded or incomprehensible greatness.

IMME'NSURABLE, *adj.* impossible to be measured. Infinite.

IMMENSURABILITY, *S.* impossibility of being measured.

To IMME'RGE, *v. a.* (*immergo*, Lat.) to plunge or put under water.

IMME'RIT, *S.* (*immerito*, Lat.) want of worth or desert. "My own *immerit*." SUCKLING. Not in use.

IMME'RSE, *adj.* (*immersus*, Lat. of *immergo*, Lat.) buried; covered; sunk deep.

IMME'RSE, *v. a.* (*immersus*, Lat.) to put under water. To sink deep or cover. To plunge, sink, or keep depressed, applied to the mind.

IMME'RSION, *S.* (Fr. of *immergo*, Lat.) the act of plunging, or putting a body in water, or any other fluid; beyond its surface. The state of sinking or being sunk in liquor below its surface. The state of being overwhelmed, applied to the mind.

IMMETHO'DICAL, *adj.* (of *im* negative, and *methodical*) without order, regularity, or method.

IMMETHO'DICALLY, *adv.* in an irregular manner; without method.

IM'MINENT, *adj.* (Fr. *imminens*, Lat.) hanging over ones head; threatening; near, applied always to something ill.

To **IMMINGLE**, *v. a.* (of *im* for *in*, and *mingle*) to mingle, mix, or unite. "Purity and peace *imingle* charms." THOMS. Seldom used.

IMMINUTION, *S.* (*imminutio*, Lat.) the act of lessening. Decay. Not in use.

IMMISCIBLE, *adj.* (of *im* negative, and *miscible*) not capable of being mixed. A word used by the authour of *Clarissa*.

IMMISSION, *S.* (*immissio*, Lat.) the act of sending in, opposed to *emission*.

To **IMMIX**, *v. a.* (of *im* for *in*, and *mix*) to mix together; to join or unite. "With these *immixt*." MILT.

IMMIXABLE, *adj.* (from *immix*) not to be mixed together. "Liquour of the same colour, and *immixable*." WILKINS. Not in use.

IMMOBILITY, *S.* (*immobilité*, Fr. from *immobilis*, Lat.) a quality of body, whereby it is rendered incapable of motion. A state of rest.

IMMODERATE, *adj.* (*immoderatus*, Lat. *immodéré*, Fr.) excessive; exceeding due bounds.

IMMODERATELY, *adv.* in an excessive degree or manner.

IMMODERATION, *S.* (Fr.) want of keeping to a due mean. Excess.

IMMODEST, *adj.* (*immodeste*, Fr.) wanting shame or chastity, applied to persons. Unchaste or inconsistent with modesty; obscene, applied to actions, thoughts and words.

IMMODESTY, *S.* (*immodestie*, Fr.) want of modesty, or of a regard to chastity and decency.

To **IMMOLATE**, *v. a.* (*immolatus* of *immolo*, Lat. *immoler*, Fr.) to sacrifice, or kill in sacrifice. "Immolate the tongues." POPE.

IMMOLATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of sacrificing, or killing as an offering to God. The thing offered in sacrifice.

IMMOMENT, *adj.* (of *im* negative, and *moment*) trifling; of no value or importance. "Immoment toys." SHAK. A barbarous word.

IMMORAL, *adj.* (of *im* negative, and *moral*) inconsistent with or contrary to the laws of morality. Bad or unjust.

IMMORALITY, *S.* an action inconsistent with our duty towards men. Want of virtue.

IMMORTAL, *adj.* (*immortalis*, Lat.) not capable of dying. Living for ever. Never ending; perpetual.

IMMORTALITY, *S.* a state which has no end. An exemption from death. That which makes immortal. "Quaff *immortality* and joy." Par. Lost.

IMMORTALLY, *adv.* so as never to die or cease.

To **IMMORTALIZE**, *v. a.* (*immortaliser*, Fr.) to make immortal, or exempt from death. To perpetuate, or make the fame of a person endless. Neuterly, to become or grow immortal. "When bards begin *immortalize*." POPE. Perhaps peculiar to this authour.

IMMORTALLY, *adv.* without death; without ceasing or ending.

IMMOVEABLE, *adj.* not be forced from or taken out of its place. In law, not liable to be carried away. Not to be shaken or affected, applied to the mind.

IMMOVEABLY, *adv.* in a state not to be shaken, or affected, applied to the mind.

IMMUNITY, *S.* (*immunité*, Fr. *immunitas*, Lat.) discharge from any duty or obligation. In law, a privilege. Freedom. "Immunity from errors." DRYD.

To **IMMURE**, *v. a.* (of *im* for *in*, and *murus*, Lat. a wall; *emmurer*, old Fr.) to inclose within a wall. To imprison; to confine.

IMMURE, *S.* a wall or inclosure. "Within whose strong *immures*." SHAK. Not in use.

IMMUSICAL, *adj.* without harmony or concord. "The *immusical* note." BROWN.

IMMUTABILITY, *S.* (*immutabilité*, Fr. of *immutabilitas*, Lat.) freedom from change or alteration.

IMMUTABLE, *adj.* (*immutabilis*, Lat.) not subject to change or alter.

IMMUTABLY, *adv.* without altering or changing. In a manner not subject to change or alter.

IMP, *S.* (*imp*, Brit. a young shoot, sprout, or sprig) a son. "An *imp* of fame." SHAK. An inferiour devil. An emissary of the devil. Still retained in the last senses, but obsolete in the first.

To **IMP**, *v. a.* (*impio*, Brit. to engraft) to lengthen by the addition of something else. "Imp out our drooping coun-try's broken wings." SHAK.

To **IMPACT**, *v. a.* (*impactus* of *impingo*, Lat.) to drive or force the particles of a body closer together. To condense by external force. "Being *impacted* so thick together." Woodw. Not in use.

To **IMPAIN**, *v. a.* (of *im*, an expletive, and *paint*) to paint. Figuratively, to glose, or disguise with embellishments. "Such water colours to *impaint* his cause." SHAK. Not in use.

To **IMPAIR**, *v. a.* (*empirer*, Fr. to make worse, of *pire*, Fr. worse) to lessen in degree, quality, quantity, or worth. To diminish; to injure; to make worse. Neuterly, to decay, or be worn out.

IMPAIR, *S.* a decay, or decrease. Loss of power, degree, or quality.

IMPAIRMENT, *S.* decay; injury; decay of strength.

IMPAIABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be felt, or perceived by the touch.

To **IMPARADISE**, *v. a.* (*imparadisare*, Ital.) to render as happy as the state of paradise is supposed to be. "Impa-*radis'd* in one another's arms." Par. Lost.

IMPARITY, *S.* disproportion. The excess of two things compared together. Oddness, or impossibility of being divided into equal parts.

To **IMPAIRK**, *v. a.* to separate from a common. To make a park of; to inclose with a park.

To **IMPART**, *v. a.* (*impartior*, Lat.) to grant, give, or communicate a part.

IMPARTIAL, *S.* (Fr. of *im*, negative, and *partial*) just, without any bias, or undue influence.

IMPARTIALITY, *S.* (*impartialité*, Fr.) the act of distributing justice without any bias or undue influence. Strict justice.

IMPARTIALLY, *adv.* in a manner free from any bias in determining an opinion, or distributing justice.

IMPARTIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) that which may be communicated or bestowed in part. Without parts.

IMPASSABLE, *adj.* not to be passed; not admitting a passage.

IMPASSIBILITY, *S.* (*impassabilité*, Fr.) the quality or privilege of not being subject to external injury or suffering.

IMPASSIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) incapable of suffering injury or pain.

IMPASSIONED, *adj.* (of *im*, for *in*, and *passion*) seized, or inflamed with passion. "The tempter all *impassioned*." Par. Lost.

IMPASTED, *adj.* (of *im* for *in*, and *paste*) covered with paste. "Bak'd and *impasted*." SHAK.

IMPATIENCE, *S.* (Fr.) inability of suffering pain, or delay without complaint.

IMPATIENT, *adj.* (Fr. of *impatiens*, Lat.) not able to endure, or bear delay, pain, or any other inconvenience without complaint. Vehemently agitated by any passion. Eager.

IMPATIENTLY, *adv.* with great intenseness, application, or ardour. "He considered one thing so *impatiently*." CLAREND. With great eagerness, or longing desire.

To **IMPATRONIZE**, *v. a.* (*impatroniser*, Fr.) to gain the power or possession of a place, or signiory. "To *impatronize* to himself the dutchy." BROWN. Not in use.

To **IMPAWN**, *v. a.* to give a person as an hostage, or a thing as pledge and security, for the performance of certain conditions.

To **IMPEACH**, *v. a.* (pronounced in this word, and its derivatives, *impeach*, of *empecher*, Fr.) to hinder, in its primary sense, but now obsolete. In law, to accuse a person of being guilty of a crime, applied either to the information of an accomplice or the accusations of parliament, from *en*, Fr. in, and *pecheé*, Fr. a sin.

IMPEACH, *S.* an hindrance, or obstacle. "What an intricate *impeach* is this." SHAK. Not in use.

IMPEACHABLE, *adj.* worthy of being found fault with. Accusable.

IMPEACHMENT, *S.* (*empechement*, Fr.) an hindrance, or obstacle. "March on to Calais without *impeachment*." SHAK. A public accusation or charge of being guilty of some crime. An accusation, from *en* and *pecheé*, Fr. a sin.

To **IMPEARL**, *v. a.* (pronounced *impêrl*, of *in* and *pearl*) to adorn with pearls. To adorn with something resembling pearls.

IMPECCABILITY, *adj.* (*impeccabilité*, Fr.) freedom from sin.

IMPECCABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) without being guilty of sin. Without a possibility of committing sin. Without sin.

To **IMPEDE**, *v. a.* (*impedio*, Lat.) to hinder, stop, or put an end to an action by any obstacle or difficulty.

IMPEDEMENT, *S.* (*impedimentum*, Lat.) an hindrance, obstacle or motive which renders the performance of a thing difficult or impossible.

To **IMPEL**, *v. a.* (*impello*, Lat.) to drive on, to make a thing move; to act upon with force.

IMPELLENT, *S.* (*impellens*, Lat.) a power which acts upon any thing with force.

To **IMPE'ND**, *v. n.* (*impendeo*, Lat.) to hang over, threaten, or be near; generally applied to some evil.

IMPE'NDENT, *adj.* (*impendens*, Lat.) in its primary sense, suspended or hanging over. In its figurative sense, very near, or pressing close, generally applied to something bad.

IMPE'NDENCE, *S.* the state of hanging over, or being near, applied to evil. "The *impudence* of a greater or "sensible evil." HALE.

IMPENETRABILITY, *S.* (*impenetrabilité*, Fr.) the quality of being not pierceable. Hardness, or a state not susceptible of tender affections, applied to the mind.

IMPE'NETRABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.) not to be pierced or entered by any outward force. Not admitting to enter. Figuratively, not be known or discovered, applied to things and persons. Not to be moved, or affected, applied to the mind.

IMPE'NETRABLY, *adv.* with so much hardness as not to give entrance to any thing driven by external force. Not to be removed by instruction, applied to defects of the understanding. "Impenetrably dull." POPE.

IMPE'NITENCE, **IMPE'NITENCY**, *S.* (*impenitence*, Fr.) a state of mind wherein a person continues in sin, without any sorrow, or sense of divine love or mercy.

IMPE'NITENT, *adj.* (Fr.) not grieving or repenting of sin.

IMPE'NITENTLY, *adv.* without repentance, or shewing any sorrow for sin.

IMPE'NNOUS, *adj.* (from *im*, negative, and *penna*, Lat. a wing or feather) without wings. "Impennous insects." BROWN. Not in use.

IMPERATE, *adj.* (*imperatus*, Lat. of *impero*, to command) done with consciousness, or the direction of the will. "Imperate acts." HALE.

IMPERATIVE, *adj.* (*imperativus*, of *impero*, Lat.) commanding or expressing command. The imperative mood in English is formed either with auxiliary words, implying a command, request, or permission, or by putting the word after the verb, which in other moods comes before it. Thus *Peter runs*, is the indicative; but *run Peter*, or *let Peter run*, is the imperative. *Let* is prefixed only to the third person singular, and to the first and third persons plural; as *let him hear*; *let us regard*; *let them repent*.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be seen or perceived either by the mind, eye, or other senses. Figuratively, very small or minute.

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, *S.* the quality of not being perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPERFECT, *adj.* (*imperfectus*, Lat. *imperfait*, Fr.) not quite finished; not complete; wanting something; defective. Frail; not completely good.

IMPERFECTION, *S.* (Fr.) a defect, failure or fault, whether natural or moral; applied both to persons and things.

IMPERFECTLY, *adv.* not fully or completely. With defects or failure.

IMPERFORABLE, *adj.* (of *im*, negative, and *perforo*, Lat. to bore) not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE, *adj.* (of *im*, negative, and *perforatus*, Lat. bored through) not pierced or bored through. Without a hole or cavity running through. "Sometimes children are born imperforate." SHARP.

IMPERIAL, *adj.* (Fr. of *imperialis*, Lat.) possessed of the state of an emperor or empress; higher than royal, though sometimes used for it. *Imperial paper*, is a large kind of fine writing paper, originally so called because made in Germany, and stamped with the emperor's arms, by some imagined to be so called from its being of a superior quality to any other paper.

IMPERIALIST, *S.* a person who is a subject to the emperor of Germany.

IMPERIOUS, *adj.* (*imperioux*, Fr. *imperiosus*, Lat.) commanding in an haughty and insolent manner. Overbearing; powerful; proud. "Vast and imperious mind." TILLOTSON.

IMPERIOUSLY, *adv.* with insolence, or haughtiness of command; with pride of authority. In an insolent manner.

IMPERIOUSNESS, *S.* the exercise of authority. A rigid, haughty, and insolent stretch of power and command.

IMPERISHABLE, *adj.* (*imperissable*, Fr.) not to be destroyed by force, or impaired by time.

IMPERSONAL, *adj.* (*impersonel*, Fr. *impersonalis*, Lat.) in grammar, used only in the third person singular,

or not having all the persons, applied to verbs. The English impersonal is borrowed from the Saxon, and is expressed by *it* before the verb, as, "It thundered; *hyt thunrode*, Sax. It was cold, *hyt was cæld*, Sax." *John* xvii. 18. Besides which, we sometimes express this verb by *one*, as "one told me. One had better." Which seems borrowed from *man* in Saxon, where it is used in the same sense. "Man brohte tha his heafod; one brought his head." *Matt.* iv. 10.

IMPE'RSIONALLY, *adv.* in grammar, after the manner of a verb, which is not used in all the persons.

IMPE'RSUA'SIBLE, *adj.* (of *im* negative, and *persuasibilis*, Lat.) not to be moved or wrought on by persuasion.

IMPE'RTINENCE, **IMPE'RTINENCY**, *S.* (Fr.) that which has no relation to the matter in hand. Folly, or rambling thought. Troublesomeness, arising from not talking to the purpose, or from intrusion. A trifle, or thing of no value, or not conducive either to worth or happiness.

IMPE'RTINENT, *adj.* (Fr.) of no relation to the matter in hand. Of no weight. Troublesome by enquiring into things which do not concern a person. Foolish; trifling.

IMPE'RTINENT, *S.* a person who is troublesome by enquiring into, or meddling with things that do not concern him.

IMPE'RTINENTLY, *adv.* without relation to the matter in hand. In a troublesome manner, by enquiring into things that do not concern one.

IMPE'RVIOUS, *adj.* (*impe'rvius*, Lat.) not to be pierced or penetrated. Not accessible. "A river's mouth *impe'rvious* "to the winds." POPE. Johnson supposes it used improperly in the last sense.

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS, *S.* the state or quality of not admitting any passage or entrance.

IMPE'RTANSIBILITY, *S.* (of *im* negative, and *pertranso*, Lat. to pass through) impossibility of being passed through. "The *impe'rtansibility* of eternity." HALE. Not in use.

IMPE'PTRABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *impe'trabilis*, Lat.) possible to be attained.

To **IMPE'PTRATE**, *v. a.* (*impe'tratus*, Lat. of *impetro*, Lat. *impe'trer*, Lat.) to obtain by entreaty. Wants authority.

IMPE'PTRATION, *S.* (Fr. *impe'tratio*, Lat.) the act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.

IMPE'TUO'SITY, *S.* (*impe'tuosité*, Fr. of *impetus*, Lat.) excess of strength, force, violence, or rage.

IMPE'TUOUS, *adj.* (*impe'tueux*, Fr. *impetus*, Lat.) violent; fierce, furious. Vehement; of strong and ungovernable passions, applied to persons.

IMPE'TUOUSLY, *adv.* in a violent or furious manner.

IMPE'TUOUSNESS, *S.* violence, fury, applied both to motion and the passions.

IMPE'TUS, *S.* the force by which a body moves in any direction after being impelled by another. A violent effort. In medicine, the same as **PAROXYSM**; which see.

IMPE'RCIBLE, *S.* (pronounced *impe'erceable*, from *im* negative and *pierce*) not to be penetrated or pierced. Not in use.

IMPIETY, *S.* (*impiété*, Fr. *impietas*, Lat.) a state of open opposition to the laws of God, attended with want of reverence, and a neglect of the duties of religion. An act which is expressive of want of reverence to God. In the last sense it is used in the plural, but in the former it is not.

To **IMPI'NGE**, *v. a.* (*impingo*, Lat.) to fall or strike against; to clash. Used only in technical writers.

To **IMPI'NGUATE**, *v. a.* (of *im* for *in*, and *pinguis*, Lat. fat) to fatten or make fat. "Frictions more fill and *im-pinguate* the body." BAC. Not in use.

IM'PIOUS, *adj.* (*impius*, Lat. *impie*, Fr.) without devotion; without reverence to God, or religious duties.

IM'PIOUSLY, *adv.* in a profane wicked manner. Without any devotion or reverence to God.

IM'PIOUSNESS, *S.* see **IMPIETY**.

IMPLACABILITY, *S.* (from *implacabile*) the quality of not being appeased or reconciled to a person or thing that has offended us, notwithstanding the greatest sorrow; importunity, and offers of restitution from the party offending. Irreconcilable enmity.

IMPLA'CABLE, *adj.* (Fr. of *implacabilis*, Lat.) not to be pacified or reconciled.

IMPLA'CABLY, *adv.* with malice or anger not to be pacified. In such a manner as a person cannot resist or help. "I love thee *implacably*." DRYD. An unusual sense.

To **IMPLA'NT**, *v. a.* (of *im* for *in* and *plant*) to put a plant into the ground. Figuratively, to sow or infix, applied to the mind, &c.

IMPLANTATION, *S.* the act of setting or planting. The act of introducing and fixing in the mind.

IMPLAUSIBLE, *adj.* (of *im* negative, and *plausible*) not likely to seduce or persuade.

IMPLEMENT, *S.* (*implementum*, Lat. of *impleo*, Lat. to fill) something that fills up a vacancy, or satisfies a want. "Unto life many *implements* are necessary." HOOKER. A tool or instrument belonging to mechanics. In law, kitchen or household furniture. The first sense is obsolete.

IMPLETION, *S.* (*impletus*, Lat. of *impleo*, Lat. to fill) the act of filling, or the state of a thing that is full. "A plentiful *impletion*." BAC.

IMPLEX, *adj.* (*implexus*, Lat.) complicated; consisting of a variety or change. Intricate. "A poem is *implex* when the fortune of the chief actor turns from good to bad." *Spectator*.

To **IMPLICATE**, *v. a.* (*implicatus*, Lat. of *implico*, Lat. *impliquer*, Fr.) to infold or involve. Figuratively, to embarrass or entangle by variety.

IMPLICATION, *S.* (Fr. *implicatio*, Lat.) the state of a thing whose parts are kept together by being folded over each other or entangled. An inference included in argument, but not expressed.

IMPLICIT, *adj.* (*implicite*, Fr. *implicitus*, Lat.) entangled, infolded, or complicated with. Tacitly comprised or understood, and to be gathered only by inference. Resting on another, or taken up on the authority of another without any examination; joined to *faith*.

IMPLICITLY, *adv.* by inference, because included but not expressed. Without examination, or barely on the authority of another.

To **IMPLORE**, *v. a.* (*imploro*, Lat. *implorer*, Fr.) to entreat with prayers. To ask or beg with great earnestness and submission.

IMPLORED, *S.* one that requests or entreats with earnestness.

IMPLUMED, *adj.* (*implumis*, Lat.) without feathers. Wants authority.

To **IMPLY**, *v. a.* (*implico*, Lat. *impliquer*, Fr. of *im* for *in* and *plie*, a fold or gathering) to include as a consequence, but not in express terms. To contain something which is not expressed.

To **IMPOISON**, *v. a.* (pronounced *impison*, and as it is derived from *empoisoner*, Johnson says, it may be written *empoison*) to kill with poison. Figuratively, to corrupt or seduce.

IMPOLARLY, *adv.* not according to the direction of the poles. "Impolarly adjoined." BROWN. Not in use.

IMPOLITIC, **IMPOLITICAL**, *adj.* (of *im* negative, and *politic*) not using forecast, or means to prevent any future inconvenience, or guard against any bad consequence. Indiscreet.

IMPOLITICALLY, **IMPOLITICLY**, *adv.* without art, or discretion. Without guarding against the bad consequences of an action. Imprudently.

IMPONDEROUS, *adj.* (of *im* negative, and *ponderous*) light; not heavy. "Imponderous, and invisible emissions." BROWN. Not in use.

IMPOROSITY, *S.* (of *im* negative, and *porosity*) the quality of being without pores, or interstices between the parts.

IMPOROUS, *adj.* (of *im* negative, and *porous*) free from pores, or interstices between its parts. "Perfectly solid" and *imporous*." RAY.

To **IMPORT**, *v. a.* (*importo*, Lat.) to bring goods into one country from another, applied to commerce. To imply, mean, or signify. To produce as a consequence; to introduce. Used impersonally to signify, or to be of weight or consequence, from *importe* or *importer*, Fr. "Number in armies *importeth* not much." BAC.

IMPORT, *S.* moment; weight, or consequence. Tendency. "A third of the same *import*." BOYLE. Any thing brought from abroad.

IMPORTABLE, *adj.* that which may by law be brought from abroad.

IMPORTANCE, *S.* (Fr.) the meaning or signification of a word. A matter, subject, or affair. Consequence, value, or moment. Earnest and frequent request. "At Sir Toby's great *importance*." SHAK. An improper use, and perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare.

IMPORTANT, *adj.* (Fr.) of great weight, moment, or consequence. Importunate. "My mourning and *important* tears." SHAK. A corrupt use of the word.

IMPORTATION, *S.* the act or practice of bringing goods into one kingdom from another.

IMPORTLESS, *adj.* of no moment or consequence. "Of *importless* burthen." SHAK. Not in use.

IMPORTUNATE, *adj.* (*importunus*, Lat. *importune*, Fr.) re-

questing with great earnestness and frequency. Figuratively, not to be repulsed or denied.

IMPORTUNATELY, *adv.* with incessant and earnest request.

IMPORTUNATENESS, *S.* incessant and earnest request, or solicitation.

To **IMPORTUNE**, *v. a.* (*importunus*, Lat. *importuner*, Fr. formerly accented on the second syllable) to request with earnestness and frequency. To teize or wear out with incessant and earnest request.

IMPORTUNE, *adj.* (formerly accented on the second syllable, of *importunus*, Lat.) constantly returning, or troubling by its frequency. "Importune and incessant labour." BAC. Troublesome or vexatious. Unseasonable, or happening at a wrong time. "Thus, tho' *importune* perhaps, to come." PAR. LOFT.

IMPORTUNELY, *adv.* with earnestness and frequency. Troublesomely. Unseasonably, or improperly. "Very *importunely* urged." SANDERS.

IMPORTUNITY, *S.* (*importunité*, Fr. *importunitas*, Lat.) earnest and incessant entreaty.

To **IMPOSE**, *v. a.* (*imposer*, Fr. *impositus*, of *impono*, Lat.) to lay on as a burthen; to exact as a punishment. To enjoin as a law or duty. To fix or impute. "We *impose* not the second." BROWN. This sense is obsolete. To force upon a person deceitfully. To cheat, deceive, or put a trick on, used with *on* or *upon*. In printing, to put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chafes, in order to carry the forms to press. In the universities, to give a task as a punishment for some misdemeanour.

IMPOSE, *S.* a command. "Your ladyship's *impose*." SHAK. Not in use.

IMPOSEABLE, *adj.* to be enjoined as a law or rule.

IMPOSER, *S.* one who commands; one who lays any heavy fine or duty on another.

IMPOSITION, *S.* (Fr. *impositus*, Lat.) the act of laying or putting any thing on another. "Imposition of hands." HAMMOND. The act of giving or affixing. "Imposition of names." CAMD. The commanding any thing as a law or duty, "Your father's *imposition*." SHAK. Constraint or oppression. The constraint of receiving opinions by authority was rightly called an imposition. A cheat, trick, or imposture, whereby a thing is put off for what it is not. In the universities, a task, or exercise done by way of punishment for any misdemeanour.

IMPOSSIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be done, attained, or practiced.

IMPOSSIBILITY, *S.* (*impossibilité*, Fr.) the state of being impracticable, or beyond any one's power to do. That which cannot be done.

IMPOST, *S.* (*impost*, *impôt*, Fr. *impositum*, Lat.) a toll; custom paid for goods or merchandize. Used in the plural, in architecture, for that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight or stress of the whole building beareth.

To **IMPOSTHUMATE**, *v. n.* (from *imposthume*) to form an abscess; to gather, or form a cyst or bag, applied to matter. Neuterly, to afflict with an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUMATION, *S.* the act of forming an abscess, gathering, or a cyst, applied to matter. The state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPOSTHUME, *S.* (it may have been formed by corruption from *impostem*, as written by South, and *impostem* may have been written corruptly for *apostem*, *αποστημα*, *apostema*, Gr an abscess, according to Johnson; but others think it may have been derived from *posthumous*, or the state of a body after being buried and beginning to rot, *impostima*, Ital) a collection of matter in any part of the body.

IMPOSTOR, *S.* (*imposteur*, Fr.) one who deceives or cheats by assuming a false character.

IMPOSTURE, *S.* (Fr. *impostura*, Lat.) a cheat committed by giving persons or things a character or appearance, which does not properly belong to them.

IMPOTENCE, **IMPOTENCY**, *S.* want of power, either of body or mind. Rage, including the idea of not being able to restrain it. Incapacity to propagate.

IMPOTENT, *adj.* (Fr. *impotens*, Lat. accented in prose sometimes on the second, but by the poets on the first syllable only) not able nor having sufficient strength to perform a thing, applied both to the mind and body. Weak. Disabled by nature or disease. Without a power to restrain. "Impotent of tongue." DRYD. Without virility.

IMPOTENTLY, *adv.* in such a manner as shows want of power.

To **IMPOUND**, *v. a.* (of *im* and *pound*) to shut up in a pound or pinfold. To confine or inclose in a pound. To

To IMPO'WER, *v. a.* see EMPOWER.

IMPRA'CTICABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be done or practised. Not to be governed or managed. "That fierce *impracticable* nature." KNOLLES.

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS, *S.* impossibility of performing, or practising.

To IMPRECATE, *v. a.* (*imprecatus*, of *imprecor*, Lat.) to pray for evil to befall one's self or others. To curse.

IMPRECA'TION, *S.* a curse; an address to the Supreme Being to bring evil upon ourselves or others.

IMPRECATORY, *adj.* containing wishes of evil, or curses.

To IMPREGN, *v. a.* (of *im* for *in*, and *prægn*, Lat.) to make fruitful, applied to women. To fill with, or make fertile with any quality, applied to things.

IMPREGNABLE, *adj.* (*impreuable*, Fr.) not to be stormed, or taken, applied to forts. Not to be shaken, moved, or overcome, applied to the mind.

IMPREGNABLE, *adv.* in such a manner as not to be taken, applied to forts, &c.

To IMPREGNATE, *v. a.* (see IMPREGN) to fill with young, or make fruitful, applied to animals. To saturate, or fill, applied to fluids.

IMPREGNATION, *S.* the act of making fruitful, applied to animals. The act of filling with any quality; saturation, applied to liquours.

IMPREJUDICATE, (*adj.* of *im*, negative, *præ*, beforehand, and *judico*, Lat. to judge) not prejudiced or forming an opinion against any thing before examination.

IMPREPARATION, *S.* (of *im*, negative, and *preparation*) want of preparation. "Im preparation and unreadiness." HOOKER. Not in use.

To IMPRESS, *v. a.* (*impressum*, Lat. of *imprimo*, Lat.) to print or mark by pressure. Figuratively, to fix deep, applied to the mind. To force a person to enter either as a sailor or soldier; now written *press*.

IMPRESS, *S.* a print or mark made by pressure. An effect. A mark of distinction, character, or stamp. The act of forcing into any service.

IMPRESSSION, *S.* (Fr. *impressio*, Lat.) a motion which produces some perception, applied to the organs of sense, or the mind. The act of pressing one body upon another. A stamp, or mark made by pressure. Operation or influence. "The impressions of flattery." ATTERB. An edition, or a number printed off at one time, applied to books. The effect of an attack in war.

IMPRESSIBLE, *adj.* that which may be pressed; liable to be forced into the service, or pressed.

To IMPRINT, *v. a.* (*imprimer*, Fr.) to mark any substance by pressure. To stamp words on paper by means of types in printing. Figuratively, to fix in the mind or memory.

To IMPRISON, *v. a.* (*emprisonner*, Fr.) to confine in a prison. Figuratively, to confine, restrain, or deprive of freedom.

IMPRISONMENT, *S.* (*emprisonnement*, Fr. whence it may be spelt *emprisonment*) the act of confining a person in prison. The state of a person or thing under confinement.

IMPROBABILITY, *S.* (from *improbable*) want of likelihood. Impossibility of being proved.

IMPROBABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *improbabilis*, Lat.) unlikely; not to be proved. Figuratively, incredible.

IMPROBABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as cannot be proved. "He speaks very *improbably*." BOYLE. In this sense the authour's use of the word is still retained; though in Johnson's, in a manner not to be approved, it is obsolete.

IMPROBITY, *S.* (*improbitas*, Lat.) want of honesty.

To IMPROLIFICATE, *v. a.* (of *in* and *prolific*) to make fruitful. "How the sperm of the cock *improliferates*." BROWN. Not in use.

IMPROPER, *adj.* (*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Lat.) not fit or qualified. Not suited to the use it is designed for. Not just, accurate, or agreeable to the grammar or idiom of a language, applied to words.

IMPROPERLY, *adv.* in a manner not fit, or adapted to its end. Unseasonable, applied to time. In an inaccurate manner, or in a manner not agreeable to grammar or the idiom of a language, applied to words. In a manner inconsistent with reason, or the nature of things.

To IMPROPRIATE, *v. a.* (of *in* and *proprius*, Lat.) to convert any thing public to private use. To arrogate, or assume as belonging to one's self. In cannon law, to transfer the possessions of a church into the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIATION, *S.* the state of a church benefice which is in the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIATOR, *S.* a layman, who has the possession of of the lands of the church.

IMPROPRIETY, *S.* (*impropriété*, Fr.) any thing which is unfit for the end it is assigned, and unsuitable to the person to whom it is applied. An application of a word in a sense inconsistent with the rules of grammar, or the idiom of a country, applied to language.

IMPRO'SPEROUS, *adj.* (of *im* negative, and *prosperous*) not attaining the end designed. Not successful or happy.

IMPRO'SPEROUSLY, *adv.* without attaining the end designed. Without succeeding in an attempt. Unhappily.

IMPRO'VABLE, *adj.* (of *improve*) capable of being made better, or of advancing from a good to a better state.

IMPRO'VEABLENESS, *S.* capableness of being made better.

IMPRO'VEABLY, *adv.* in a manner that admits of being made better.

To IMPROVE, *v. a.* (formerly written and still pronounced *improove*, of *in* and *probus*, Lat. made honest or worthy approbation) to advance or raise a thing from a good state to one of greater perfection; when a thing is made good from being bad, we use the word *amend*; but when it is advanced from a good to a better state, we use *improve*. To disprove, of *improver*, Fr. "That does not *improve* any thing I have said." WHITEHEAD. This sense is now obsolete. Neuterly, to advance in goodness, or learning.

IMPRO'VEMENT, *S.* the advancement or progress of any thing from a good to a better state. Advancement in learning.

IMPRO'VER, *S.* one who advances in learning and goodness, or makes either himself or any thing else better. That which makes any thing better.

IMPROVIDED, *adj.* (*improvisus*, Lat. *imprævu*, Fr.) unforeseen; not provided against.

IMPROVIDENCE, *S.* (see IMPROVIDENT) want of caution or forethought. Want of taking such measures as might lessen or prevent any future calamity.

IMPROVIDENT, *adj.* (*improvidus*, Lat.) without any forethought or caution, with respect to any future circumstance. Without any regard or preparation for any future calamity.

IMPROVIDENTLY, *adv.* without care or caution to prevent or prepare against any future calamity.

IMPROVISION, *S.* (from *im* negative, and *provision*) want of forethought or preparation to prevent or support any future calamity.

IMPRUDENCE, *S.* (Fr. *imprudencia*, Lat.) wanting of judgment, caution, or a proper regard for our interest, and the consequences of our actions.

IMPUDENCE, IMPUDENCY, *S.* (*impudence*, Fr. *impudentia*, Lat.) want of shame or modesty. The quality of doing amiss, without any regard to the opinion of others, or any sense of the nature of the crime.

IMPUDENT, *adj.* (Fr. *impudens*, Lat.) not affected with shame for having done amiss. Persisting in a fault with boasting. Wanting modesty.

IMPUDENTLY, *adv.* in a shameless manner; without modesty.

To IMPUGN, *v. a.* (pronounced *impung*; *impugner*, Fr. of *impugno*, Lat.) to attack, to oppose or contradict an assertion.

IMPUGNER, *S.* one that attacks or opposes an opinion.

IMPUISSANCE, *S.* (Fr.) feebleness, or want of strength.

IMPULSE, *S.* (*impulsus*, Lat.) the shock or force given and communicated by one body acting upon another. An influence, idea, or motive acting upon the mind. An attack of an enemy. "Sustain the *impulse*." PRIOR.

IMPULSION, *S.* (Fr. *impulsio*, Lat.) the action of a body in motion on another body. Influence, applied to the mind.

IMPULSIVE, *adj.* (*impulsif*, Fr.) having the power of moving or acting upon.

IMPUNITY, *S.* (*impunité*, Fr. *impunitas*, Lat.) freedom from punishment. Exemption from the punishment due to crimes.

IMPURE, *adj.* (*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Lat.) not having that sanctity, virtue, or modesty required by the laws of religion or by the dictates of nature. Foul, muddy, or droisy, applied to liquours.

IMPURELY, *adv.* with immodesty, or unchastity; with foulness, applied to liquor.

IMPURENESS, IMPURITY, *S.* want of that regard to decency, chasteness, virtue, or holiness, which our duty requires. An act of unchastity; foulness, applied to liquours.

To IMPURPLE, *v. a.* (*empourpurer*, Fr.) to make of a purple colour.

IMPU'TABLE, *adj.* (from *impute*) that which may be laid to a person's charge. Accusable, or to be accused with a fault; blameable. "She is no wise *imputable*." *AYLIFFE*. The last sense is improper.

IMPU'TABLENESS, *S.* the quality which renders a person guilty of the commission of a crime.

IMPU'TATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of charging with ill: Seldom applied to good. Censure, reproach, or accusation. A hint, or reflection.

IMPU'TATIVE, *adj.* that which a person may be accused for; that which may be ascribed to another.

To **IMPU'TE**, *v. a.* (*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.) to charge with; to accuse, or attribute; generally applied to ill, and sometimes to good. To reckon as belonging to, or done by a person though performed by another, applied to the merits and righteousness of Christ.

IMPU'TER, *S.* he that charges a person with having done a thing. He who attributes the merits or actions of a person to another.

IN, *prep.* (Lat.) applied to place, it signifies where a thing is; applied to time, the period then existent, or the state then present. Sometimes it notes power. "Is not *in* man." *HUBB. Tale*. Concerning or during the treating, applied to argument. By, or for the sake of, used in solemn entreaties. "In the names of all the gods." *SHAK*. For, applied to cause. "To fight *in* thy defence." *SHAK*. *In as much* implies, seeing that, or because. *In that*, signifies because.

IN, *adv.* within some place, opposed to *without*. Engaged in an affair, after *being*. Placed in some particular state. After *come* or *go*, it denotes entrance. Close, or home, applied to fencing. *In* in composition has a negative or privative sense, from the Lat. *in*, thus *arable* denotes, that which may be tilled, *in*arable that which cannot be tilled; before a word beginning with *r* it is changed into *r*, as *irregular*; before *l* into *l*, as *il*-legal, and into *m* before *m*, and other consonants, as *im*-mutable, *im*-probable, &c.

INABI'LITY, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *ability*) want of power sufficient for the performance of any particular action or design.

INA'BSTINENCE, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *abstinence*) want of abstaining. Intemperance.

INACE'SSIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be reached; not to be come near or approached.

INA'CCURACY, *S.* (from *inaccurate*) want of exactness.

INA'CCURATE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *accurate*) wanting accuracy, or exactness; frequently used of persons, but generally of performances.

INA'CTION, *S.* (Fr.) cessation from, or forbearance of, action or labour.

INA'CTIVE, *adj.* not acting; idle; lazy. Not busy; sluggish.

INA'CTIVELY, *adv.* in a lazy, sluggish manner; without motion; lazy; sluggish.

INA'CTIVITY, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *activity*) a state wherein a person ceases from labour or action. Idleness, rest.

INA'DEQUATE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *adequatus*, Lat.) not equal to the purpose; defective. *Inadequate ideas* are such as are but a partial, incomplete, or imperfect representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.

INA'DEQUATELY, *adv.* defectively; imperfectly; incompletely.

INADVE'RTENCE, **INADVE'RTENCY**, *S.* (*inadvertence*, Fr.) want of care, attention, or deliberation. An act, or the effect, of negligence, or inattention.

INADVE'RTENT, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *advertens*, Lat.) without care or attention. Negligent.

INADVE'RTENTLY, *adv.* in a careless or negligent manner; without attention or deliberation.

INA'LIENABLE, *adj.* (of *in* and *alienable*) that cannot be transferred or made over to another.

INA'LIMENTAL, *adj.* (of *in* and *alimental*) affording no nourishment. "Things *inalimental* to become alimental." *BAC*. Not in use.

INAMI'SSABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be lost. "These advantages are *inamissable*." *HAMMOND*. Not in use.

INA'NE, *adj.* (*inanis*, Lat.) void of matter. Used substantively for space, or extent void of matter. "In the great *inane*." *LOCKE*.

To **INA'NIMATE**, **INA'NIMATED**, *adv.* (of *inanimatus*, Lat.) void of life; not actuated by a soul.

INANITION, *S.* (Fr.) emptiness; applied to the vessels of an animal, when wanting their usual fulness.

INANITY, *S.* emptiness. Space, void of matter.

INA'PPETENCY, *S.* (of *in* and *appetentia*, Lat.) in medicine, want of stomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *applicable*) not proper for a particular use. Not having any relation to a subject or discourse.

INAPPLICA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) want of industry in business or study. Want of attention. Negligence, or indolence.

INA'RABLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *aro*, Lat. to plow) not fit to be tilled or plowed.

To **INA'RCH**, *v. a.* (of *in* and *arch*) in gardening, to graft by approach, or to ingraft one tree with another that stands near it.

INARTI'ULATE, *adj.* (*inarticulé*, Fr. of *in* negative, and *articulate*) not uttered with such distinctness, that the different syllables may be perceived, as in human speech.

INARTI'ULATELY, *adv.* in a confused manner, so as the distinct syllables may be perceived in the utterance, applied to voice or sound.

INARTI'CLATENESS, *S.* confusion of sounds. Want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *artificial*) contrary to, or inconsistent with, the rules of art.

INARTIFI'CIALLY, *adv.* without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INATTE'NTION, *S.* (Fr.) want of attention to, or deliberating upon, a thing heard. Negligence.

INATTE'NTIVE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *attentive*) without regarding, or considering a thing heard. Neglecting or disregarding any thing that is spoken to us or done in our sight.

INAUDIBLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *audible*) not to be heard; without sound. "The *inaudible* and noiseless feet of time." *SHAK*.

To **INAUGURATE**, *v. a.* (*inauguratus*, of *inauguro*, Lat. to raise to any honour after having first taken auguries) to invest in a solemn manner, with any high honour, particularly that of an emperor or king. To begin with good omens. To commence or begin.

INAUGURA'TION, *S.* the act of investing a person with the title or honour of a king or emperor, so called in allusion to the ceremonies used by the Romans, when a person was admitted to the college of augurs.

INAURA'TION, *S.* (*inauratus*, of *inauro*, Lat.) to gild or cover with gold. "Their *inauration* or gilding." *ARBUTH.* Seldom used.

INAUSPICIOUS, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *auspicious*) ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

INBE'ING, *S.* existing within a thing. Inherence. "A sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself." *WATTS*.

INBO'RN, *adj.* (of *in* and *born*) born within; innated; implanted by nature.

INBRE'ATHED, *adj.* (of *in* and *breathe*) breathed within; figuratively inspired, or infused by inspiration. "Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense." *MILT*.

INBRE'D, *adj.* (of *in* and *bred*) produced; bred; hatched or generated within.

To **INCA'GE**, *v. a.* to confine in a cage. Figuratively, to coop up or confine within any narrow space.

INCALE'SCENCE, **INCALE'SCENCY**, *S.* (of *incallescens*, from *incalresco*, Lat. to grow warm) the state of growing warm. Warmth.

INCANTA'TION, *S.* (Fr. of *incantatus*, Lat.) charms or enchantment, generally applied to that species which is performed by singing.

INCA'NTATORY, *adj.* dealing in, or performing by enchantment or magic.

To **INCA'NTON**, *v. a.* (of *in* and *canton*) to unite to a canton, or to a separate community.

INCAPABI'LITY, *S.* (from *incapable*) natural inability, or feebleness. A legal disqualification.

INCA'PABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) wanting power to apprehend, learn or understand, applied to the mind. Not able to receive or perform. Rendered unfit, disqualified by law. Not subject or liable to. "Incapable of falsehood."

INCAPA'CIOUS, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *capacious*) narrow; containing but little; not able to contain.

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS, *S.* narrowness; want of space to contain.

To **INCAPA'CITATE**, *v. a.* to render unable or unfit to perform any thing.

INCAPA'CITY, *S.* (*incapacité*) want of power of mind or body, generally applied to the former. Wanting any necessary qualification, or the power of apprehending, learning, or understanding.

To **INCA'RCERATE**, *v. a.* (*incarceratus*, of *incercero*, Lat.) to confine in a prison. Figuratively, to confine. Used in the Scot's law in the first sense, and seldom occurring in the other.

I N C

INCARCERA'TION, S. the act of confining in prison. The state of imprisonment.

To INCA'RN, *v. a.* (*incarno*, Lat. of *in* and *caro carnis*, Lat. flesh) in surgery, to cover with flesh; to cause flesh to grow. Neuterly, to breed flesh.

To INCA'RNARDINE, S. (Fr. *incarnadino*, Ital. pale red) to dye of a pale red or flesh colour. "This blood — will " rather the multitudinous sea *incarnadipe*." SHAK. Not in use.

To INCA'RNATE, *v. a.* (*incarnatus* of *incarno*, Lat. *incarnar*, Fr.) to cloath or embody with flesh.

INCA'RNATE, *part.* (*incarnatus*, Lat. *incarnat*, Fr.) cloathed or embodied with flesh. In Scotland, it is applied to any thing dyed with a pale red, from its resemblance to a flesh colour.

INCARNA'TION, S. (Fr.) the act of assuming a body, applied in divinity to that act of Christ whereby he became man. In surgery, the state of breeding flesh, applied to wounds.

INCA'RNATIVE, *adj.* (*incarnatif*, Fr.) in medicine, that which produces or generates flesh.

To INCA'SE, *v. a.* to cover, inclose, or wrap as in a case.

INCAU'TIOUS, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *cautious*) without taking care or being suspicious, lest a person should seduce one. Careless or heedless.

INCAU'TIOUSLY, *adv.* without suspecting deceit, or taking such steps as to hinder a person from deceiving or hurting us. Without heeding the consequences of our words or actions. Unwary; heedless.

INCE'NDIARY, S. (*incendiarius* of *incendo*, Lat. to burn, *incendiaire*, Fr.) one who maliciously and wilfully sets towns or houses on fire. Figuratively, one who inflames factions; one who causes commotions in a state, or promotes quarrels between private persons.

IN'CENSE, S. (*incensum*, Lat. something burnt, *encens*, Fr.) a perfume offered up in sacrifice. Figuratively, any thing burnt as a sacrifice. "The *incense* of rams." *Psal.* lvi. 15.

To INCE'NSE, *v. a.* (this is distinguished from the substantive, by being accented on the second syllable, that being accented on the first, of *incensus*, Lat. burnt) to kindle or provoke the anger of a person by some crime or offence; used with *against*.

INCE'NSEMENT, S. rage or anger occasioned by some offence.

INCE'NSION, S. (*incensio*, Lat.) the act of kindling, or the state of being on fire.

INCE'NSOR, S. one who kindles anger or inflames the passions.

INCE'NSORY, S. the vessel in which incense or perfumes are burnt.

INCE'NTIVE, S. (*incentivum*, Lat.) that which kindles, inflames, or provokes anger. A motive, encouragement, or spur to action.

INCE'NTIVE, *adj.* acting as a spur, motive, or encouragement.

INCEPTION, S. (*inceptio*, Lat.) beginning. "The *inception* of putrefaction." BAC.

INCE'PTIVE, *adj.* (*inceptivus*, Lat.) that which implies beginning.

INCE'PTOR, S. (Lat.) a beginner; one who learns his rudiments.

INCE'RTITUDE, S. (Fr. *incertitudo*, Lat.) want of certainty.

INCE'SSANT, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *cessans*, Lat.) without pause or ceasing; continually; without intermission.

INCE'SSANTLY, *adv.* without ceasing; continually; without intermission.

IN'CEST, S. (*inceste*, Fr. *incestum*, Lat.) the crime of criminal and unnatural commerce with a person within the degrees forbidden by the law; this formerly extended to the seventh, but seems now confined to the third degree.

INCE'STUOUS, *adj.* (*incestueux*, Fr.) guilty of incest, or the knowledge of a person within the degrees forbidden by the law.

INCE'STUOUSLY, *adv.* in an incestuous manner; with an unnatural love.

IN'CH, S. (*ince*, Sax. *uncia*, Lat.) a measure supposed equal to three barley corns laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot. A proverbial expression for a small quantity. A critical or nice point of time. "We watched you at an " *inch*." SHAK.

To IN'CH, *v. a.* to drive out or force in by inches. Figuratively, to give niggardly.

IN'CHED, *adj.* (generally used with a word of number before it) containing inches either in length or breadth.

IN'CHIPIN, S. some of the inside of a deer. AINSW.

I N C

IN'CHMEAL, S. (from *inch* and *meal*, of *mæl*, Sax. a part) a piece containing an inch in measure.

To IN'CHOATE, *v. a.* (*inchoatus*, of *inchoo*, Lat.) to begin. "A substance *inchoate*." RALEIGH. Not in use.

INCHOA'TION, S. (*inchoatus*, Lat.) a beginning. "The " first *inchoation* of them." HALE.

INCHO'ATIVE, *adj.* (*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Lat.) noting beginning.

To INCIDE, *v. a.* (*incido*, Lat.) to cut, applied in medicine to acids or salts, which consist of pointed and sharp particles, by which they divide or separate the particles of other bodies from each other.

INCIDENCE, INCIDENCY, S. (*incidens* of *incido*, Lat. to fall upon) the direction with which one body strikes or falls upon another. An accident, or casualty, of *incidens*, Lat. "What *incidency* thou dost guess." SHAK. Obsolete in the last sense.

INCIDENT, *adj.* (Fr. *incidens*, Lat.) happening without expectation or being foreseen; falling in beside the main design. Happening or liable to befall.

INCIDENT, S. (Fr.) something that happens beside the main design; a casualty, or unexpected and unforeseen event.

INCIDE'NTAL, *adj.* happening without being foreseen, expected or intended. Casual.

INCIDENTLY, *adv.* occasionally; beside the main design; by the way; by the bye.

To INCI'NERATE, *v. a.* (of *in* and *cineres*, Lat. ashes) to burn to ashes. "It doth *incinerate* and calcinate." BAC.

INCINERA'TION, S. the act of burning any thing to ashes. "Salts made by *incineration*." BOYLE.

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION, S. (of *in* negative, and *circumspectio*) want of caution, heed or attention to the consequences of our actions.

INCI'SED, *adj.* (*incisus*, Lat. *inciser*, Fr.) cut, or made by cutting. "The *incised* lips." WISEM.

INCI'SION, S. (Fr. of *inciso*, Lat.) a cut, or wound made by a sharp instrument, generally applied to those made by a surgeon. The division of the particles of viscous matter by medicines.

INCI'SIVE, *adj.* (*incisif*, Fr.) having the quality of cutting or separating.

INCI'SOR, S. (Lat.) a cutter; in anatomy, applied to one of the teeth in the fore-part of the mouth.

INCI'SORY, *adj.* (*incisoire*, Fr.) having the power of cutting or dividing.

INCI'SURE, S. (*incisura*, Lat.) in surgery, a cut, aperture, or wound made with a sharp instrument.

INCITA'TION, S. (*incitatio*, Lat.) an incentive; an impulse: A motive which spurs a person to action.

To INCITE, *v. a.* (*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.) to stir up. To push forward in a design. To urge on. To animate or encourage.

INCITEMENT, S. a motive which urges a person to action.

INCI'VIL, *adj.* (Fr.) wanting the elegance of breeding; not behaving with kindness. See UNCIVIL.

INCIVILITY, S. (*incivilité*, Fr.) want of courtesy or complaisance; rudeness. An act of rudeness.

INCLE'MENCY, S. (*inclemence*, Fr. *inclementia*, Lat.) want of clemency or mercy. Cruelty or harshness of treatment.

INCLE'MENT, *adj.* not exercising mercy or clemency; cruel; void of tenderness. Figuratively, severe, or prodigiously cold, generally applied to the winter season.

INCLI'NABLE, *adj.* (*inclinabilis*, Lat.) having a propensity; willing; tending by disposition. Having a tendency, or liable.

INCLINA'TION, S. (*inclinatio*, Fr. of *inclina*, Lat.) tendency towards any point; or the mutual tendency which two or more have bodies to one another. The sloping of a body, applied to the manner of its situation. Natural aptness or fitness. Disposition or propensity of the mind to any particular action. In navigation, the tendency or direction of the needle or compass to the E. or W. In pharmacy, the act of sloping or sloping a vessel in order to pour a liquor out free from its dregs or sentiments; called likewise decantation.

INCLI'NATORY, *adj.* having the quality of tending to any particular point.

INCLI'NATORILY, *adj.* obliquely; with a greater tendency to one side than another. With some deviation from N. or S.

To INCLINE, *v. n.* (*inclinio*, Lat. *incliner*, Fr.) to bend; to lean; to tend towards any part. Figuratively, to be favourably disposed to. To feel desire beginning. Actively,

tively, to give a tendency or direction towards any part. To stoop or place in a sloping position. To bend down. Figuratively, to turn the desire towards any particular object.

To INCLIP, *v. a.* (of *in* and *clip*) to grasp; to inclose or surround. "Whate'er the ocean pales, or lky inclipé." SHAK. Not in use.

To INCLOP'STER, *v. a.* to shut up or confine in a cloister or monastery.

To INCLOU'D, *v. a.* to darken with clouds. To make dark. To obscure.

To INCLU'DE, *v. a.* (*include*, Lat.) to inclose, or shut in. Figuratively, to imply, to comprise, comprehend, or contain, applied to words.

INCLU'SIVE, *adj.* (*inclusif*, Fr. of *inclusus*, Lat.) inclosed; contained. Comprehended in any sum or number.

INCLU'SIVELY, *adv.* comprehending or reckoning the the thing mentioned.

INCOEXISTENCE, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *coexistence*) the quality of not existing together. "The *incoexistence* of different ideas." LOCKE.

INCO'G, *adv.* (contracted from *incognito*) in a private manner; in such a manner as shows that a person would not be known.

INCOHERENCE, INCOHERENCY, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *coherence*) want of being connected together, or of dependance on each other. Inconsistence. Want of cohesion; or looseness of parts, applied to matter.

INCOHERENT, *adj.* not following as a consequence. Inconsistent; having no dependance on each other, applied to ideas or arguments. Without cohesion, or having its parts fixed to each other; loose, applied to the particles of matter.

INCOHERENTLY, *adv.* inconsistently; inconsequentially.

INCO'GITANCY, *S.* (*incogitantia*, low Lat.) want of thought, or want of thinking on the nature and consequences of our actions.

INCOGITA'TIVE, *adj.* wanting the power of thinking.

INCO'GNITO, *adv.* (Ital. of *incognitus*, Lat.) in a private manner; in a disguise whereby a person endeavours to conceal his rank or character and avoid the ceremonies due to it.

INCOLU'MITY, *S.* (*incolumitas*, Lat.) a state wherein a person is secure from danger. Seldom used.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, *S.* (from *incombustible*) the quality of not being consumed in fire.

INCOMBU'STIBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *incombustibilis*, Lat.) not to be consumed by fire.

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS, *S.* the quality of not being wasted or consumed by fire.

IN'COME, *S.* (of *in* and *come*) that which an estate or post produces yearly. The produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, *S.* (from *incommensurable*) the state of one thing compared to another, when they cannot both be measured by any common measure however small.

INCOMMENSURABLE, *adj.* (Fr. from *in* negative, *con* together, and *mensurable*, capable of being measured) not to be reduced to, or measured by, any common measure.

INCOMMENSURATE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, *con* together, and *mensura*, Lat. a measure) not admitting a common measure; bearing no proportion to each other.

To INCOM'MODATE, or INCOMMO'DE, *v. a.* (*incommodatus*, of *incommodo*, Lat. *incommoder*, Fr.) to make inconvenient; to be inconvenient to. To affect with trouble; to be troublesome to without any great injury.

INCOMMO'DIOUS, *adj.* (*incommodus*, Lat.) inconvenient; not suitable for the ends which it ought to answer. Vexatious or troublesome without any great injury.

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY, *adj.* inconveniently; not suited to use or necessity; not at ease.

INCOMMO'DITY, *S.* (*incommodité*, Fr. *incommoditas*, Lat.) an inconvenience. That which affects a person with a slight uneasiness without causing any great injury.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, *S.* (from *incommunicable*) the quality of not being imparted to another.

INCOMMUNICABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be imparted, or made the common right or property of another. Not to be expressed, or explained by words, applied to language.

INCOMMUNICABLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be imparted, or to become the common quality or right of another. In such a manner as cannot be expressed or explained, applied to language.

INCOMMUNICATING, *part.* having no commerce or intercourse with another.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, *adj.* reserved, or not imparting knowledge to another.

INCOMPA'CT, INCOMPA'CTED, *adj.* porous; loose, or not having its parts closely and strongly joined together.

INCOMPARABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) so excellent as not to have any thing like it. Excellent beyond competition. Not having any thing like, or to be compared with it.

INCOMPARABLY, *adv.* beyond comparison or competition. Excellently, or so excellent as not to admit a comparison. In the highest degree of perfection.

INCOMPA'SSIONATE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *compassionate*) void of pity or tenderness. Not touched or affected with the miseries of another.

INCOMPATIBILITY, *S.* (if from *incompatible*, Fr. but more properly *incompatibility*, from *in*, and *competo*, Lat.) the quality which renders a thing not possible to exist, or to be reconciled with another. Inconsistency of one thing with another.

INCOMPA'TIBLE, *adj.* (*incompatible*, Fr. Johnson proposes the spelling it *incompetible*, which is unnecessary, if derived from the French, as it undoubtedly is) impossible to subsist with something else. Inconsistent with something else. Irreconcilable.

INCOMPA'TIBLY, *adv.* inconsistently. In such a manner, as not to subsist with something else.

INCO'MPETENCY, *S.* (*incompetence*, Fr.) inability. Want of ability or power sufficient for the performance of a thing. In law, want of a proper qualification.

INCO'MPETENT, *adj.* not sufficient, or proportionate to an undertaking. In civil law, not having a right or qualification for the performance of a thing.

INCO'MPETENTLY, *adv.* unsuitably; in such a manner as not to be proportionate to.

INCOMPLETE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *complete*) not perfect or finished.

INCOMPLETE'NESS, *S.* imperfection; the state of a thing which is not finished.

INCOMPLI'ANCE, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *compliance*) obstinate or untractableness of temper. Want or refusal of compliance.

INCOMPO'SED, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *composed*) disturbed, or disordered.

INCOMPOSSIBILITY, *S.* (from *impossible*) the quality of not being joined or existing together with something else. Inconsistency.

INCOMPO'SSIBLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, *con* together, and *possible*) not possible at one and the same time, or in one and the same subject.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, *S.* (*incomprehensibilité*, Fr.) the quality of not being perfectly or adequately comprehended by the mind, though it may be conceived imperfectly.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be fully or perfectly understood or comprehended, applied to things of which the mind has an imperfect, though not an adequate idea.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS, *S.* the quality of not being comprehended, though we may have an inadequate or indeterminate idea of it.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not capable of being pressed or squeezed together into a narrower compass.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, *S.* impossibility of being pressed or squeezed into less space.

INCONCU'RRING, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *concur*) not concurring, or acting together towards the production of an event.

INCONCEA'LABEL, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *conceal*) not to be hid, or kept secret. "The *inconcealable* imperfections." BROWN. Seldom used.

INCONCEIVABLE, *adv.* (Fr. pronounced *inconcevable*) not to be conceived or apprehended by the mind. That of which we can form no notion or idea.

INCONCEIVABLY, *adv.* in a manner beyond the apprehension of the mind.

INCONCEPTIBLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *conceptible*, of *conceptus*, Lat.) not to be conceived, or comprehended by the mind. That of which we can form no idea in the mind.

INCONCLU'DENT, *adj.* (of *in* and *concludens*, Lat.) not conclusive; not inferring a consequence. "Single, *inconcludent*." AYLIFFE.

INCONCLUSIVELY, *adv.* (in negative, and *conclusive*) not forcing any assent of the mind, or containing any forcible evidence.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, *S.* want of strength of reasoning sufficient to prove a thing, or gain the assent of the mind.

INCONCO'CT, INCONCO'CTED, *adj.* (of *in*, *con* and *coctus*, Lat.) in surgery, not ripened, or digested.

I N C

INCONCO'CTION, *S.* in medicine, the state of being crude, indigested, or unripe.

INCONDITE, *adj.* (from *inconditus*, Lat.) irregular; rude; unpolished. "Carol *incondite* rhimes." PHILIPS.

INCONDITIONAL, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *conditional*) without restriction, limitation, or conditions.

INCONFORMITY, *S.* in compliance with the practise or customs of others.

INCONFU'SION, *S.* (in negative, and *confusion*) freedom from confusion. Distinctness.

INCONGRUENCE, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *congruence*) want of fitness or suitableness.

INCONGRUITY, *S.* (*incongruité*, Fr.) unsuitableness of one thing to another. Inconsistence; impropriety; absurdity. Disagreement of parts or want of symmetry.

INCONGRUOUS, *adj.* (*incongru*, Fr.) unsuitable; not fitting. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY, *adv.* improperly; inconsistently; absurdly.

INCONNE'XEDLY, *adv.* (from *in* and *connex*) not in the manner of a consequence. Without any connexion or dependence. "Casually or *inconnexedly*." BROWN. Not in use.

INCONSCIONABLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *conscionable*) void of the sense of good and evil; without any remorse of conscience.

INCONSEQUENCE, *S.* (Fr. of *inconsequentia*, Lat.) inconclusiveness. The quality of not following as a just consequence according to the rules of reason.

INCONSEQUENT, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *consequens*, Lat.) without a just conclusion. Without a regular inference.

INCONSIDERABLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *considerable*) unworthy of notice. Insignificant, or of no importance.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, *adj.* (from *inconsiderable*) want of merit, worth, or significance. Want of importance.

INCONSIDERATE, *adj.* (*inconsideratus*, Lat. *inconsideré*, Fr.) without regarding the nature or consequences of our actions, the esteem of others, or our own duty. Careless; rash. Without considering, making allowance for, or regarding. "Inconsiderate of our frailties." DEC. of Piety.

INCONSIDERATELY, *adv.* in a negligent, thoughtless or careless manner. Without regarding the consequences of our actions.

INCONSIDERATENESS, *S.* want of thought: Want of regard to the consequences of our actions.

INCONSIDERATION, *S.* want of thought. Rashness. Want of deliberating or thinking on the nature or consequences of our actions.

INCONSI'STING, *part.* (of *in* and *consist*) not suitable to, or agreeing with; not consistent, or compatible with.

INCONSI'STENCE, **INCONSI'STENCY**, *S.* (from *inconsistent*) such an opposition between propositions that one implies the denial of the other; such contrariety of qualities that both cannot subsist together. Incongruity; unsteadiness.

INCONSI'STENT, *adj.* (in and *consisto*, Lat.) not to be reconciled with. "Inconsistent with justice." CLAREND. So contrary, that one implies the denial or destruction of the other, applied either to propositions or qualities. Absurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY, *adv.* absurdly; unreasonably; with self contradiction. In a manner opposite, or incompatible with any thing else.

INCONSO'LABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be comforted.

INCONSO'NANCY, *S.* (in negative, and *consonancy*) disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS, *adj.* (in negative, and *conspicuous*) not to be seen. "Inconspicuous bubbles." BOYLE.

INCONSTANCY, *S.* (*inconstance*, Fr. *inconstantia*, Lat.) unsteadiness. A disposition of mind continually changing. An affection continually altering.

INCONSTANT, *adj.* (Fr. *inconstans*, Lat.) not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; varying in disposition, temper, or conduct. Often changing.

INCONSUMABLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *consumable*) not to be wasted.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, *adj.* (of *in* and *consumptus*, Lat.) not utterly to be destroyed or wasted by fire or other means. "Inconsumptible lights." DIGBY. Though this word is not used so frequently as *inconsumable*, Johnson recommends it as the most elegant.

INCONTESTABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be disputed; admitting no debate.

INCONTESTABLY, *adv.* in so certain a manner, as not to admit of doubt or dispute.

Nº. XLII.

I N C

INCONTIGUOUS, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *contiguous*) not touching.

INCONTINENCE, **INCONTINENCY**, *S.* (*incontinentia*, Lat.) inability to restrain one's appetites or desires. Lust, or want of chastity.

INCONTINENT, *adj.* (*incontinens*, Lat.) unchaste, or not restraining unlawful desires. Shunning delay; immediate. "He will return *incontinent*." SHAK. The last sense is obsolete.

INCONTINENTLY, *adv.* unchastely, or without restraint of the sensual appetites. Without delay; immediately. "Incontinently I left Madrid." ARBUTH. The last sense is obsolete.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *controvertible*) so plain or certain as to admit no dispute.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, *adv.* in a manner so plain or evident, as to admit no dispute.

INCONVE'NIENCE, **INCONVE'NIENCY**, *S.* (of *inconvenient*) unfitness, or unsuitableness; the quality of not agreeing with any standard or rule. "The *inconvenience*, "not the unlawfulness of popish apparel." HOOKER. Any thing which causes uneasiness, or proves an hindrance or obstacle.

INCONVE'NIENT, *adj.* (Fr.) disadvantageous; unfit; unseasonable.

INCONVE'NIENTLY, *adv.* in a manner not fit and suitable. Unseasonably, applied to time.

INCONVE'RSIBLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *conversible*) reserved; not inclined to conversation or to communicate discoveries by speech; not affable.

INCONVE'R'TIBLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *convertible*) not to be altered or changed.

INCONVIN'CIABLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *convincible*) not capable of being convinced, or forced to assent to the truth of a proposition, &c.

INCONVIN'CIPLY, *adv.* incapable of being convinced, either from some natural defect, or obstinacy.

INCONY, *adj.* (Johnson supposes it derived from *in* negative, and *conn* of *cunnan*, Sax. to know; but it seems rather more easy to derive it from *inconnu*, Fr. unknown) rare; remarkable for its rareness. "Most *incony* vulgar "wit." SHAK.

INCO'RPORAL, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *corporal*) immaterial; not consisting of matter. Spiritual.

INCORPORA'LITY, *S.* (*incorporalité*, Fr.) the quality of not consisting of body or matter.

INCO'RPORALLY, *adv.* without matter; in a manner distinct from matter. Spiritually.

To **INCO'RPORATE**, *v. a.* (*incorporer*, Fr.) to mingle different ingredients together, so as they shall unite and compose one mass. To join together inseparably. To form into a company, society, or body politic. To unite or associate. To inclose with a body; to embody. Neuterly, to unite into one inseparable mass.

INCO'RPORATE, *adj.* not consisting of matter or body; immaterial; united together by charter, applied to societies or communities.

INCORPORATION, *S.* (Fr.) the union of different ingredients into one inseparable mass. The formation of a body politic, or the uniting several persons together by charter. Adoption, union, or association.

INCORPO'REAL, *adj.* (*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr.) not consisting of matter or body. Spiritual.

INCORPO'REALLY, *adv.* without body; immediately. "Striketh the spirits more *incorporeally* than the smelling." BACON.

INCORPORE'ITY, *S.* the quality of being void of, or distinct from body or matter.

To **INCO'RPSE**, *v. a.* (of *in*, and *corpse* from *corps*, Fr. body) to incorporate, or unite into one body. "As he "had been *incorpsed*—with the brave horse." SHAK. Not in use.

INCORRE'CT, *adj.* (in negative, and *correct*) not accurate or nicely finished, having faults which are not mended. Imperfect. Faulty.

INCORRE'CTLY, *adv.* in a faulty or imperfect manner.

INCORRE'CTNESS, *S.* the quality of having faults that are not amended.

INCOR'RIGIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) bad beyond the power of being made better by correction; obstinately bad notwithstanding correction; erroneous or faulty beyond hope of instruction or amendment.

INCOR'RIGIBLENESS, *S.* the quality of being obstinately bad, notwithstanding correction.

INCOR'RIGIBLY, *adv.* bad to such a degree, as to leave no hopes of amendment even after correction.

6 I INCOR-

I N C

INCORRUPT, INCORRUPTED, *adj.* (*in* negative, and *corruptus*, Lat. of *corrumpo*, Lat. *incorrumpu*, Fr.) free from any foulness or sin. Of pure and honest manners; of integrity above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, *S.* the quality of not being liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBLE, *adj.* (Fr. sometimes accented on the second syllable) not capable of decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTION, *S.* (Fr.) a state free from corruption or decay; a state of integrity beyond the temptation of bribes.

INCORRUPTNESS, *S.* inviolable purity, unshaken integrity, unalterable honesty, applied to manners. Freedom from decay, degeneration, or corruption, applied both to the body and mind.

To INCRA'SSATE, *v. a.* (of *in* and *crassus*, Lat. thick) to make thick, applied to liquours.

INCRASSATION, *S.* the act of making thick; the state of growing thick, applied to fluids.

INCRA'SSATIVE, *adj.* having the power or quality of making thick, applied to fluids.

To INCRE'ASE, *v. n.* (*increſco*, Lat.) to grow more in number or greater in bulk; to receive addition, applied to any quality capable of being more or less. Actively, to make more or larger.

INCRE'ASE, *S.* the state of growing more, applied to number, or of growing greater, applied to bulk. Any thing which is added to the original stock; gain, applied to money. Produce, applied to corn or other vegetables. Offspring, or a person who adds to the number of a family. The state of waxing or growing full, applied to the moon.

INCRE'ASER, *S.* that which adds to the number or bulk of things.

INCREA'TED, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *create*) not created.

INCREDIBILITY, *S.* (*incredibilité*, Fr.) the quality of surpassing, or not being worthy of, belief.

INCREDIBLE, *adj.* (*incredibilis*, Lat.) surpassing belief; not worthy of belief.

INCREDULITY, *S.* (*incredulité*, Fr.) the quality of not believing, notwithstanding sufficient proofs to demand assent. Always used in a bad sense.

INCRE'DULOUS, *adj.* (*incredulus*, Lat. *incredule*, Lat.) not believing, notwithstanding arguments sufficient to demand assent.

INCRE'DULOUSNESS, *S.* see INCREDULITY.

INCRE'MABLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *cremo*, Lat. to burn) not to be burnt or consumed by fire. "These *in-cre-mable* pieces." BROWN. Not in use.

INCREMENT, *S.* (*incrementum*, Lat.) the act of growing greater. The cause of growth. Produce, applied to corn or other vegetables which multiply their species, or increase their bulk by growth.

INCREPA'TION, *S.* (*inrepatio*, Lat.) the act of chiding for a fault. "Reprehension and *inrepatio*ns." HAMM. Not in use.

To INCRU'ST, or INCRU'STATE, *v. a.* (*incrustus* of *incrusto*, Lat.) to cover over with a hard substance or crust. To cover over with an additional coat of marble, &c. which shall adhere firmly to the thing it covers.

INCRU'STATED, *S.* see INCRUSTED.

INCRUSTA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of covering a wall, or columns, with a lining or coating of marble, pottery, or stucco work.

INCRU'STED, *part.* in architecture, applied to walls or columns covered with several pieces, or slips of some precious marble or stone.

To IN'CUBATE, *v. n.* (*incubatus* of *incubo*, Lat.) to sit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION, *S.* (*incubatio*, Lat.) the act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

IN'CUBUS, *S.* (Lat. *incube*, Fr.) in physic, a disorder, called the night-mare, in which the patient cannot stir himself, but with the utmost difficulty; is seized with a numbness, sense of weight, with a dread of suffocation and being squeezed to death, from some body which seems to fall suddenly upon him. It consists of an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of diaphragm, lungs, pulse, and motion, attended with a sense of weight oppressing the breath.

To INCU'LCATE, *v. a.* (*inculcatus* of *incolco*, Lat. *incolquer*, Fr.) to impress on the mind by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant and incessant repetition.

INCULCATION, *S.* the act of impressing by frequent admonitions and repetition.

INCU'LT, *adj.* (Fr. Lat.) not cultivated or tilled. "Flocks huge *incult*," THOMSON.

I N D

INCULPABLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *culpabilis*, Lat.) not to be found fault with. Free from guilt.

INCULPABLY, *adv.* in a manner not deserving blame; in a manner free from guilt.

INCUMBENCY, *S.* (of *incumbent*) the act of lying upon something. The state of keeping or being resident on a benefice.

INCUMBENT, *adj.* (*incumbens*, Lat.) resting, or lying upon. Imposed or required as a duty. Used with *upon*.

INCUMBENT, *S.* (*incumbens*, Lat.) in law, one who is in present possession of an ecclesiastical benefice.

To INCUMBER, *v. a.* (*encombrer*, Fr.) to perplex, embarrass, or hinder, by any impediment. "Incumber'd with some new delay." DRYD.

To INCUR, *v. a.* (*incurro*, Lat.) to become liable to punishment or blame. To occur, or press on, applied to the senses.

INCURABILITY, *S.* (*incurabilité*, Fr.) impossibility of being cured.

INCURABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be removed or cured by any medicine. Used substantively for a person that cannot be cured.

INCURABLENESS, *S.* the state or quality of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, *adv.* without remedy.

INCURIOUS, *adj.* (*in* negative, and *curious*) not considering a thing with attention enough to discover its latent beauties, having no desire of seeing or knowing any thing new or strange.

INCURSION, *S.* (*incurſus* of *incurro*, Lat.) a dangerous attack or assault. An inroad or invasion of a country not amounting to a conquest, from *incurſion*, Fr.

INCURVATION, *S.* (*incurvatus* of *incurvo*, Lat.) the act of bending or making crooked. An humble bowing the body, applied to religious worship. "Incurvation and sacrifice." STILLINGFLEET.

To INCURVATE, *v. a.* (*incurvatus* of *incurvo*, Lat.) to bend or make crooked.

INCURVITY, *S.* (*incurvus*, Lat.) crookedness, or the state of bending inwards. "The *incurvity* of a dolphin." BROWN.

To INDAGATE, *v. a.* (*indagatus* of *indago*, Lat.) to trace, or search in order to discover, applied to the mind. Wants authority.

INDAGATION, *S.* a search in order to discover something unknown. The act of tracing, applied to the mind. "By human *indagation*." BROWN.

INDAGATOR, *S.* one who endeavours to find out a thing by tracing it to its origin. A searcher after some unknown truth.

To INDART, *v. a.* to dart in. "More deep will I *indart* mine eye." SHAK.

To INDEBT, *v. a.* to charge with a debt. To put under an obligation by conferring a favour.

INDEBTED, *part.* under obligation for some favour received; having received money or goods for which a person is obliged to pay, or give an equivalent. Used with *to*, before the person from whom the thing is received, and with *for* before the thing which is received from him. "We are wholly *indebted* for them *to* our ancestors." SWIFT.

INDECENCY, *S.* (*indecence*, Fr.) any thing unbecoming the person who commits it, or the person to whom it is done. An action unbecoming the character, station, or rank of the person who does it, or that of the person whom it is done to.

INDECENT, *adj.* (Fr.) unbecoming a person's rank or character.

INDECENTLY, *adv.* in a manner unbecoming a person's rank, or character.

INDECI'DUOUS, *adj.* (*in* negative, and *deciduous*) in botany, not falling off or shedding.

INDECLINABLE, *adj.* (Fr. from *indeclinabilis*, Lat.) in grammar, not admitting any alteration in its last syllable.

INDECO'ROUS, *adj.* (*indecorus*, Lat.) not becoming.

INDECO'RUM, *S.* (Lat.) an action unbecoming the rank, or character of a person.

INDEE'D, *adv.* really; in truth. Without doubt. "This limitation, *indeed*, of our authour." LOCKE.

INDEFATIGABLE, *adj.* (*indefatigabilis*, Lat.) not exhausted or wearied by continual labour. Labouring as if never tired.

INDEFATIGABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as if never tired by labour.

INDEFECTIBILITY, *S.* (from *indefectibile*) the quality of being subject to no decay or defect.

INDE-

I N D

INDEFECTIBLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *defectus*, Lat.) not liable to decay, defect, or failure.

INDEFESIBLE, *adj.* (*indefaisable*, Fr.) not to be cut off, defeated, or made void; irrevocable.

INDEFINITE, *adj.* (*indefinitus*, Lat.) not determined, settled, limited or restrained. That which has no certain limits, or is large beyond the comprehension of the mind, though not absolutely infinite. In grammar, not limited or restrained to any particular time, or circumstance.

INDEFINITELY, *adv.* in an undeterminate and loose manner. Without any settled or determinate limitation. To such a degree as the human mind cannot comprehend, or set bounds to it.

INDEFINITUDE, *S.* a quantity or number not limited by our understanding, but yet finite.

INDELIBERATE, **INDELIBERATED**, *adj.* (*indeliberé*, Fr.) not premeditated. Not done with, or after due, consideration.

INDELIBLE, *adj.* (*indeleble*, Fr. *indelebilis*, Lat. hence Johnson asserts that it should be spelt *indeleble*) not to be effaced or blotted out. Not to be annulled or abrogated, applied to laws or rights.

INDELICACY, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *delicacy*) want of delicacy. Want of elegance, or a rigorous observance of decency.

INDELICATE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *delicate*) wanting decency, or a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, *S.* (from *in* negative, and *damnify*) security against any loss or penalty. Reimbursement or repayment of loss or penalty.

INDEMNITY, *S.* (*indemnité*, Fr.) security, or an exemption from punishment.

To **INDENT**, *v. a.* (of *in* and *dens*, Lat. a tooth) to form any thing in inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out like waves. Neuterly, to contract, or bargain; in allusion to the cutting the counterpart of a contract together in waves, that any want of conformity may discover a fraud.

INDENT, *S.* an inequality; a dent or waving surface like that of an indenture. "Trent shall not wind with such a deep *indent*." SHAK.

INDENTATION, *S.* an indenture, or waving in any figure.

INDENTURE, *S.* a covenant so called because the counterparts are indented or cut in and out, or in a waving manner over each other.

INDEPENDENCE, **INDEPENDENCY**, *S.* (*independance*, Fr.) freedom; a state in which a person or thing is not controlled by, or any ways in the power of, another.

INDEPENDENT, *S.* a person who, in religious affairs, holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superiour authority.

INDEPENDENTLY, *adv.* without reference to, or connexion with, other things.

INDESERV'T, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *desert*) want of merit.

INDESINENTLY, *adv.* (*indefinenter*, Fr.) without ceasing. Not in use.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *destruibile*) impossible to be destroyed.

INDETERMINATE, *adj.* (*indeterminé*, Fr.) unfixed; not restrained or limited to any particular time, circumstance or meaning.

INDETERMINATELY, *adv.* in a loose, vague, uncertain, or unsettled manner.

INDETERMINED, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *determined*) not fixed or restrained to any particular time, circumstance or meaning.

INDETERMINATION, *S.* want of resolution or determination. A state of uncertainty, wherein a thing is under no necessity or direction.

INDEVOTION, *S.* (Fr.) want of ardour or zeal in religious worship.

INDEVOUT, *adj.* (*indevot*, Fr.) not religious; not zealous in the performance of religious duties.

INDEX, *S.* (Lat.) a discoverer or pointer out. The table containing the contents of a book, with the pages where they may be found. A little stile, or hand which points to the hour on the globe, or a clock. A hand cut out or painted on a post to direct travellers the way to any place. In grammar and printing, the figure of a hand with the finger pointing, used to denote some remarkable passage in an author. In arithmetic, a figure which shows the number of places of an absolute number of a logarithm, and of what nature it is. In anatomy, the forefinger.

INDEXTERITY, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *dexterity*) want of readiness, or handiness in performing a thing.

I N D

INDIAN, *adj.* (*India*) belonging to India: Used substantively for a person born in the Indies.

INDIAN-ARROW-ROOT, *S.* a root brought from the Spanish settlements into Barbadoes and Jamaica in the West-Indies, so called because used by the Indians to extract the venom of their arrows; it is likewise reckoned a sovereign remedy for the bite of wasps, and expelling the poison of the manchineel tree.

INDIAN-CRESS, *S.* a plant named *tropaolum*, by botanists; it was brought into Europe in 1684, was raised in the gardens of count Beverning in Holland, and grows naturally in Peru, in the West Indies; whence it receives its names.

INDIAN-FIG, *S.* a plant.

INDIAN-RED, *S.* a species of ochre, or a very fine purple earth of a firm texture and great weight. In the stratum it is of a pure blood colour, and almost as hard as a stone; but when dry of a fine glowing red, a rough dusty surface, and when broken full of white, large, glittering particles. It is called Indian because dug in the isle of Ormuz in the Persian gulf, and likewise in Bombay in the East Indies.

INDICANT, *adj.* (*indicans*, Lat. of *indico*, Lat.) to show, discover, or point out. In physic, to point out a remedy.

INDICATION, *S.* (Fr. *indicatio*, Lat.) a mark, token, sign, or symptom of something, which is hidden or not plain of itself. In medicine, a symptom discovering or directing what is to be done to cure a distemper. A discovery, or information of something that was not known.

INDICATIVE, *adj.* (*indicativus*, Lat.) showing, discovering, or pointing out. In grammar, the first mood of a verb, wherein it expresses affirmation, denial, doubting, or declaring. The English *indicative* is formed in most of its tenses after the manner of the Saxons.

INDICATIVELY, *adv.* in such a manner as shows, declares, discovers, or betokens.

To **INDICT**, *v. a.* (pronounced *indite*) see **INDITE**; and its derivatives.

INDICTION, *S.* (Fr.) a declaration or proclamation. In chronology, a cycle or revolution of fifteen years, which, when expired, begins a new. It was began in the year 313, in commemoration of the great victory gained by the emperor Constantine, over Mezentius. The year of the indiction may be found by adding three to the year, and dividing the sum by fifteen; the remainder is the year of the indiction; but if there be no remainder, the *indiction* is then fifteen.

INDIFFERENCE, **INDIFFERENCY**, *S.* (*indifference*, Fr. *indifferentia*, Lat.) freedom from bias or influence to any action, or any side of a question. Suspension. Impartiality, or freedom from prejudice. Want of affection; unconcernedness; used in a bad sense. A state wherein the mind is not influenced or bias'd by any motive either physical or moral.

INDIFFERENT, *adj.* (Fr.) not determined to either side. Unconcerned, or regardless; used in a bad sense. Not having such a difference as to oblige us to determine on either side. Neither commanded nor forbidden, neither good nor bad, applied to actions. Passable, tolerable, in a middling state between perfection and imperfection; used in conversation. "Very *indifferent* paper." ADDIS. In this sense it is sometimes used adverbially, as. "I am my self *indifferent* honest." SHAK.

INDIFFERENTLY, *adv.* without distinction, or inclining more to one than another. Without wish, aversion, or emotion. "I'll look on death *indifferently*." SHAK. Not well; tolerably; passably. *Very indifferently*, scarcely. "Kept me *very indifferently* from the floor." SWIFT.

INDIGENCE, **INDIGENCY**, *S.* (*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Lat.) want of any of the comforts of life. Poverty, or want of money to supply ourselves with the necessities of life.

INDIGENOUS, *adj.* (*indigene*, Fr. *indigena*, Lat.) native; originally produced or born in a country.

INDIGENT, *adj.* (Fr. *indigens*, Lat.) in want of the comforts of life, or of money to procure them. Void; empty; wanting. "Indigent of moisture." BACON.

INDIGEST, **INDIGESTED**, *adj.* (*indigeste*, Fr. *indigestus*, Lat.) not separated or divided into regular parts; not disposed in any order. Not formed or brought to maturity. "That *indigest* project." SHAK. Not well considered or methodized; rude, applied to ideas or opinions. Not concocted or altered so as to be fit for nourishment, applied to food. Not ripe or suppurated, applied, in surgery, to matter collected in any part of the body.

INDIGESTIBLE, *adj.* not to be altered in the stomach, or made fit for nourishment, applied to food. Not to be methodized

IND

rhodized, reduced to order, or added to the improvements of the mind, applied to ideas or sentiments.

INDIGE'STION, *S.* a disorder in the stomach whereby it is rendered incapable of altering the food it contains, so as to render it fit for nourishment. The state of food in the stomach which is not so altered by the juices it contains, as to be proper for nourishment.

To INDIGITATE, *v. a.* (*indigitatus* of *indigito*, Lat.) to point out or show, as it were with the finger. "And can "thereby *indigitate* their affections." BROWN. Not in use.

INDIGITA'TION, *S.* the act of pointing out or showing. "No obscure *indigitation* of providence." BROWN. Not in use.

INDI'GN, *adj.* (pronounced *indine* from *indigne*, Fr. of *indignus*, Lat.) not worthy or deserving. Bringing indignity or disgrace. "All *indign* and base adversities." SHAK. Obsolete.

INDI'GNANT, *adj.* (*indignans*, Lat.) inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNA'TION, *S.* (Fr. of *indignatio*, Lat.) anger joined with contempt, abhorrence, disdain and aversion. In scripture, used for an ardent zeal attended with envy. *Acts* v. 17. the judgments, of God, or signs of his anger, and detestation of sinners. *Isa.* xiii. 5. — xxvi. 20. and *Jerem.* i. 25.

INDI'GNITY, *S.* (*indignité*, Fr. *indignitas*, Lat.) a reproachful or disgraceful action, wherein the rank or character of a person is disregarded, and receives a very great injury.

INDIGO, *S.* (*indicum* of India, the country from whence it is imported) in botany, a plant called likewise *anil*; which when macerated produces the fine blue made use of by dyers, and washer-women to colour their cloaths.

INDIRE'CT, *adj.* (Fr. *indirectus*, Lat.) not strait, or in a right line. Figuratively, round about, or not coming immediately to the point. Not fair, honest, or open, but secret and with a design of over-reaching and imposing upon. "*Indirect* dealing." TILLOT.

INDIRE'CTION, *S.* a round about manner of coming to a point, alluding to a right line, which is the shortest that can lay between two points. Dishonest practice; a secret or oblique artifice or intention to deceive.

INDIRE'CTLY, *adv.* without coming at once to the point in hand; in an artful, oblique or round-about manner. Unfairly; not in an honest manner. Not rightly.

INDIRE'CTNESS, *S.* obliqueness. The quality of not being in a strait line. Unfairness.

INDISCE'RNIBLE, *adj.* (*in* negative, and *discernible*) not to be perceived by the eye, or mind.

INDISCE'RNIBLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE, *adj.* (*of in* negative, and *discerptible*) not capable of having its parts separated from each other; incapable of being broken or destroyed by separation of its parts.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY, *S.* the quality of not being capable of having its parts separated, or of being destroyed by dissolution.

INDISCOVERY, *S.* (*of in* negative, and *discovery*) the state of not being known or discovered. "The *indiscovery* of "its head." BROWN. Not in use.

INDISCRE'ET, *adj.* (*indiscret*, Fr.) not acting according to, or not perceiving the differences of things. Injudicious; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

INDISCRE'ETLY, *adv.* without regarding or considering the differences in things. Without making a proper choice. Without judgment or consideration. Rashly.

INDISCRE'TION, *S.* (Fr.) weakness of conduct arising from not attending to the differences of things. Imprudence. Inconsideration or want of judgment.

INDISCRIMINATE, *adj.* (*indiscriminatus*, Lat.) not carrying any mark of difference. Without making any difference or distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, *adv.* without difference, or distinction.

INDISPE'NSABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be forborn, let alone, or excused. Necessary.

INDISPE'NSABLENESS, *S.* the state of a thing which cannot be excused, omitted, or forborn. Necessity.

INDISPE'NSABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as not be excused by any authority. Not to be forborn. Absolutely necessary.

To INDISPO'SE, *v. a.* (*indisposer*, Fr.) to make unfit; used with *for*. To make averse; used with *to*. To disorder, or make unfit by disease. To affect with a light disorder, applied to health. To make unfavourable; used

IND

with *towards*. "The king was sufficiently *indisposed* *to* "wards the persons." CLAREND.

INDISPO'SEDNESS, *S.* a state of unfitness, or want of inclination. A state of health lessened by a slight disorder.

INDISPO'SITION, *S.* (Fr.) a tendency to sickness, or a slight disorder, applied to health: used with *of*. Want of inclination; aversion or dislike, used with *to*, or *towards*.

INDISPU'TABLE, *adj.* (sometimes accented together with its derivatives, perhaps not so properly, on the second syllable, of *in* negative, and *disputable*) so evident as to admit no dispute or controversy.

INDISPU'TABLENESS, *S.* the state of being so evident as not to admit of dispute.

INDISPU'TABLY, *adv.* in a manner so evident as not to admit of dispute. Without opposition. "*Indisputably* granted to so many." HOWEL.

INDISSO'LUBLE, *adj.* (*of in* negative and *dissoluble*) not capable of having its parts separated from each other. "*Indissoluble* in water." NEWTON. Not to be broken; binding for ever, applied to bonds or contracts. "An "*indissoluble* bond." AYLIFFE.

INDISSOLUBI'LITY, *S.* (*indissolubilité*, Fr.) the state of the particles of a body which cohere so closely as not to be separated.

INDI'SSOLUBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *indissolubilis*, Lat.) not to be separated; strongly cohering, applied to the particles of a body. Binding; obliging, or subsisting for ever, applied to bonds or contracts. Firm; stable; not subject to change or alteration. "*Indissoluble* state." THOMPSON.

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS, *S.* the quality of resisting a separation of its parts.

INDI'SSOLUBLY, *adv.* in a manner resisting separation. Never ceasing to oblige.

INDISTIN'CT, *adj.* (Fr. of *in* negative, and *distinctus*, Lat.) not marked or different so as to be separated or discerned. Confused. Not discerning exactly.

INDISTIN'CTION, *S.* want of distinguishing or perceiving the difference between things. Confusion, or uncertainty. Want of regard to the different orders of mankind. Want of difference, applied to rank or order.

INDISTIN'CTLY, *adv.* confusedly; not to be perceived plainly, or separated by the mind. Without being distinguished.

INDISTIN'CTNESS, *S.* confusion; uncertainty; obscurity. The quality of not being perfectly perceived, or not having its difference discovered.

INDISTUR'BANCE, *S.* (*in* and *disturbance*) calmness; freedom from any violent emotion; great tranquility, applied to the mind.

INDIVIDUAL, *adj.* (*individu*, *individual*, Fr. *individuum*, Lat.) separate from others of the same species; single; not to be divided.

INDIVIDUAL, *S.* a single person. "The choice of *individuals*." BACON.

INDIVIDUA'LITY, *S.* separate or distinct existence.

INDIVIDUALLY, *adv.* without any distinction or difference; numerically. "*Individually* the very same." HOOKER. To be affirmed only of one incommunicably. "*Individually*, proper to the godhead." HAKF.W.

To INDIVIDUATE, *v. a.* (from *individuum*, Lat.) to distinguish from others of the same species. To make single, to communicate to several in a distinct or separate manner. "Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers." MOORE.

INDIVIDUA'TION, *S.* that which makes any thing the same as it was before.

INDIVIDU'ITY, *S.* the state of being an individual. The state of being what one was before; identity.

INDIVIN'ITY, *S.* (*in* negative, and *divinity*) want of god-head or divine perfection.

INDIVISIBI'LITY, **INDIVISIBLENESS**, *S.* (from *indivisible*) the state which can admit of no more division.

INDIVISIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be broken into more parts. Not to be separated into smaller parts. Single, or not to be divided further.

INDIVISIBLES, *S.* in geometry, those indefinitely small elements or particles into which bodies may be ultimately resolved.

INDO'CIBLE, *adj.* (*of in* negative, and *docible*) not to be taught; not capable of receiving instruction.

INDO'CIL, *adj.* (*indocile*, Fr. *indocilis*, Lat.) not receiving any benefit from, or regarding, instruction.

INDOCIL'ITY, *S.* (*indocilité*, Fr.) the quality of disregarding, or refusing instruction.

To INDOCTRINATE, *v. a.* (*indocetrin*, old Fr.) to instruct; or teach. "In *indocetrinating* his young unexpected favourite." CLAREND.

I N D

INDOCTRINA'TION, S. the act of teaching or forming a person's principles by instruction.

IN'DOLENCE, **IN'DOLENCY**, S. (Fr. of *in* and *doleo*, Lat. to grieve) freedom from pain or uneasiness. "There must be *indolency* where there is happiness." BURNET. Laziness; or a state wherein a person continues inactive without any regard or attention to any thing he sees around him.

IN'DOLENT, *adj.* (Fr.) free from pain. Inactive or lazy, without any regard to what passes around one.

IN'DOLENTLY, *adv.* in a manner free from pain. Inactively, and without regard to any thing around one. N. B. *Indolence* and all its derivatives, though formerly used in the first sense, seems now confined only to the second.

To **INDOW'**, *v. a.* (of *in* and *douer*, Fr.) to give a portion to. Figuratively, to enrich with gifts either of fortune or nature. See **ENDOW**.

INDRA'UGHT, S. (pronounced *indraft*) an opening in the land into which the sea flows. "No *indraughts*, bays, gulphs." RALEIGH. An inlet or passage inwards.

To **INDRE'NCH**, *v. a.* to soak; to drown. "My hopes lie drown'd — they lie *indrenched*." SHAK.

INDU'BIOUS, *adj.* (in negative, and *dubious*) without doubting or suspecting; certain; positive. "An *indubious* confidence." HARVEY.

INDU'BITABLE, *adj.* (*indubitable*, Fr. *indubitabilis*, Lat.) so certain or evident, as to admit no doubt or suspicion of its truth.

INDU'BITABLY, *adv.* in a manner so evident and certain, as to admit no doubt.

INDU'BITATE, *adj.* (*indubitatus*, Lat.) undoubted; unquestioned. In law, joined to *heir*; apparent, or evident. "*Indubitate* heirs of the crown." BAC.

To **INDU'CE**, *v. a.* (*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Lat.) to persuade; to prevail on, or influence a person to perform a thing. To introduce a custom by influence or example. To offer by way of induction, or by way of consequence drawn from several particulars, applied to reasoning. To inculcate or enforce by argument. To cause, bring on, or superinduce external or internal action. To produce as an argument or instance. "To exprobate their stupidity, he *induceth* the providence of storks." BROWN. To bring into view, to introduce. "*Inducing* his personages." POPE.

INDU'CEMENT, S. a motive which allures or persuades to any thing.

To **INDU'CT**, *v. a.* (*inductus* of *induco*, Lat.) to bring in or introduce. "Ceremonies *inducted* by the Venetians." SANDYS. This sense is obsolete: — To put into actual possession of a benefice.

INDU'CTION, S. (Fr. *inductio*, Lat.) in its primary sense, introduction, or entrance; now obsolete. In logic, the act of inferring a general proposition from several particular ones. A consequence drawn from several propositions. In law, the act of giving possession of a benefice to an incumbent, performed by leading him into the church, delivering him the keys, by the commissary or bishop's deputy, and by his ringing one of the bells.

INDU'CTIVE, *adj.* contributing, leading or persuasive; used with *to*. Capable of inferring or including.

To **INDU'CE**, *v. a.* (*induo*, Lat.) to invest, to communicate or give a quality to; as Johnson observes, it is sometimes, even by good writers, confounded with *endow*, or *indow*, to furnish or enrich with any quality or excellence.

To **INDU'LGE**, *v. a.* (*indulgeo*, Lat.) to gratify or grant the desires of another as a favour. To comply with requests or desires through fondness. Used with *in* before the thing granted: To favour or foster. To grant as a favour, not as a right. Neuterly, to give way to; to give indulgence; used with *to*. "*Indulging* to any sort of reprovable discourse himself." GOV. of the Tongue. A Latinism not in use.

INDU'LGENCE, **INDU'LGENCY**, S. (*indulgence*, Fr.) compliance with or granting the desires and requests of others through fondness. Forbearance, or connivance at faults. A favour granted. In the Romish church, the remission of punishment due to a sin, granted by the church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

INDU'LGENT, *adj.* (Fr. *indulgens*, Lat.) kind; gentle; complying with the requests, or gratifying the desires of another through fondness. Mild, or favourable. Gratifying or giving way to, used with *of*. "*Indulgent* of their ease." DRYD.

INDU'LGENTLY, *adv.* with kind compliance, and fond gratification. Without severity or censure.

I N E

INDU'LT, **INDU'LTO**, S. (Ital. and Fr.) a special favour or privilege granted either to a community, or private person, by the pope's bull, by which they are licensed to do or obtain something contrary to the common laws.

To **INDU'RATE**, *v. n.* (*induratus* of *induro*, Lat.) to grow hard. Actively, to make hard. Figuratively, to render the mind insensible to the remonstrances of conscience, or the nature and consequence of its actions.

INDURATION, S. the state of growing hard. The act of making hard. Hardness of heart; or a disposition of mind insensible to the threatnings denounced against sin, or the natural consequences of vice.

INDU'STRIOUS, *adj.* (*industrieux*, Fr. of *industrius*, Lat.) active and constant in manual labour, business or study; opposed to slothful. Performed with great application and art.

INDU'STRIOUSLY, *adv.* with constant and intense application of mind or exercise of body. With great care, diligence and assiduity. "*Industriously* attempted." BAC.

IN'DUSTRY, S. (*industrie*, Fr. *industria*, Lat.) diligence; constant application of the mind, or exercise of the body.

To **INE'BRIATE**, *v. a.* (*inebriatus*, Lat.) to make a person drunk with strong liquours. Figuratively, to intoxicate with praise, grandeur, or success. Neuterly, to grow drunk.

INEBRIA'TION, S. drunkenness. The state of being or growing drunk.

INEFFABI'LITY, S. (of *ineffable*) the quality of being beyond the power of language.

INE'FFABLE, *adj.* (Fr. of *ineffabilis*, Lat.) not to be spoken, uttered, or expressed. Beyond the power of language.

INE'FFABLY, *adv.* in such a manner or in so high a degree as not to be expressed by words.

INEFFE'CTIVE, *adj.* (*ineffectif*) that which can produce no effect.

INEFFE'CTUAL, *adj.* (from *in* negative, and *effectual*) not to have power sufficient to produce its proper effect; weak; without power, or operating in vain.

INEFFE'CTUALLY, *adv.* to no purpose. Without effect.

INEFFE'CTUALNESS, S. want of power to procure its proper effect.

INEFFICA'CIOUS, *adj.* (*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Lat.) unable to produce any effects. Weak; feeble; acting to no purpose.

INE'FFICACY, S. (from *in* negative, and *efficacia*, Lat.) want of power to produce an effect. The quality of operating in vain or to no purpose.

INE'LEGANCE, **INE'LEGANCY**, S. (from *inelegant*) absence or want of beauty or elegance.

INE'LEGANT, *adj.* (*inelegans*, Lat.) not becoming elegant, or nicely beautiful. Mean; despicable; worthless.

INE'LOQUENT, *adj.* (from *in* and *eloquens*, Lat.) not speaking with ease, volubility, or the flowers of rhetoric. Not persuasive.

INE'PT, *adj.* (*ineptus*, Lat.) unfit, or unsuitable to any end, or any purpose. Useless. Trifling. Foolish.

INE'PTLY, *adv.* in a trifling manner. Unsuitably or foolishly.

INE'PTITUDE, S. (from *ineptus*, Lat.) unsuitness, or unsuitableness to any purpose or end.

INEQUA'LITY, S. (*inegalité*, Fr. from *in* negative, and *equalitas*, Lat.) the difference between two or more things compared together. Disproportion to any office, state, or purpose. Change of state whereby a thing or person becomes unlike what they were before. Difference of rank or station, whereby one person is superiour or inferiour to another.

INERRABI'LITY, S. (from *inerrable*) the quality of not being subject to error.

INE'RRABLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *errable*) not subject to error or mistake.

INE'RRABLENESS, S. the quality of not being liable to err.

INE'RRABLY, *adv.* without possibility of erring; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY, *adv.* (from *in* negative, and *erring*) without error, mistake or deviation, either from truth or right.

INE'RT, *adj.* (*iners*, Lat.) dull; motionless; moving or put into motion with difficulty. Sluggish.

INE'RTLY, *adv.* sluggishly; or dully.

INESTIMABLE, *adj.* (*inestimable*, Fr. from *inestimabilis*, Lat.) so valuable as not to be rated; exceeding all price.

INEVIDENT, *adj.* (Fr.) not manifest, or plain. Obsolete.

INEVITABILITY, *S.* (see INEVITABLE) the quality of not being possible to be avoided.

INEVITABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *inevitable*, Lat.) not to be escaped or avoided.

INEXCUSABLENESS, *S.* enormity of crime beyond forgiveness or palliation.

INEXCUSABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *inexcusable*, Lat.) not to be excused, or not palliable by apology.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *exhale*) that which cannot be evaporated, or consumed in vapours.

INEXHAUSTED, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *exhausted*) not possible to be emptied. Not emptied.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *exhaustible*) not to be emptied or drawn all out. Not to be entirely spent.

INEXISTENT, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *existent*) not having being. Not to be found in nature.

INEXISTENCE, *S.* want of being, or existence.

INEXORABLE, *adj.* (Fr. from *inexorabilis*, Lat.) not to be moved by intreaty.

INEXPE'DIENCE, INEXPE'DIENCY, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *expediency*) want of fitness or propriety. Unsuitableness to time, place, or circumstance.

INEXPE'DIENT, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *expedient*) improper with respect to time or place. Unnecessary, or not productive of any advantage.

INEXPE'RIENCE, *S.* (Fr.) want of having sufficiently seen or made observation on the world. Want of experience, or experimental knowledge.

INEXPE'RIENCED, *adj.* (from *inexperience*) not having personally tried, or had experience of.

INEXPE'RT, *adj.* (*inexpertus*, Lat.) unskilful for want of custom or use.

INE'XPIABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *inexpiabilis*, Lat.) not to be atoned or made amends for. Not to be pacified or reconciled by atonement.

INE'XPIABLY, *adv.* to a degree beyond atonement.

INE'XPLEABLY, *adv.* (from *in* negative, and *expleo*, Lat.) insatiably; in such a manner as not to be satisfied. "In-
"expleably covetous." SANDYS.

INE'XPLICABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) so difficult as not to be explained; not to be made plainer or more intelligible.

INE'XPLICABLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be made plainer, or not to be explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *express*) not to be told, uttered, or conveyed by words.

INEXPRE'SSIBLY, *adv.* in a manner or degree not to be uttered or conveyed by words.

INEXPU'GNABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.) not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued. "An *inexpugnabile* appetite." RAY.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *extinguishable*) not to be quenched, applied to fire. Not to be satisfied, applied to desires.

INE'XTRICABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.) not to be untangled, applied to knots. Not to be explained or cleared from obscurity, applied to difficulties in writings.

INE'XTRICABLY, *adj.* in a manner not to be explained; to a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

To INE'YE, *v. n.* (of *in* and *eye*) to inoculate, by inserting the bud of one tree into the stock of another.

INFA'LLIBILITY, INFA'LLIBLENESS, *S.* (*infallibilité*, Fr.) the quality of not being subject to be deceived, or mistaken.

INFA'LLIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) incapable of being mistaken or deceived. Certain, or never-failing, applied to medicine.

INFA'LLIBLY, *adv.* without danger of deceit, or possibility of being mistaken. Certainly.

To INFA'ME, *v. a.* (*infamer*, Fr. *infamo*, Lat.) to defame; to censure publicly for the commission of a crime.

INFAMOUS, *adj.* (*infamé*, *infamant*, Fr. *infamis*, Lat.) notorious, or publicly branded with guilt. Of a bad character.

INFAMOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be known to be guilty of some crime or misdemeanour by every body. Shamefully; scandalously.

INFAMOUSNESS, INFAMY, *S.* (*infamie*, Fr. *infamia*, Lat.) loss of character or reputation by crimes. The quality of being universally known and detested for notorious crimes.

INFANCY, *S.* (*infantia*, Lat.) the first part of life, extended by naturalists to seven years, but by lawyers to

twenty-one. Figuratively, the beginning or first rise of any thing, before it is arrived to perfection or maturity.

INFA'NGTHEF, HINGF'ANTHEFT, or INFA'N-THEFT, *S.* (of *in fangen*, Sax. to catch, and *theof*, Sax. a thief) in law, a privilege or liberty granted to lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee.

INFANT, *S.* (Fr. *infans*, Lat.) by naturalists, a child from its birth to its seventh year, but by lawyers so called till its one and twentieth.

INFA'NTA, *S.* (Span.) a title of honour given a princeps of the royal blood in Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTE, *S.* (Span.) a son of the kings of Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTICIDE, *S.* (Fr. *infanticidium*, Lat.) the slaughter or massacre of infants, applied to that committed by Herod.

INFA'NTILE, *adj.* (*infantilis*, Lat.) belonging to the state of an infant.

INFANTRY, *S.* (*infanterie*, Fr.) the foot soldiers of an army.

INFAR'CTION, *S.* (*in* and *farcio*, Lat. to stuff) a stuffing. In medicine, a constipation.

To INFA'TUATE, *v. a.* (*infatuatus* of *infatuo*, Lat.) to make foolish: to deprive of understanding.

INFATUA'TION, *S.* the act of making foolish, or depriving of understanding.

INFAU'STING, *S.* (*infaustus*, Lat.) the act of making unlucky or unhappy. "A kind of malediction and *infausting* upon the marriage." BACON. Not in use.

INFEA'SIBLE, *adj.* (*in* negative, and *feasible*) not to be performed or practised.

To INFE'CT, *v. a.* (*infector*, Fr. *infectus* of *inficio*, Lat.) to act upon, or disorder by some noxious qualities. To corrupt with bad insinuations, applied to the mind. To fill with some thing or quality which is injurious to the health.

INFE'CTION, *S.* (Fr. *infectio*, Lat.) the communication of a disease by means of effluvia or particles, which fly from distempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, cause the same disorders, as the persons had from whence they exhaled. A taint, or noxious quality.

INFE'CTIOUS, *adj.* causing distempers by some noxious quality or effluvia.

INFE'CTIOUSLY, *adv.* operating by infection.

INFE'CTIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of communicating distempers by noxious qualities, or unwholesome effluvia.

INFE'CTIVE, *adj.* having the power of causing distempers by noxious qualities or vapours.

INFECUND, *adj.* (*infecundus*, Lat.) unfruitful, barren.

INFECUNDITY, *S.* barrenness; want of a power to produce its like.

INFELICITY, *S.* (*infelicité*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Lat.) a state destitute of all the comforts and pleasures to render life agreeable. Unhappiness.

To INFE'R, *v. a.* (used with a double *r* before *c* or *ing* in the participles, as *inferred*, *inferring*; from *infero*, Fr. *infero*, Lat.) in its primary sense to bring on. "Vomits
"infer some small detriment." HARVEY. In logic, to draw in another proposition as true, by virtue of one already laid down as true. To offer or produce an argument. "Play'd the orator — *inferring* arguments." SHAK.

INFERENCE, *S.* (Fr.) in logic, a conclusion drawn from previous arguments or propositions.

INFERRIBLE, *adj.* deducible from propositions which went before.

INFERIORITY, *S.* (*inferiorité*, Fr.) a lower state of dignity, worth, or excellence.

INF'E'RIOUR, *adj.* lower in place, station, condition of life, value, or excellency. Subordinate. "A thousand
"inferiour and particular propositions." WATTS.

INF'E'RIOUR, *S.* one in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERNAL, *adj.* (Fr. *infernus*, Lat.) belonging to hell. *Infernal stone*, in medicine, is a very powerful caustic prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or crystals of silver.

INFERTILE, *adj.* (Fr.) not producing or yielding any thing. Unfruitful: Barren.

INFERTILITY, *S.* (*infertilité*, Fr.) unfruitfulness; barrenness. Want of power to produce.

To INFE'ST, *v. a.* (*infester*, Fr. *infesto*, Lat.) to harass; trouble, or plague.

INFESTIVITY, *S.* want of cheerfulness.

INFUDA'TION, *S.* (*in* and *fundum*, Lat.) in law, the act of putting a person into possession of a fee or estate.

INFIDEL, *S.* (*infidèle*, Fr. *infidelis*, Lat.) one who rejects or will not assent to the truth of revelation, or the

I N F

principles of religion. Some restrain the word *infidel* to signify one who has not been baptized, to distinguish him from an *heretic*, who is one that is baptized; but this distinction is frivolous, as the word is not applied to one who differs in his opinions with other Christians, but to one who rejects Christianity entirely.

INFIDELITY, *S.* (*infidélité*, Fr. *infidelitas*) want of faith or assiance in Providence. Disbelief of Christianity. Treachery or violation of one's fidelity. "The *infidelities* between the two sexes." *Spectator*.

INFINITE, *adj.* (*infinitus*, Lat.) having no bounds or limits. Perfect, so as to admit of no defect or addition, applied to the divine attributes. Indefinitely or very large, used in common discourse.

INFINITELY, *adv.* without limits or bounds.

INFINITENESS, *S.* the quality of admitting no bounds or limits.

INFINITESSIMAL, *adj.* that which is infinitely divided.

INFINITESSIMAL, *S.* that which is lesser than any assignable quality, called likewise a *fluxion*.

INFINITIVE, *adj.* (*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Lat.) in grammar, applied to a mood, which denotes no precise time, nor determines the number of persons of which any thing is affirmed, but expresses things in a loose indefinite manner. In English, it is expressed by prefixing the particle *to* before the verb, which we borrowed from the Saxons. "To *forspillan*, Sax. to destroy." *Marc.* i. 24.

INFINITUDE, *S.* any thing which has no bounds or limits. An inconceivable number.

INFINITY, *S.* this word is taken in two senses intirely different, *i. e.* in a positive and a negative one. *Positive infinity*, is a quality of being perfect in itself, or capable of receiving no addition, and is properly applied to the divine attributes or essence. *Negative infinity*, is the quality of being boundless, unlimited, or endless.

INFIRM, *adj.* (*infirmus*, Fr. *infirmus*, Lat.) deprived of natural strength by age or sickness. Irresolute, applied to the mind. "Infirm of purpose." *SHAK.* Not fit to support, not solid. "On *infirm* ground." *SOUTH.*

To **INFIRM**, *v. a.* (*confirmer*, Fr. *infirmo*, Lat.) to make weak; to shake or destroy an argument. Not in use.

INFIRMARY, *S.* (*infirmérie*, Fr.) a place where lodging and board are provided for sick and wounded persons.

INFIRMITY, *S.* (*infirmité*, Fr.) weakness of sex, age, temper, mind, or body.

INFIRMNESS, *S.* want of strength, applied to argument, understanding, or body.

To **INFIX**, *v. a.* (*infixus* from *infigo*, Lat.) to drive or fasten in.

To **INFLAME**, *v. a.* (*inflammo*, Lat.) to kindle or set bodies on fire. Figuratively, to excite or kindle desire. To magnify a person's faults. "An enemy *inflames* his crimes." *ADDIS.* In medicine, to heat any part by the obstruction or irritation of matter. To provoke or irritate, applied to the passions. Neuterly, in medicine, to grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

INFLAMMER, *S.* the thing or person that irritates the passions, or causes a painful sensation of heat in any part of the body.

INFLAMMABILITY, *S.* (from *inflammable*) the quality of catching fire, applied to bodies. The quality of causing a painful sensation of heat, applied to obstructed matter in animal bodies. The quality of exciting the desires, or warming the passions, applied to the mind.

INFLAMMABLE, *adj.* easy to set on fire; having the quality of flaming. Capable of exciting the passions; or irritating the humours in an animal body.

INFLAMMABLENESS, *S.* the quality of easily catching fire, applied to bodies. The quality of being easily excited or provoked, applied to the passions.

INFLAMMATION, *S.* (Fr. *inflammatio*, Lat.) the act of setting on flame. The state of being in flame. In surgery, applied to that sensation of heat arising from obstructed blood or matter which crowds in a greater quantity to any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. The act of exciting any passion, desire, or fervour, applied to the mind.

INFLAMMATORY, *adj.* having the power of causing an inflammation, applied to the fluids of the body. Having a tendency to alienate the minds of subjects, or cause an insurrection in a state.

To **INFLATE**, *v. a.* (*inflatus*, Lat.) to swell with wind. To fill or puff up with breath. Figuratively, to swell or puff up with pride.

INFLATION, *S.* the state of being swelled with wind.

To **INFLECT**, *v. a.* (*inflecto*, Lat.) to bend from a straight line. "Refracted or *inflected*." *NEWT.* To change or

I N F

vary. In grammar, to vary or alter the terminations of a word; to decline.

INFLECTION, *S.* (*inflectio*, Lat.) the act of bending. The act of turning or changing the direction of motion. A modulation, or change from high to low, applied to the voice. The variation or change of the endings of a word, applied to grammar.

INFLECTIVE, *adj.* having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBILITY, **INFLEXIBLENESS**, *S.* (*inflexibilité*, Fr.) stiffness, or the quality of resisting any attempt to bind it, applied to body. A temper or disposition of mind not to be altered by prayers, intreaties, promises, or threatnings, used both in a good or bad sense, according to the nature of its objects.

INFLEXIBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *inflexibilis*, Lat.) not to be bent, or made crooked. Not be changed or altered, applied to condition, state, or circumstance. Not to be prevailed on, applied to the mind; used in a good or bad sense according to the nature of its object.

INFLEXIBLY, *adv.* without any cessation, or remission. Without being prevailed on to change or alter, applied to the mind.

To **INFLECT**, *v. a.* (*inflectus*, from *infigo*, Lat. *infiger*, Fr.) to punish, or impose on as a punishment, used with *upon*.

INFLECTER, *S.* he that punishes.

INFLECTION, *S.* the act of using punishments. The punishment imposed.

INFLECTIVE, *adj.* (Fr.) executed or imposed on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE, *S.* (Fr. from *influens*, Lat.) the power of celestial bodies, or stars operating on human minds and affairs. Any power which acts on the mind, and biases or directs it.

To **INFLUENCE**, *v. a.* to act upon so as to impel, direct, or modify. To operate on the mind, so as to bias or direct it to any particular end or action.

INFLUENT, *adj.* (*influens*, Lat.) exerting influence or impulsive power.

INFLUX, *S.* (*influxus*, Lat.) the act of flowing into any thing. Infusion, applied to knowledge. Power, whereby the mind is biased or impelled to a particular action, or body is forced to a particular motion or direction. "The continued *influx* of the Divine will." *HALE.* The last sense is obsolete.

INFLUXIOUS, *adj.* a power capable of influencing. Not in use.

To **INFOLD**, *v. a.* to wrap. To surround with the arms folded over each other; to embrace.

To **INFOLIATE**, *v. a.* (of *in* and *folium*, Lat. a leaf) to cover with leaves. "Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him." *HOWEL.* Seldom used.

To **INFORM**, *v. a.* (*informar*, Fr. *informo*, Lat.) to animate; to actuate with a soul or vital power. Figuratively, to instruct; to supply with new knowledge. It formerly had *with*, and at present has *of* or *in* before the thing communicated. "To *inform* themselves *with* some method." *HOOVER.* "To *inform* himself *of* them." *LOCKE.* "To be *informed* *in* some parts." *SWIFT.* From hence it seems that *with*, though now obsolete, is the most proper, especially if we consider the primary sense of the word; *of* is used when we ourselves search after something unknown; and *in* when we receive the knowledge from the search and enquiries of others. In law, to bring a charge or accusation against a person, used with *against*, and is generally applied to the discoveries made by an accomplice. Neuterly, to give intelligence, or to discover a crime.

INFORMAL, *adj.* offering an accusation or the discovery of a crime. "The poor *informal* women." *SHAK.* Not in use.

INFORMANT, *S.* (Fr.) one who discovers or gives intelligence of a crime. One who offers or exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION, *S.* (*informatio*, Lat.) intelligence, or instruction; the act of communicating something unknown before. In law, the discovery of a crime, or the charge or accusation brought against a person.

INFORMER, *S.* one who gives intelligence, or communicate new knowledge to the mind. One who discovers the crimes or offences of another before a magistrate.

INFORMIDABLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *formidabilis*, Lat.) not to be feared or dreaded.

INFORMITY, *S.* (*informis*, Lat.) want of shape or form.

INFORMOUS, *adj.* (*informis*, Fr. *informis*, Lat.) shapeless, or of no regular form.

I N G

INFORTUNATE, *adj.* (Fr. *infortunatus*, Lat. see **UNFORTUNATE**, which is most commonly used) not succeeding in one's designs or expectations. Unsuccessful or unhappy.

TO INFRACT, *v. a.* (*infractus*, of *infringo*, Lat.) to break, or interrupt. "With wild *infracted* course." THOMSON.

INFRACTION, *S.* (Fr. *infractio*, Lat.) the act of breaking, or violating, applied to treaties or obligations.

INFRA'NGIBLE, *adj.* not to be broken.

INFREQUENCY, *S.* (*infrequentia*, Lat.) uncommonness; rarity, applied to things which seldom happen, or are seldom heard, seen, or done.

INFREQUENT, *adj.* rare; seldom happening, done, seen, or heard.

TO INFRI'GIDATE, *v. a.* (of *in* and *frigidus*, Lat. cold) to chill or make cold. "Whose coldness did not *infrigidate*." BOYLE. Not in use.

TO INFRI'NGE, *v. a.* (*infringo*, Lat.) to violate or break, applied to laws or contracts. To destroy, or hinder. "All that may *infringe* delight." WALLER.

INFRI'NGEMENT, *S.* the act of violating or breaking laws or treaties.

INFRI'NGER, *S.* he that acts contrary to any law or treaty.

INFUNDIBULIFORM, *adj.* (*infundibulum*, Lat. a funnel, and *forma*, Lat. a shape) in botany, in the shape of a funnel. Funnel-shaped, according to Miller.

INFUR'RIATE, (of *in* and *furia*, Lat. a fury) enraged; raging.

INFUSCA'TION, *S.* (*infuscatus*, Lat.) the act of darkening or making black. Wants authority.

TO INFU'SE, *v. a.* (*infuser*, Fr. *infusus*, from *infundo*, Lat.) to pour in. Figuratively, to instil; to inspire; to pour in, applied to the mind. In medicine, to steep or soak in any liquor with a gentle heat. To animate, influence, or inspire, followed by *with*. "Infused *with* a "a fortitude from heaven." SHAK.

INFU'SIBLE, *adj.* that which may be instilled, communicated, or inspired, applied to the mind. Incapable of being melted or dissolved, applied to bodies.

INFU'SION, *S.* (Fr. *infusio*, Lat.) the act of pouring in. The act of instilling or inspiring, applied to the mind. In physic, the act of steeping ingredients in any liquor with a moderate warmth; the liquor made by steeping ingredients.

INFU'SIVE, *adj.* having a power of animating or influencing. "The *infusive* force of spring on man." THOMSON. Wants better authority.

INGANNA'TION, *S.* (*ingannare*, Ital.) delusion; juggling. Not in use.

INGA'THERING, *S.* the act of getting in an harvest. "Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*." Ex. xxiii. 16.

I'NGE, in the names of places signifies a meadow, from *ing*, Sax.

TO INGE'MINATE, *v. a.* (*ingemino*, Lat.) to double the same thing over again. To repeat.

INGEMINATION, *S.* (of *in* and *geminatio*, Lat.) the act of doubling or repeating the same thing.

INGE'NDERER, *S.* he that begets, see **ENGENDER**, and its derivatives.

INGE'NERATE, **INGE'NERATED**, *adj.* (*ingeneratus*, Lat.) born or bred with, or within a person. Not begotten; from *in* negative, and *generated*. "Our first and *ingenerated* fathers." BROWN. Not used in the last sense.

INGE'NIOUS, *adj.* (*ingenieux*, Fr. *ingeniosus*, Lat.) having wit to invent, or execute in a skilful manner. Belonging to the mind or understanding. "And have *ingenious* feeling." SHAK. The last sense is not used.

INGE'NIOUSLY, *adv.* in a manner that discovers great invention, skill and art.

INGE'NIOUSNESS, *S.* strength of imagination to invent, and dexterity to execute.

INGE'NITE, *adj.* (*ingenitus*, Lat.) born with one; implanted, or innate.

INGENU'ITY, *S.* (*ingenuité*, Fr.) acuteness of mind in invention, and skill, or art in executing. Freedom from dissimulation; from *ingenuous*, and should, to prevent confusion, be written *ingenuousness*.

INGE'NUOUS, *adj.* (*ingenuus*, Lat.) having candour, openness, or generosity of mind. Free from dissimulation. Free-born, or of noble extraction.

INGE'NUOUSLY, *adv.* in an open, fair, candid, and undissembled manner.

INGE'NUOUSNESS, *S.* candour; freedom from dissimulation.

I N H

I'NGENY, *S.* (*ingenium*, Lat.) genius, goodness of understanding, or readiness of invention. Not in use.

TO INGE'ST, *v. a.* (*ingestus*, Lat.) to cast or include in the stomach.

INGE'STION, *S.* the act of casting, or including in the stomach. "Daily *ingestion* of milk." HARVEY.

INGLO'RIOUS, *adj.* (*inglorius*, Lat.) without honour, fame, or glory.

INGLO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* without reputation, honour, or glory. In a mean manner.

INGOT, *S.* (*lingot*, Fr. from *ingegotten*, Belg. melted) a mass of metal, generally applied to gold and silver.

TO INGRA'FF, *v. a.* to propagate trees by grafting. See **GRAFF**. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another. To fix deep or settle, applied to the mind.

INGRA'FFMENT, *S.* the act of inserting the sprig of one tree into the stock of another. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRA'TE, **INGRA'TEFUL**, *adv.* (*ingrat*, Fr. *ingratus*, Lat.) not acknowledging favours received, or returning thanks for them. Unpleasing or disagreeable, applied to any thing which affects the senses.

TO INGRA'TIATE, *v. a.* (in and *gratia*, Lat. favour) to creep into a person's favour; followed by *with*.

INGRA'TITUDE, *S.* (Fr.) the vice of being insensible to favours received, so as neither to acknowledge them, or thank the donor for them; and sometimes applied to the retribution or returning evil for good.

INGRE'DIENT, *S.* (Fr. *ingrediens*, Lat.) that which is added to, or makes up the composition of a body; generally applied to simples in medicine.

INGRE'SS, *S.* (*ingres*, Fr. *ingressus*, Lat.) entrance, the act or liberty of going into a place.

INGRE'SSION, *S.* (Fr. *ingressio*, Lat.) the act of entering.

IN'GUINAL, *adj.* (Fr. of *inguen*, Lat.) belonging to, or situated in the groin.

TO INGU'LF, *v. a.* to swallow up in a deep cavity. To cast into a gulf or abyss. "We *ingulf* ourselves into a "fured danger." HAYW.

TO INGU'LPH, *v. a.* to cast into an abyss. "Falls into "utter darkness—*ingulph'd*." MILT.

TO INGU'RGITATE, *v. a.* (*ingurgitatus* of *ingurgite*, Lat.) to swallow down. Wants authority.

INGURGITATION, *S.* the act of swallowing rapaciously.

INHA'BILE, *adj.* (Fr. *inhabilis*, Lat.) unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

TO INHA'BIT, *v. a.* (in and *habito*) to dwell in. To possess as an inhabitant. Neuterly, to dwell or live.

INHA'BITABLE, *adj.* capable of affording or fit for habitation. "Systems of *inhabitable* planets." LOCKE. Not habitable; from *inhabitable*, Fr. "The frozen ridges of "the alps—or other ground *inhabitable*." SHAK. Not used in the last sense.

INHA'BITANT, *S.* one who dwells or resides for a time in a place.

INHABITATION, *S.* a house or dwelling place. The act of dwelling in a place. The state of being inhabited. The quantity of inhabitants. The last sense is obsolete.

INHA'BITER, *S.* one who dwells constantly in a place.

TO INHA'LE, *v. a.* to draw in with the air or one's breath.

INHARMO'NIOUS, *adj.* not harmonious, musical, or of an agreeable sound.

TO INHE'RE, *v. a.* (*inhæreo*, Lat.) to exist in something else.

INHE'RENT, *adj.* (Fr. *inhærens*, Lat.) existing inseparably in something. Innate, or inborn.

TO INHE'RIT, *v. a.* (*enheriter*, Fr.) to possess by right of succession from another. Figuratively, to gain possession, to possess or enjoy.

INHE'RITANCE, *S.* any thing which a person possesses or succeeds to as the next of blood, or heir. Possession or enjoyment. "The *inheritance* of their loves." SHAK. The possession of what belonged to a parent, or other relation after their death.

INHE'RITOR, *S.* an heir, or one who succeeds to what another enjoyed, after his death.

INHE'RITRESS, *S.* a woman who succeeds to the possessions of a relation, after his death.

INHE'RITRIX, *S.* (this is more used than *inheritress*, though, according to Johnson, it be not so consistent with the analogy of our language) an heiress.

TO INHE'RSE, *v. a.* to inclose in an herse, or funeral monument.

INHE'SION, *S.* (*inhæsis*, Lat.) the existing in something.

To